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(54) Title: NEISSERIAL ANTIGENS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The invention provides proteins from <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> (strains A and B) and from <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> including amino acid sequences, the corresponding nucleotide sequences, expression data, and serological data. The proteins are useful antigens for vaccines, immunogenic compositions, and/or diagnostics.</p>			

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NEISSERIAL ANTIGENS

This invention relates to antigens from *Neisseria* bacteria.

BACKGROUND ART

Neisseria meningitidis and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* are non-motile, gram negative diplococci that are pathogenic in humans. *N.meningitidis* colonises the pharynx and causes meningitis (and, occasionally, septicaemia in the absence of meningitis); *N.gonorrhoeae* colonises the genital tract and causes gonorrhea. Although colonising different areas of the body and causing completely different diseases, the two pathogens are closely related, although one feature that clearly differentiates meningococcus from gonococcus is the presence of a polysaccharide capsule that is present in all pathogenic meningococci.

N.gonorrhoeae caused approximately 800,000 cases per year during the period 1983-1990 in the United States alone (chapter by Meitzner & Cohen, "Vaccines Against Gonococcal Infection", In: *New Generation Vaccines*, 2nd edition, ed. Levine, Woodrow, Kaper, & Cobon, Marcel Dekker, New York, 1997, pp.817-842). The disease causes significant morbidity but limited mortality. Vaccination against *N.gonorrhoeae* would be highly desirable, but repeated attempts have failed. The main candidate antigens for this vaccine are surface-exposed proteins such as pili, porins, opacity-associated proteins (Opas) and other surface-exposed proteins such as the Lip, Laz, IgA1 protease and transferrin-binding proteins. The lipooligosaccharide (LOS) has also been suggested as vaccine (Meitzner & Cohen, *supra*).

N.meningitidis causes both endemic and epidemic disease. In the United States the attack rate is 0.6-1 per 100,000 persons per year, and it can be much greater during outbreaks (see Lieberman *et al.* (1996) Safety and Immunogenicity of a Serogroups A/C *Neisseria meningitidis* Oligosaccharide-Protein Conjugate Vaccine in Young Children. *JAMA* 275(19):1499-1503; Schuchat *et al* (1997) Bacterial Meningitis in the United States in 1995. *N Engl J Med* 337(14):970-976). In developing countries, endemic disease rates are much higher and during epidemics incidence rates can reach 500 cases per 100,000 persons per year. Mortality is extremely high, at 10-20% in the United States, and much higher in developing countries. Following the introduction of the conjugate vaccine against *Haemophilus influenzae*, *N. meningitidis* is the major cause of bacterial meningitis at all ages in the United States (Schuchat *et al* (1997) *supra*).

Based on the organism's capsular polysaccharide, 12 serogroups of *N.meningitidis* have been identified. Group A is the pathogen most often implicated in epidemic disease in sub-Saharan Africa. Serogroups B and C are responsible for the vast majority of cases in the United States and in most developed countries. Serogroups W135 and Y are responsible for the rest of the cases in the United States and developed countries. The meningococcal vaccine currently in use is a tetravalent polysaccharide vaccine composed of serogroups A, C, Y and W135. Although efficacious in adolescents and adults, it induces a poor immune response and short duration of protection, and cannot be used in infants [eg. Morbidity and Mortality weekly report, Vol.46, No. RR-5 (1997)]. This is because polysaccharides are T-cell independent antigens that induce a weak immune response that cannot be boosted by repeated immunization. Following the success of the vaccination against *H.influenzae*, conjugate vaccines against serogroups A and C have been developed and are at the final stage of clinical testing (Zollinger WD "New and Improved Vaccines Against Meningococcal Disease" in: *New Generation Vaccines*, supra, pp. 469-488; Lieberman et al (1996) supra; Costantino et al (1992) Development and phase I clinical testing of a conjugate vaccine against meningococcus A and C. *Vaccine* 10:691-698).

Meningococcus B remains a problem, however. This serotype currently is responsible for approximately 50% of total meningitis in the United States, Europe, and South America. The polysaccharide approach cannot be used because the menB capsular polysaccharide is a polymer of $\alpha(2-8)$ -linked *N*-acetyl neuraminic acid that is also present in mammalian tissue. This results in tolerance to the antigen; indeed, if an immune response were elicited, it would be anti-self, and therefore undesirable. In order to avoid induction of autoimmunity and to induce a protective immune response, the capsular polysaccharide has, for instance, been chemically modified substituting the *N*-acetyl groups with *N*-propionyl groups, leaving the specific antigenicity unaltered (Romero & Outschoorn (1994) Current status of Meningococcal group B vaccine candidates: capsular or non-capsular? *Clin Microbiol Rev* 7(4):559-575).

Alternative approaches to menB vaccines have used complex mixtures of outer membrane proteins (OMPs), containing either the OMPs alone, or OMPs enriched in porins, or deleted of the class 4 OMPs that are believed to induce antibodies that block bactericidal activity. This approach produces vaccines that are not well characterized. They are able to protect against the homologous strain, but are not effective at large where there are many antigenic variants of the outer membrane proteins. To overcome the antigenic variability, multivalent vaccines containing up to nine different

- porins have been constructed (eg. Poolman JT (1992) Development of a meningococcal vaccine. *Infect. Agents Dis.* 4:13-28). Additional proteins to be used in outer membrane vaccines have been the opa and opc proteins, but none of these approaches have been able to overcome the antigenic variability (eg. Ala'Aldeen & Borriello (1996) The meningococcal transferrin-binding proteins 1 and 2 are both surface exposed and generate bactericidal antibodies capable of killing homologous and heterologous strains. *Vaccine* 14(1):49-53).

- A certain amount of sequence data is available for meningococcal and gonococcal genes and proteins (eg. EP-A-0467714, WO96/29412), but this is by no means complete. The provision of further sequences could provide an opportunity to identify secreted or surface-exposed proteins that are presumed targets for the immune system and which are not antigenically variable. For instance, some of the identified proteins could be components of efficacious vaccines against meningococcus B, some could be components of vaccines against all meningococcal serotypes, and others could be components of vaccines against all pathogenic *Neisseriae*.

THE INVENTION

- The invention provides proteins comprising the Neisserial amino acid sequences disclosed in the examples. These sequences relate to *N.meningitidis* or *N.gonorrhoeae*.

- It also provides proteins comprising sequences homologous (*ie.* having sequence identity) to the Neisserial amino acid sequences disclosed in the examples. Depending on the particular sequence, the degree of identity is preferably greater than 50% (*eg.* 65%, 80%, 90%, or more). These homologous proteins include mutants and allelic variants of the sequences disclosed in the examples. Typically, 50% identity or more between two proteins is considered to be an indication of functional equivalence. Identity between the proteins is preferably determined by the Smith-Waterman homology search algorithm as implemented in the MPSRCH program (Oxford Molecular), using an affine gap search with parameters *gap open penalty*=12 and *gap extension penalty*=1.

- The invention further provides proteins comprising fragments of the Neisserial amino acid sequences disclosed in the examples. The fragments should comprise at least *n* consecutive amino acids from the sequences and, depending on the particular sequence, *n* is 7 or more (*eg.* 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 or more). Preferably the fragments comprise an epitope from the sequence.

The proteins of the invention can, of course, be prepared by various means (*eg.* recombinant expression, purification from cell culture, chemical synthesis *etc.*) and in various forms (*eg.* native, fusions *etc.*). They are preferably prepared in substantially pure or isolated form (*ie.* substantially free from other Neisserial or host cell proteins)

- 5 According to a further aspect, the invention provides antibodies which bind to these proteins. These may be polyclonal or monoclonal and may be produced by any suitable means.

According to a further aspect, the invention provides nucleic acid comprising the Neisserial nucleotide sequences disclosed in the examples. In addition, the invention provides nucleic acid comprising sequences homologous (*ie.* having sequence identity) to the Neisserial nucleotide sequences disclosed in the examples.

Furthermore, the invention provides nucleic acid which can hybridise to the Neisserial nucleic acid disclosed in the examples, preferably under "high stringency" conditions (*eg.* 65°C in a 0.1xSSC, 0.5% SDS solution).

Nucleic acid comprising fragments of these sequences are also provided. These should comprise at least *n* consecutive nucleotides from the Neisserial sequences and, depending on the particular sequence, *n* is 10 or more (*eg.* 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 or more).

According to a further aspect, the invention provides nucleic acid encoding the proteins and protein fragments of the invention.

It should also be appreciated that the invention provides nucleic acid comprising sequences complementary to those described above (*eg.* for antisense or probing purposes).

Nucleic acid according to the invention can, of course, be prepared in many ways (*eg.* by chemical synthesis, from genomic or cDNA libraries, from the organism itself *etc.*) and can take various forms (*eg.* single stranded, double stranded, vectors, probes *etc.*).

In addition, the term "nucleic acid" includes DNA and RNA, and also their analogues, such as those containing modified backbones, and also peptide nucleic acids (PNA) *etc.*

According to a further aspect, the invention provides vectors comprising nucleotide sequences of the invention (eg. expression vectors) and host cells transformed with such vectors.

According to a further aspect, the invention provides compositions comprising protein, antibody, and/or nucleic acid according to the invention. These compositions may be suitable as vaccines,
5 for instance, or as diagnostic reagents, or as immunogenic compositions.

The invention also provides nucleic acid, protein, or antibody according to the invention for use as medicaments (eg. as vaccines) or as diagnostic reagents. It also provides the use of nucleic acid, protein, or antibody according to the invention in the manufacture of: (i) a medicament for treating or preventing infection due to Neisserial bacteria; (ii) a diagnostic reagent for detecting the
10 presence of Neisserial bacteria or of antibodies raised against Neisserial bacteria; and/or (iii) a reagent which can raise antibodies against Neisserial bacteria. Said Neisserial bacteria may be any species or strain (such as *N.gonorrhoeae*, or any strain of *N.meningitidis*, such as strain A, strain B or strain C).

The invention also provides a method of treating a patient, comprising administering to the patient
15 a therapeutically effective amount of nucleic acid, protein, and/or antibody according to the invention.

According to further aspects, the invention provides various processes.

A process for producing proteins of the invention is provided, comprising the step of culturing a host cell according to the invention under conditions which induce protein expression.

20 A process for producing protein or nucleic acid of the invention is provided, wherein the the protein or nucleic acid is synthesised in part or in whole using chemical means.

A process for detecting polynucleotides of the invention is provided, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a nucleic probe according to the invention with a biological sample under hybridizing conditions to form duplexes; and (b) detecting said duplexes.

25 A process for detecting proteins of the invention is provided, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting an antibody according to the invention with a biological sample under conditions suitable for the formation of an antibody-antigen complexes; and (b) detecting said complexes.

A summary of standard techniques and procedures which may be employed in order to perform the invention (eg. to utilise the disclosed sequences for vaccination or diagnostic purposes) follows. This summary is not a limitation on the invention but, rather, gives examples that may be used, but are not required.

5 General

- The practice of the present invention will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of molecular biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature eg. Sambrook *Molecular Cloning; A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition* (1989); *DNA Cloning, Volumes I and ii* (D.N Glover ed. 1985); *Oligonucleotide Synthesis* (M.J. Gait ed, 1984); *Nucleic Acid Hybridization* (B.D. Hames & S.J. Higgins eds. 1984); *Transcription and Translation* (B.D. Hames & S.J. Higgins eds. 1984); *Animal Cell Culture* (R.I. Freshney ed. 1986); *Immobilized Cells and Enzymes* (IRL Press, 1986); B. Perbal, *A Practical Guide to Molecular Cloning* (1984); the *Methods in Enzymology* series (Academic Press, Inc.), especially volumes 154 & 155; *Gene Transfer Vectors for Mammalian Cells* (J.H. Miller and M.P. Calos eds. 1987, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory); Mayer and Walker, eds. (1987), *Immunochemical Methods in Cell and Molecular Biology* (Academic Press, London); Scopes, (1987) *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice*, Second Edition (Springer-Verlag, N.Y.), and *Handbook of Experimental Immunology, Volumes I-IV* (D.M. Weir and C. C. Blackwell eds 1986).
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- 15
- 20 Standard abbreviations for nucleotides and amino acids are used in this specification.

All publications, patents, and patent applications cited herein are incorporated in full by reference. In particular, the contents of UK patent applications 9723516.2, 9724190.5, 9724386.9, 9725158.1, 9726147.3, 9800759.4, and 9819016.8 are incorporated herein.

Definitions

- 25 A composition containing X is "substantially free of" Y when at least 85% by weight of the total X+Y in the composition is X. Preferably, X comprises at least about 90% by weight of the total of X+Y in the composition, more preferably at least about 95% or even 99% by weight.

The term "comprising" means "including" as well as "consisting" eg. a composition "comprising" X may consist exclusively of X or may include something additional to X, such as X+Y.

The term "heterologous" refers to two biological components that are not found together in nature. The components may be host cells, genes, or regulatory regions, such as promoters. Although the heterologous components are not found together in nature, they can function together, as when a promoter heterologous to a gene is operably linked to the gene. Another example is where a Neisserial sequence is heterologous to a mouse host cell. A further examples would be two epitopes from the same or different proteins which have been assembled in a single protein in an arrangement not found in nature.

An "origin of replication" is a polynucleotide sequence that initiates and regulates replication of polynucleotides, such as an expression vector. The origin of replication behaves as an autonomous unit of polynucleotide replication within a cell, capable of replication under its own control. An origin of replication may be needed for a vector to replicate in a particular host cell. With certain origins of replication, an expression vector can be reproduced at a high copy number in the presence of the appropriate proteins within the cell. Examples of origins are the autonomously replicating sequences, which are effective in yeast; and the viral T-antigen, effective in COS-7 cells.

A "mutant" sequence is defined as DNA, RNA or amino acid sequence differing from but having sequence identity with the native or disclosed sequence. Depending on the particular sequence, the degree of sequence identity between the native or disclosed sequence and the mutant sequence is preferably greater than 50% (eg. 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 99% or more, calculated using the Smith-Waterman algorithm as described above). As used herein, an "allelic variant" of a nucleic acid molecule, or region, for which nucleic acid sequence is provided herein is a nucleic acid molecule, or region, that occurs essentially at the same locus in the genome of another or second isolate, and that, due to natural variation caused by, for example, mutation or recombination, has a similar but not identical nucleic acid sequence. A coding region allelic variant typically encodes a protein having similar activity to that of the protein encoded by the gene to which it is being compared. An allelic variant can also comprise an alteration in the 5' or 3' untranslated regions of the gene, such as in regulatory control regions (eg. see US patent 5,753,235).

Expression systems

The Neisserial nucleotide sequences can be expressed in a variety of different expression systems; for example those used with mammalian cells, baculoviruses, plants, bacteria, and yeast.

i. Mammalian Systems

Mammalian expression systems are known in the art. A mammalian promoter is any DNA sequence capable of binding mammalian RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (3') transcription of a coding sequence (eg. structural gene) into mRNA. A promoter will have a transcription initiating region, which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence, and a TATA box, usually located 25-30 base pairs (bp) upstream of the transcription initiation site. The TATA box is thought to direct RNA polymerase II to begin RNA synthesis at the correct site. A mammalian promoter will also contain an upstream promoter element, usually located within 100 to 200 bp upstream of the TATA box. An upstream promoter element determines the rate at which transcription is initiated and can act in either orientation [Sambrook et al. (1989) "Expression of Cloned Genes in Mammalian Cells." In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd ed.].

Mammalian viral genes are often highly expressed and have a broad host range; therefore sequences encoding mammalian viral genes provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include the SV40 early promoter, mouse mammary tumor virus LTR promoter, adenovirus major late promoter (Ad MLP), and herpes simplex virus promoter. In addition, sequences derived from non-viral genes, such as the murine metallothionein gene, also provide useful promoter sequences. Expression may be either constitutive or regulated (inducible), depending on the promoter can be induced with glucocorticoid in hormone-responsive cells.

The presence of an enhancer element (enhancer), combined with the promoter elements described above, will usually increase expression levels. An enhancer is a regulatory DNA sequence that can stimulate transcription up to 1000-fold when linked to homologous or heterologous promoters, with synthesis beginning at the normal RNA start site. Enhancers are also active when they are placed upstream or downstream from the transcription initiation site, in either normal or flipped orientation, or at a distance of more than 1000 nucleotides from the promoter [Maniatis et al. (1987) *Science* 236:1237; Alberts et al. (1989) *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, 2nd ed.]. Enhancer elements derived from viruses may be particularly useful, because they usually have a broader host range. Examples include the SV40 early gene enhancer [Dijkema et al (1985) *EMBO J.* 4:761] and the enhancer/promoters derived from the long terminal repeat (LTR) of the Rous Sarcoma Virus [Gorman et al. (1982b) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 79:6777] and from human cytomegalovirus [Boshart et al. (1985) *Cell* 41:521]. Additionally, some enhancers are regulatable and become active only

in the presence of an inducer, such as a hormone or metal ion [Sassone-Corsi and Borelli (1986) *Trends Genet.* 2:215; Maniatis et al. (1987) *Science* 236:1237].

A DNA molecule may be expressed intracellularly in mammalian cells. A promoter sequence may be directly linked with the DNA molecule, in which case the first amino acid at the N-terminus of the recombinant protein will always be a methionine, which is encoded by the ATG start codon. If desired, the N-terminus may be cleaved from the protein by *in vitro* incubation with cyanogen bromide.

Alternatively, foreign proteins can also be secreted from the cell into the growth media by creating chimeric DNA molecules that encode a fusion protein comprised of a leader sequence fragment that provides for secretion of the foreign protein in mammalian cells. Preferably, there are processing sites encoded between the leader fragment and the foreign gene that can be cleaved either *in vivo* or *in vitro*. The leader sequence fragment usually encodes a signal peptide comprised of hydrophobic amino acids which direct the secretion of the protein from the cell. The adenovirus tripartite leader is an example of a leader sequence that provides for secretion of a foreign protein in mammalian cells.

Usually, transcription termination and polyadenylation sequences recognized by mammalian cells are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon and thus, together with the promoter elements, flank the coding sequence. The 3' terminus of the mature mRNA is formed by site-specific post-transcriptional cleavage and polyadenylation [Birnstiel et al. (1985) *Cell* 41:349; Proudfoot and Whitelaw (1988) "Termination and 3' end processing of eukaryotic RNA. In *Transcription and splicing* (ed. B.D. Hames and D.M. Glover); Proudfoot (1989) *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 14:105]. These sequences direct the transcription of an mRNA which can be translated into the polypeptide encoded by the DNA. Examples of transcription terminator/polyadenylation signals include those derived from SV40 [Sambrook et al (1989) "Expression of cloned genes in cultured mammalian cells." In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*].

Usually, the above described components, comprising a promoter, polyadenylation signal, and transcription termination sequence are put together into expression constructs. Enhancers, introns with functional splice donor and acceptor sites, and leader sequences may also be included in an expression construct, if desired. Expression constructs are often maintained in a replicon, such as an extrachromosomal element (eg. plasmids) capable of stable maintenance in a host, such as mammalian cells or bacteria. Mammalian replication systems include those derived from animal

- viruses, which require trans-acting factors to replicate. For example, plasmids containing the replication systems of papovaviruses, such as SV40 [Gluzman (1981) *Cell* 23:175] or polyomavirus, replicate to extremely high copy number in the presence of the appropriate viral T antigen. Additional examples of mammalian replicons include those derived from bovine papillomavirus and Epstein-Barr virus. Additionally, the replicon may have two replicon systems, thus allowing it to be maintained, for example, in mammalian cells for expression and in a prokaryotic host for cloning and amplification. Examples of such mammalian-bacteria shuttle vectors include pMT2 [Kaufman et al. (1989) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 9:946] and pHEBO [Shimizu et al. (1986) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6:1074].
- 10 The transformation procedure used depends upon the host to be transformed. Methods for introduction of heterologous polynucleotides into mammalian cells are known in the art and include dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei.
- 15 Mammalian cell lines available as hosts for expression are known in the art and include many immortalized cell lines available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), including but not limited to, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, HeLa cells, baby hamster kidney (BHK) cells, monkey kidney cells (COS), human hepatocellular carcinoma cells (eg. Hep G2), and a number of other cell lines.
- 20 ii. Baculovirus Systems
- The polynucleotide encoding the protein can also be inserted into a suitable insect expression vector, and is operably linked to the control elements within that vector. Vector construction employs techniques which are known in the art. Generally, the components of the expression system include a transfer vector, usually a bacterial plasmid, which contains both a fragment of the baculovirus genome, and a convenient restriction site for insertion of the heterologous gene or genes to be expressed; a wild type baculovirus with a sequence homologous to the baculovirus-specific fragment in the transfer vector (this allows for the homologous recombination of the heterologous gene in to the baculovirus genome); and appropriate insect host cells and growth media.
- After inserting the DNA sequence encoding the protein into the transfer vector, the vector and the wild type viral genome are transfected into an insect host cell where the vector and viral genome are allowed to recombine. The packaged recombinant virus is expressed and recombinant plaques
- 30

are identified and purified. Materials and methods for baculovirus/insect cell expression systems are commercially available in kit form from, *inter alia*, Invitrogen, San Diego CA ("MaxBac" kit). These techniques are generally known to those skilled in the art and fully described in Summers and Smith, *Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1555* (1987) (hereinafter "Summers and Smith").

Prior to inserting the DNA sequence encoding the protein into the baculovirus genome, the above described components, comprising a promoter, leader (if desired), coding sequence of interest, and transcription termination sequence, are usually assembled into an intermediate transplacement construct (transfer vector). This construct may contain a single gene and operably linked regulatory elements; multiple genes, each with its own set of operably linked regulatory elements; or multiple genes, regulated by the same set of regulatory elements. Intermediate transplacement constructs are often maintained in a replicon, such as an extrachromosomal element (eg. plasmids) capable of stable maintenance in a host, such as a bacterium. The replicon will have a replication system, thus allowing it to be maintained in a suitable host for cloning and amplification.

Currently, the most commonly used transfer vector for introducing foreign genes into AcNPV is pAc373. Many other vectors, known to those of skill in the art, have also been designed. These include, for example, pVL985 (which alters the polyhedrin start codon from ATG to ATT, and which introduces a BamHI cloning site 32 basepairs downstream from the ATT; see Luckow and Summers, *Virology* (1989) 17:31.

The plasmid usually also contains the polyhedrin polyadenylation signal (Miller et al. (1988) *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.*, 42:177) and a prokaryotic ampicillin-resistance (*amp*) gene and origin of replication for selection and propagation in *E. coli*.

Baculovirus transfer vectors usually contain a baculovirus promoter. A baculovirus promoter is any DNA sequence capable of binding a baculovirus RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (5' to 3') transcription of a coding sequence (eg. structural gene) into mRNA. A promoter will have a transcription initiation region which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence. This transcription initiation region usually includes an RNA polymerase binding site and a transcription initiation site. A baculovirus transfer vector may also have a second domain called an enhancer, which, if present, is usually distal to the structural gene. Expression may be either regulated or constitutive.

Structural genes, abundantly transcribed at late times in a viral infection cycle, provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include sequences derived from the gene encoding the viral polyhedron protein, Friesen et al., (1986) "The Regulation of Baculovirus Gene Expression," in: *The Molecular Biology of Baculoviruses* (ed. Walter Doerfler); EPO Publ. Nos. 127 839 and 155 476; and the gene encoding the p10 protein, Vlcek et al., (1988), *J. Gen. Virol.* 69:765.

DNA encoding suitable signal sequences can be derived from genes for secreted insect or baculovirus proteins, such as the baculovirus polyhedrin gene (Carbonell et al. (1988) *Gene*, 73:409). Alternatively, since the signals for mammalian cell posttranslational modifications (such as signal peptide cleavage, proteolytic cleavage, and phosphorylation) appear to be recognized by insect cells, and the signals required for secretion and nuclear accumulation also appear to be conserved between the invertebrate cells and vertebrate cells, leaders of non-insect origin, such as those derived from genes encoding human α -interferon, Maeda et al., (1985), *Nature* 315:592; human gastrin-releasing peptide, Lebacqz-Verheyden et al., (1988), *Molec. Cell. Biol.* 8:3129; human IL-2, Smith et al., (1985) *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA*, 82:8404; mouse IL-3, (Miyajima et al., (1987) *Gene* 58:273; and human glucocerebrosidase, Martin et al. (1988) *DNA*, 7:99, can also be used to provide for secretion in insects.

A recombinant polypeptide or polyprotein may be expressed intracellularly or, if it is expressed with the proper regulatory sequences, it can be secreted. Good intracellular expression of nonfused foreign proteins usually requires heterologous genes that ideally have a short leader sequence containing suitable translation initiation signals preceding an ATG start signal. If desired, methionine at the N-terminus may be cleaved from the mature protein by *in vitro* incubation with cyanogen bromide.

Alternatively, recombinant polypeptides or proteins which are not naturally secreted can be secreted from the insect cell by creating chimeric DNA molecules that encode a fusion protein comprised of a leader sequence fragment that provides for secretion of the foreign protein in insects. The leader sequence fragment usually encodes a signal peptide comprised of hydrophobic amino acids which direct the translocation of the protein into the endoplasmic reticulum.

After insertion of the DNA sequence and/or the gene encoding the expression product precursor of the protein, an insect cell host is co-transformed with the heterologous DNA of the transfer vector and the genomic DNA of wild type baculovirus -- usually by co-transfection. The promoter

- and transcription termination sequence of the construct will usually comprise a 2-5kb section of the baculovirus genome. Methods for introducing heterologous DNA into the desired site in the baculovirus virus are known in the art. (See Summers and Smith *supra*; Ju et al. (1987); Smith et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.* (1983) 3:2156; and Luckow and Summers (1989)). For example, the insertion can be into a gene such as the polyhedrin gene, by homologous double crossover recombination; insertion can also be into a restriction enzyme site engineered into the desired baculovirus gene. Miller et al., (1989), *Bioessays* 4:91. The DNA sequence, when cloned in place of the polyhedrin gene in the expression vector, is flanked both 5' and 3' by polyhedrin-specific sequences and is positioned downstream of the polyhedrin promoter.
- 10 The newly formed baculovirus expression vector is subsequently packaged into an infectious recombinant baculovirus. Homologous recombination occurs at low frequency (between about 1% and about 5%); thus, the majority of the virus produced after cotransfection is still wild-type virus. Therefore, a method is necessary to identify recombinant viruses. An advantage of the expression system is a visual screen allowing recombinant viruses to be distinguished. The polyhedrin protein, which is produced by the native virus, is produced at very high levels in the nuclei of infected cells at late times after viral infection. Accumulated polyhedrin protein forms occlusion bodies that also contain embedded particles. These occlusion bodies, up to 15 μm in size, are highly refractile, giving them a bright shiny appearance that is readily visualized under the light microscope. Cells infected with recombinant viruses lack occlusion bodies. To distinguish recombinant virus from wild-type virus, the transfection supernatant is plaqued onto a monolayer of insect cells by techniques known to those skilled in the art. Namely, the plaques are screened under the light microscope for the presence (indicative of wild-type virus) or absence (indicative of recombinant virus) of occlusion bodies. "Current Protocols in Microbiology" Vol. 2 (Ausubel et al. eds) at 16.8 (Supp. 10, 1990); Summers and Smith, *supra*; Miller et al. (1989).
- 25 Recombinant baculovirus expression vectors have been developed for infection into several insect cells. For example, recombinant baculoviruses have been developed for, *inter alia*: *Aedes aegypti*, *Autographa californica*, *Bombyx mori*, *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Spodoptera frugiperda*, and *Trichoplusia ni* (WO 89/046699; Carbonell et al., (1985) *J. Virol.* 56:153; Wright (1986) *Nature* 321:718; Smith et al., (1983) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3:2156; and see generally, Fraser, et al. (1989) *In Vitro Cell. Dev. Biol.* 25:225).
- 30

Cells and cell culture media are commercially available for both direct and fusion expression of heterologous polypeptides in a baculovirus/expression system; cell culture technology is generally known to those skilled in the art. *See, eg.* Summers and Smith *supra*.

- 5 The modified insect cells may then be grown in an appropriate nutrient medium, which allows for stable maintenance of the plasmid(s) present in the modified insect host. Where the expression product gene is under inducible control, the host may be grown to high density, and expression induced. Alternatively, where expression is constitutive, the product will be continuously expressed into the medium and the nutrient medium must be continuously circulated, while removing the product of interest and augmenting depleted nutrients. The product may be purified by such techniques as chromatography, *eg.* HPLC, affinity chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, etc.;
10 electrophoresis; density gradient centrifugation; solvent extraction, or the like. As appropriate, the product may be further purified, as required, so as to remove substantially any insect proteins which are also secreted in the medium or result from lysis of insect cells, so as to provide a product which is at least substantially free of host debris, *eg.* proteins, lipids and polysaccharides.
- 15 In order to obtain protein expression, recombinant host cells derived from the transformants are incubated under conditions which allow expression of the recombinant protein encoding sequence. These conditions will vary, dependent upon the host cell selected. However, the conditions are readily ascertainable to those of ordinary skill in the art, based upon what is known in the art.

iii. Plant Systems

- 20 There are many plant cell culture and whole plant genetic expression systems known in the art. Exemplary plant cellular genetic expression systems include those described in patents, such as: US 5,693,506; US 5,659,122; and US 5,608,143. Additional examples of genetic expression in plant cell culture has been described by Zenk, *Phytochemistry* 30:3861-3863 (1991). Descriptions of plant protein signal peptides may be found in addition to the references described above in
- 25 Vaulcombe et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 209:33-40 (1987); Chandler et al., *Plant Molecular Biology* 3:407-418 (1984); Rogers, *J. Biol. Chem.* 260:3731-3738 (1985); Rothstein et al., *Gene* 55:353-356 (1987); Whittier et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* 15:2515-2535 (1987); Wirsal et al., *Molecular Microbiology* 3:3-14 (1989); Yu et al., *Gene* 122:247-253 (1992). A description of the regulation of plant gene expression by the phytohormone, gibberellic acid and secreted enzymes induced by
- 30 gibberellic acid can be found in R.L. Jones and J. MacMillin, *Gibberellins*: in: *Advanced Plant Physiology*,. Malcolm B. Wilkins, ed., 1984 Pitman Publishing Limited, London, pp. 21-52.

References that describe other metabolically-regulated genes: Sheen, *Plant Cell*, 2:1027-1038(1990); Maas et al., *EMBO J.* 9:3447-3452 (1990); Benkel and Hickey, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 84:1337-1339 (1987)

Typically, using techniques known in the art, a desired polynucleotide sequence is inserted into an expression cassette comprising genetic regulatory elements designed for operation in plants. The expression cassette is inserted into a desired expression vector with companion sequences upstream and downstream from the expression cassette suitable for expression in a plant host. The companion sequences will be of plasmid or viral origin and provide necessary characteristics to the vector to permit the vectors to move DNA from an original cloning host, such as bacteria, to the desired plant host. The basic bacterial/plant vector construct will preferably provide a broad host range prokaryote replication origin; a prokaryote selectable marker; and, for *Agrobacterium* transformations, T DNA sequences for *Agrobacterium*-mediated transfer to plant chromosomes. Where the heterologous gene is not readily amenable to detection, the construct will preferably also have a selectable marker gene suitable for determining if a plant cell has been transformed. A general review of suitable markers, for example for the members of the grass family, is found in Wilmink and Dons, 1993, *Plant Mol. Biol. Repr.*, 11(2):165-185.

Sequences suitable for permitting integration of the heterologous sequence into the plant genome are also recommended. These might include transposon sequences and the like for homologous recombination as well as Ti sequences which permit random insertion of a heterologous expression cassette into a plant genome. Suitable prokaryote selectable markers include resistance toward antibiotics such as ampicillin or tetracycline. Other DNA sequences encoding additional functions may also be present in the vector, as is known in the art.

The nucleic acid molecules of the subject invention may be included into an expression cassette for expression of the protein(s) of interest. Usually, there will be only one expression cassette, although two or more are feasible. The recombinant expression cassette will contain in addition to the heterologous protein encoding sequence the following elements, a promoter region, plant 5' untranslated sequences, initiation codon depending upon whether or not the structural gene comes equipped with one, and a transcription and translation termination sequence. Unique restriction enzyme sites at the 5' and 3' ends of the cassette allow for easy insertion into a pre-existing vector.

A heterologous coding sequence may be for any protein relating to the present invention. The sequence encoding the protein of interest will encode a signal peptide which allows processing and translocation of the protein, as appropriate, and will usually lack any sequence which might result in the binding of the desired protein of the invention to a membrane. Since, for the most part, the transcriptional initiation region will be for a gene which is expressed and translocated during germination, by employing the signal peptide which provides for translocation, one may also provide for translocation of the protein of interest. In this way, the protein(s) of interest will be translocated from the cells in which they are expressed and may be efficiently harvested. Typically secretion in seeds are across the aleurone or scutellar epithelium layer into the endosperm of the seed. While it is not required that the protein be secreted from the cells in which the protein is produced, this facilitates the isolation and purification of the recombinant protein.

Since the ultimate expression of the desired gene product will be in a eucaryotic cell it is desirable to determine whether any portion of the cloned gene contains sequences which will be processed out as introns by the host's spliceosome machinery. If so, site-directed mutagenesis of the "intron" region may be conducted to prevent losing a portion of the genetic message as a false intron code, Reed and Maniatis, *Cell* 41:95-105, 1985.

The vector can be microinjected directly into plant cells by use of micropipettes to mechanically transfer the recombinant DNA. Crossway, *Mol. Gen. Genet.*, 202:179-185, 1985. The genetic material may also be transferred into the plant cell by using polyethylene glycol, Krens, et al., *Nature*, 296, 72-74, 1982. Another method of introduction of nucleic acid segments is high velocity ballistic penetration by small particles with the nucleic acid either within the matrix of small beads or particles, or on the surface, Klein, et al., *Nature*, 327, 70-73, 1987 and Knudsen and Muller, 1991, *Planta*, 185:330-336 teaching particle bombardment of barley endosperm to create transgenic barley. Yet another method of introduction would be fusion of protoplasts with other entities, either minicells, cells, lysosomes or other fusible lipid-surfaced bodies, Fraley, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 79, 1859-1863, 1982.

The vector may also be introduced into the plant cells by electroporation. (Fromm et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:5824, 1985). In this technique, plant protoplasts are electroporated in the presence of plasmids containing the gene construct. Electrical impulses of high field strength reversibly permeabilize biomembranes allowing the introduction of the plasmids. Electroporated plant protoplasts reform the cell wall, divide, and form plant callus.

All plants from which protoplasts can be isolated and cultured to give whole regenerated plants can be transformed by the present invention so that whole plants are recovered which contain the transferred gene. It is known that practically all plants can be regenerated from cultured cells or tissues, including but not limited to all major species of sugarcane, sugar beet, cotton, fruit and other trees, legumes and vegetables. Some suitable plants include, for example, species from the genera *Fragaria*, *Lotus*, *Medicago*, *Onobrychis*, *Trifolium*, *Trigonella*, *Vigna*, *Citrus*, *Linum*, *Geranium*, *Manihot*, *Daucus*, *Arabidopsis*, *Brassica*, *Raphanus*, *Sinapis*, *Atropa*, *Capsicum*, *Datura*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lycopersion*, *Nicotiana*, *Solanum*, *Petunia*, *Digitalis*, *Majorana*, *Cichorium*, *Helianthus*, *Lactuca*, *Bromus*, *Asparagus*, *Antirrhinum*, *Hererocallis*, *Nemesia*, *Pelargonium*, *Panicum*, *Pennisetum*, *Ranunculus*, *Senecio*, *Salpiglossis*, *Cucumis*, *Browaalia*, *Glycine*, *Lolium*, *Zea*, *Triticum*, *Sorghum*, and *Datura*.

Means for regeneration vary from species to species of plants, but generally a suspension of transformed protoplasts containing copies of the heterologous gene is first provided. Callus tissue is formed and shoots may be induced from callus and subsequently rooted. Alternatively, embryo formation can be induced from the protoplast suspension. These embryos germinate as natural embryos to form plants. The culture media will generally contain various amino acids and hormones, such as auxin and cytokinins. It is also advantageous to add glutamic acid and proline to the medium, especially for such species as corn and alfalfa. Shoots and roots normally develop simultaneously. Efficient regeneration will depend on the medium, on the genotype, and on the history of the culture. If these three variables are controlled, then regeneration is fully reproducible and repeatable.

In some plant cell culture systems, the desired protein of the invention may be excreted or alternatively, the protein may be extracted from the whole plant. Where the desired protein of the invention is secreted into the medium, it may be collected. Alternatively, the embryos and embryoless-half seeds or other plant tissue may be mechanically disrupted to release any secreted protein between cells and tissues. The mixture may be suspended in a buffer solution to retrieve soluble proteins. Conventional protein isolation and purification methods will be then used to purify the recombinant protein. Parameters of time, temperature pH, oxygen, and volumes will be adjusted through routine methods to optimize expression and recovery of heterologous protein.

iv. Bacterial Systems

Bacterial expression techniques are known in the art. A bacterial promoter is any DNA sequence capable of binding bacterial RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (3') transcription of a coding sequence (eg. structural gene) into mRNA. A promoter will have a transcription initiation region which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence. This transcription initiation region usually includes an RNA polymerase binding site and a transcription initiation site. A bacterial promoter may also have a second domain called an operator, that may overlap an adjacent RNA polymerase binding site at which RNA synthesis begins. The operator permits negative regulated (inducible) transcription, as a gene repressor protein may bind the operator and thereby inhibit transcription of a specific gene. Constitutive expression may occur in the absence of negative regulatory elements, such as the operator. In addition, positive regulation may be achieved by a gene activator protein binding sequence, which, if present is usually proximal (5') to the RNA polymerase binding sequence. An example of a gene activator protein is the catabolite activator protein (CAP), which helps initiate transcription of the lac operon in *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) [Raibaud *et al.* (1984) *Annu. Rev. Genet.* 18:173]. Regulated expression may therefore be either positive or negative, thereby either enhancing or reducing transcription.

Sequences encoding metabolic pathway enzymes provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include promoter sequences derived from sugar metabolizing enzymes, such as galactose, lactose (*lac*) [Chang *et al.* (1977) *Nature* 198:1056], and maltose. Additional examples include promoter sequences derived from biosynthetic enzymes such as tryptophan (*trp*) [Goeddel *et al.* (1980) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 8:4057; Yelverton *et al.* (1981) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 9:731; US patent 4,738,921; EP-A-0036776 and EP-A-0121775]. The *g*-laotamase (*bla*) promoter system [Weissmann (1981) "The cloning of interferon and other mistakes." In *Interferon 3* (ed. I. Gresser)], bacteriophage lambda PL [Shimatake *et al.* (1981) *Nature* 292:128] and T5 [US patent 4,689,406] promoter systems also provide useful promoter sequences.

In addition, synthetic promoters which do not occur in nature also function as bacterial promoters. For example, transcription activation sequences of one bacterial or bacteriophage promoter may be joined with the operon sequences of another bacterial or bacteriophage promoter, creating a synthetic hybrid promoter [US patent 4,551,433]. For example, the *tac* promoter is a hybrid *trp-lac* promoter comprised of both *trp* promoter and *lac* operon sequences that is regulated by the *lac* repressor [Amann *et al.* (1983) *Gene* 25:167; de Boer *et al.* (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 80:21].

Furthermore, a bacterial promoter can include naturally occurring promoters of non-bacterial origin that have the ability to bind bacterial RNA polymerase and initiate transcription. A naturally occurring promoter of non-bacterial origin can also be coupled with a compatible RNA polymerase to produce high levels of expression of some genes in prokaryotes. The bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase/promoter system is an example of a coupled promoter system [Studier *et al.* (1986) *J. Mol. Biol.* 189:113; Tabor *et al.* (1985) *Proc Natl. Acad. Sci.* 82:1074]. In addition, a hybrid promoter can also be comprised of a bacteriophage promoter and an *E. coli* operator region (EPO-A-0 267 851).

In addition to a functioning promoter sequence, an efficient ribosome binding site is also useful for the expression of foreign genes in prokaryotes. In *E. coli*, the ribosome binding site is called the Shine-Dalgarno (SD) sequence and includes an initiation codon (ATG) and a sequence 3-9 nucleotides in length located 3-11 nucleotides upstream of the initiation codon [Shine *et al.* (1975) *Nature* 254:34]. The SD sequence is thought to promote binding of mRNA to the ribosome by the pairing of bases between the SD sequence and the 3' end of *E. coli* 16S rRNA [Steitz *et al.* (1979) "Genetic signals and nucleotide sequences in messenger RNA." In *Biological Regulation and Development: Gene Expression* (ed. R.F. Goldberg)]. To express eukaryotic genes and prokaryotic genes with weak ribosome-binding site [Sambrook *et al.* (1989) "Expression of cloned genes in *Escherichia coli*." In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*].

A DNA molecule may be expressed intracellularly. A promoter sequence may be directly linked with the DNA molecule, in which case the first amino acid at the N-terminus will always be a methionine, which is encoded by the ATG start codon. If desired, methionine at the N-terminus may be cleaved from the protein by *in vitro* incubation with cyanogen bromide or by either *in vivo* or *in vitro* incubation with a bacterial methionine N-terminal peptidase (EPO-A-0 219 237).

Fusion proteins provide an alternative to direct expression. Usually, a DNA sequence encoding the N-terminal portion of an endogenous bacterial protein, or other stable protein, is fused to the 5' end of heterologous coding sequences. Upon expression, this construct will provide a fusion of the two amino acid sequences. For example, the bacteriophage lambda cell gene can be linked at the 5' terminus of a foreign gene and expressed in bacteria. The resulting fusion protein preferably retains a site for a processing enzyme (factor Xa) to cleave the bacteriophage protein from the foreign gene [Nagai *et al.* (1984) *Nature* 309:810]. Fusion proteins can also be made with sequences from the *lacZ* [Jia *et al.* (1987) *Gene* 60:197], *trpE* [Allen *et al.* (1987) *J. Biotechnol.* 5:93; Makoff *et al.*

(1989) *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 135:11], and *Chey* [EP-A-0 324 647] genes. The DNA sequence at the junction of the two amino acid sequences may or may not encode a cleavable site. Another example is a ubiquitin fusion protein. Such a fusion protein is made with the ubiquitin region that preferably retains a site for a processing enzyme (eg. ubiquitin specific processing-protease) to cleave the ubiquitin from the foreign protein. Through this method, native foreign protein can be isolated [Miller *et al.* (1989) *Bio/Technology* 7:698].

Alternatively, foreign proteins can also be secreted from the cell by creating chimeric DNA molecules that encode a fusion protein comprised of a signal peptide sequence fragment that provides for secretion of the foreign protein in bacteria [US patent 4,336,336]. The signal sequence fragment usually encodes a signal peptide comprised of hydrophobic amino acids which direct the secretion of the protein from the cell. The protein is either secreted into the growth media (gram-positive bacteria) or into the periplasmic space, located between the inner and outer membrane of the cell (gram-negative bacteria). Preferably there are processing sites, which can be cleaved either *in vivo* or *in vitro* encoded between the signal peptide fragment and the foreign gene.

DNA encoding suitable signal sequences can be derived from genes for secreted bacterial proteins, such as the *E. coli* outer membrane protein gene (*ompA*) [Masui *et al.* (1983), in: *Experimental Manipulation of Gene Expression*; Ghayeb *et al.* (1984) *EMBO J.* 3:2437] and the *E. coli* alkaline phosphatase signal sequence (*phoA*) [Oka *et al.* (1985) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 82:7212]. As an additional example, the signal sequence of the alpha-amylase gene from various *Bacillus* strains can be used to secrete heterologous proteins from *B. subtilis* [Palva *et al.* (1982) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79:5582; EP-A-0 244 042].

Usually, transcription termination sequences recognized by bacteria are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon, and thus together with the promoter flank the coding sequence. These sequences direct the transcription of an mRNA which can be translated into the polypeptide encoded by the DNA. Transcription termination sequences frequently include DNA sequences of about 50 nucleotides capable of forming stem loop structures that aid in terminating transcription. Examples include transcription termination sequences derived from genes with strong promoters, such as the *trp* gene in *E. coli* as well as other biosynthetic genes.

Usually, the above described components, comprising a promoter, signal sequence (if desired), coding sequence of interest, and transcription termination sequence, are put together into expression constructs. Expression constructs are often maintained in a replicon, such as an extrachromosomal

element (eg. plasmids) capable of stable maintenance in a host, such as bacteria. The replicon will have a replication system, thus allowing it to be maintained in a prokaryotic host either for expression or for cloning and amplification. In addition, a replicon may be either a high or low copy number plasmid. A high copy number plasmid will generally have a copy number ranging from about 5 to about 200, and usually about 10 to about 150. A host containing a high copy number plasmid will preferably contain at least about 10, and more preferably at least about 20 plasmids. Either a high or low copy number vector may be selected, depending upon the effect of the vector and the foreign protein on the host.

Alternatively, the expression constructs can be integrated into the bacterial genome with an integrating vector. Integrating vectors usually contain at least one sequence homologous to the bacterial chromosome that allows the vector to integrate. Integrations appear to result from recombinations between homologous DNA in the vector and the bacterial chromosome. For example, integrating vectors constructed with DNA from various *Bacillus* strains integrate into the *Bacillus* chromosome (EP-A- 0 127 328). Integrating vectors may also be comprised of bacteriophage or transposon sequences.

Usually, extrachromosomal and integrating expression constructs may contain selectable markers to allow for the selection of bacterial strains that have been transformed. Selectable markers can be expressed in the bacterial host and may include genes which render bacteria resistant to drugs such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, kanamycin (neomycin), and tetracycline [Davies *et al.* (1978) *Annu. Rev. Microbiol.* 32:469]. Selectable markers may also include biosynthetic genes, such as those in the histidine, tryptophan, and leucine biosynthetic pathways.

Alternatively, some of the above described components can be put together in transformation vectors. Transformation vectors are usually comprised of a selectable market that is either maintained in a replicon or developed into an integrating vector, as described above.

Expression and transformation vectors, either extra-chromosomal replicons or integrating vectors, have been developed for transformation into many bacteria. For example, expression vectors have been developed for, *inter alia*, the following bacteria: *Bacillus subtilis* [Palva *et al.* (1982) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79:5582; EP-A-0 036 259 and EP-A-0 063 953; WO 84/04541], *Escherichia coli* [Shimatake *et al.* (1981) *Nature* 292:128; Amann *et al.* (1985) *Gene* 40:183; Studier *et al.* (1986) *J. Mol. Biol.* 189:113; EP-A-0 036 776, EP-A-0 136 829 and EP-A-0 136 907],

Streptococcus cremoris [Powell *et al.* (1988) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 54:655]; *Streptococcus lividans* [Powell *et al.* (1988) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 54:655], *Streptomyces lividans* [US patent 4,745,056].

- Methods of introducing exogenous DNA into bacterial hosts are well-known in the art, and usually include either the transformation of bacteria treated with CaCl_2 or other agents, such as divalent cations and DMSO. DNA can also be introduced into bacterial cells by electroporation. Transformation procedures usually vary with the bacterial species to be transformed. See *eg.* [Masson *et al.* (1989) *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 60:273; Palva *et al.* (1982) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79:5582; EP-A-0 036 259 and EP-A-0 063 953; WO 84/04541, *Bacillus*], [Miller *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85:856; Wang *et al.* (1990) *J. Bacteriol.* 172:949, *Campylobacter*], [Cohen *et al.* (1973) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 69:2110; Dower *et al.* (1988) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:6127; Kushner (1978) "An improved method for transformation of *Escherichia coli* with ColE1-derived plasmids. In *Genetic Engineering: Proceedings of the International Symposium on Genetic Engineering* (eds. H.W. Boyer and S. Nicosia); Mandel *et al.* (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 53:159; Taketo (1988) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 949:318; *Escherichia*], [Chassy *et al.* (1987) *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 44:173 *Lactobacillus*]; [Fiedler *et al.* (1988) *Anal. Biochem.* 170:38, *Pseudomonas*]; [Augustin *et al.* (1990) *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 66:203, *Staphylococcus*], [Barany *et al.* (1980) *J. Bacteriol.* 144:698; Harlander (1987) "Transformation of *Streptococcus lactis* by electroporation, in: *Streptococcal Genetics* (ed. J. Ferretti and R. Curtiss III); Perry *et al.* (1981) *Infect. Immun.* 32:1295; Powell *et al.* (1988) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 54:655; Somkuti *et al.* (1987) *Proc. 4th Eur. Cong. Biotechnology* 1:412, *Streptococcus*].

v. Yeast Expression

- Yeast expression systems are also known to one of ordinary skill in the art. A yeast promoter is any DNA sequence capable of binding yeast RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (3') transcription of a coding sequence (*eg.* structural gene) into mRNA. A promoter will have a transcription initiation region which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence. This transcription initiation region usually includes an RNA polymerase binding site (the "TATA Box") and a transcription initiation site. A yeast promoter may also have a second domain called an upstream activator sequence (UAS), which, if present, is usually distal to the structural gene.
- The UAS permits regulated (inducible) expression. Constitutive expression occurs in the absence

of a UAS. Regulated expression may be either positive or negative, thereby either enhancing or reducing transcription.

Yeast is a fermenting organism with an active metabolic pathway, therefore sequences encoding enzymes in the metabolic pathway provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) (EP-A-0 284 044), enolase, glucokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate-dehydrogenase (GAP or GAPDH), hexokinase, phosphofructokinase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, and pyruvate kinase (PyK) (EPO-A-0 329 203). The yeast *PHO5* gene, encoding acid phosphatase, also provides useful promoter sequences [Myanohara *et al.* (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:1].

In addition, synthetic promoters which do not occur in nature also function as yeast promoters. For example, UAS sequences of one yeast promoter may be joined with the transcription activation region of another yeast promoter, creating a synthetic hybrid promoter. Examples of such hybrid promoters include the ADH regulatory sequence linked to the GAP transcription activation region (US Patent Nos. 4,876,197 and 4,880,734). Other examples of hybrid promoters include promoters which consist of the regulatory sequences of either the *ADH2*, *GAL4*, *GAL10*, OR *PHO5* genes, combined with the transcriptional activation region of a glycolytic enzyme gene such as GAP or PyK (EP-A-0 164 556). Furthermore, a yeast promoter can include naturally occurring promoters of non-yeast origin that have the ability to bind yeast RNA polymerase and initiate transcription. Examples of such promoters include, *inter alia*, [Cohen *et al.* (1980) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:1078; Henikoff *et al.* (1981) *Nature* 283:835; Hollenberg *et al.* (1981) *Curr. Topics Microbiol. Immunol.* 96:119; Hollenberg *et al.* (1979) "The Expression of Bacterial Antibiotic Resistance Genes in the Yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*," in: *Plasmids of Medical, Environmental and Commercial Importance* (eds. K.N. Timmis and A. Puhler); Mercerau-Puigalon *et al.* (1980) *Gene* 11:163; Panthier *et al.* (1980) *Curr. Genet.* 2:109;].

A DNA molecule may be expressed intracellularly in yeast. A promoter sequence may be directly linked with the DNA molecule, in which case the first amino acid at the N-terminus of the recombinant protein will always be a methionine, which is encoded by the ATG start codon. If desired, methionine at the N-terminus may be cleaved from the protein by *in vitro* incubation with cyanogen bromide.

Fusion proteins provide an alternative for yeast expression systems, as well as in mammalian, baculovirus, and bacterial expression systems. Usually, a DNA sequence encoding the N-terminal portion of an endogenous yeast protein, or other stable protein, is fused to the 5' end of heterologous coding sequences. Upon expression, this construct will provide a fusion of the two amino acid sequences. For example, the yeast or human superoxide dismutase (SOD) gene, can be linked at the 5' terminus of a foreign gene and expressed in yeast. The DNA sequence at the junction of the two amino acid sequences may or may not encode a cleavable site. See *eg.* EP-A-0 196 056. Another example is a ubiquitin fusion protein. Such a fusion protein is made with the ubiquitin region that preferably retains a site for a processing enzyme (*eg.* ubiquitin-specific processing protease) to cleave the ubiquitin from the foreign protein. Through this method, therefore, native foreign protein can be isolated (*eg.* WO88/024066).

Alternatively, foreign proteins can also be secreted from the cell into the growth media by creating chimeric DNA molecules that encode a fusion protein comprised of a leader sequence fragment that provide for secretion in yeast of the foreign protein. Preferably, there are processing sites encoded between the leader fragment and the foreign gene that can be cleaved either *in vivo* or *in vitro*. The leader sequence fragment usually encodes a signal peptide comprised of hydrophobic amino acids which direct the secretion of the protein from the cell.

DNA encoding suitable signal sequences can be derived from genes for secreted yeast proteins, such as the yeast invertase gene (EP-A-0 012 873; JPO. 62,096,086) and the A-factor gene (US patent 4,588,684). Alternatively, leaders of non-yeast origin, such as an interferon leader, exist that also provide for secretion in yeast (EP-A-0 060 057).

A preferred class of secretion leaders are those that employ a fragment of the yeast alpha-factor gene, which contains both a "pre" signal sequence, and a "pro" region. The types of alpha-factor fragments that can be employed include the full-length pre-pro alpha factor leader (about 83 amino acid residues) as well as truncated alpha-factor leaders (usually about 25 to about 50 amino acid residues) (US Patents 4,546,083 and 4,870,008; EP-A-0 324 274). Additional leaders employing an alpha-factor leader fragment that provides for secretion include hybrid alpha-factor leaders made with a presequence of a first yeast, but a pro-region from a second yeast alphafactor. (*eg.* see WO 89/02463.)

Usually, transcription termination sequences recognized by yeast are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon, and thus together with the promoter flank the coding sequence. These sequences direct the transcription of an mRNA which can be translated into the polypeptide encoded by the DNA. Examples of transcription terminator sequence and other yeast-recognized termination sequences, such as those coding for glycolytic enzymes.

Usually, the above described components, comprising a promoter, leader (if desired), coding sequence of interest, and transcription termination sequence, are put together into expression constructs. Expression constructs are often maintained in a replicon, such as an extrachromosomal element (eg. plasmids) capable of stable maintenance in a host, such as yeast or bacteria. The replicon may have two replication systems, thus allowing it to be maintained, for example, in yeast for expression and in a prokaryotic host for cloning and amplification. Examples of such yeast-bacteria shuttle vectors include YEp24 [Botstein *et al.* (1979) *Gene* 8:17-24], pClI/1 [Brake *et al.* (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 81:4642-4646], and YRp17 [Stinchcomb *et al.* (1982) *J. Mol. Biol.* 158:157]. In addition, a replicon may be either a high or low copy number plasmid. A high copy number plasmid will generally have a copy number ranging from about 5 to about 200, and usually about 10 to about 150. A host containing a high copy number plasmid will preferably have at least about 10, and more preferably at least about 20. Enter a high or low copy number vector may be selected, depending upon the effect of the vector and the foreign protein on the host. See eg. Brake *et al.*, *supra*.

Alternatively, the expression constructs can be integrated into the yeast genome with an integrating vector. Integrating vectors usually contain at least one sequence homologous to a yeast chromosome that allows the vector to integrate, and preferably contain two homologous sequences flanking the expression construct. Integrations appear to result from recombinations between homologous DNA in the vector and the yeast chromosome [Orr-Weaver *et al.* (1983) *Methods in Enzymol.* 101:228-245]. An integrating vector may be directed to a specific locus in yeast by selecting the appropriate homologous sequence for inclusion in the vector. See Orr-Weaver *et al.*, *supra*. One or more expression construct may integrate, possibly affecting levels of recombinant protein produced [Rine *et al.* (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:6750]. The chromosomal sequences included in the vector can occur either as a single segment in the vector, which results in the integration of the entire vector, or two segments homologous to adjacent segments in the

chromosome and flanking the expression construct in the vector, which can result in the stable integration of only the expression construct.

Usually, extrachromosomal and integrating expression constructs may contain selectable markers to allow for the selection of yeast strains that have been transformed. Selectable markers may include biosynthetic genes that can be expressed in the yeast host, such as *ADE2*, *HIS4*, *LEU2*, *TRP1*, and *ALG7*, and the G418 resistance gene, which confer resistance in yeast cells to tunicamycin and G418, respectively. In addition, a suitable selectable marker may also provide yeast with the ability to grow in the presence of toxic compounds, such as metal. For example, the presence of *CUP1* allows yeast to grow in the presence of copper ions [Butt *et al.* (1987) *Microbiol. Rev.* 51:351].

Alternatively, some of the above described components can be put together into transformation vectors. Transformation vectors are usually comprised of a selectable marker that is either maintained in a replicon or developed into an integrating vector, as described above.

Expression and transformation vectors, either extrachromosomal replicons or integrating vectors, have been developed for transformation into many yeasts. For example, expression vectors have been developed for, *inter alia*, the following yeasts: *Candida albicans* [Kurtz, *et al.* (1986) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6:142], *Candida maltosa* [Kunze, *et al.* (1985) *J. Basic Microbiol.* 25:141], *Hansenula polymorpha* [Gleeson, *et al.* (1986) *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 132:3459; Roggenkamp *et al.* (1986) *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 202:302], *Kluyveromyces fragilis* [Das, *et al.* (1984) *J. Bacteriol.* 158:1165], *Kluyveromyces lactis* [De Louvencourt *et al.* (1983) *J. Bacteriol.* 154:737; Van den Berg *et al.* (1990) *Bio/Technology* 8:135], *Pichia guilliermondii* [Kunze *et al.* (1985) *J. Basic Microbiol.* 25:141], *Pichia pastoris* [Cregg, *et al.* (1985) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:3376; US Patent Nos. 4,837,148 and 4,929,555], *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* [Hinnen *et al.* (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:1929; Ito *et al.* (1983) *J. Bacteriol.* 153:163], *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* [Beach and Nurse (1981) *Nature* 300:706], and *Yarrowia lipolytica* [Davidow, *et al.* (1985) *Curr. Genet.* 10:380471 Gaillardin, *et al.* (1985) *Curr. Genet.* 10:49].

Methods of introducing exogenous DNA into yeast hosts are well-known in the art, and usually include either the transformation of spheroplasts or of intact yeast cells treated with alkali cations. Transformation procedures usually vary with the yeast species to be transformed. See eg. [Kurtz *et al.* (1986) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6:142; Kunze *et al.* (1985) *J. Basic Microbiol.* 25:141; *Candida*;

[Gleeson *et al.* (1986) *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 132:3459; Roggenkamp *et al.* (1986) *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 202:302; Hansenula]; [Das *et al.* (1984) *J. Bacteriol.* 158:1165; De Louvencourt *et al.* (1983) *J. Bacteriol.* 154:1165; Van den Berg *et al.* (1990) *Bio/Technology* 8:135; Kluyveromyces]; [Cregg *et al.* (1985) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:3376; Kunze *et al.* (1985) *J. Basic Microbiol.* 25:141; US Patent Nos. 4,837,148 and 4,929,555; Pichia]; [Hinnen *et al.* (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:1929; Ito *et al.* (1983) *J. Bacteriol.* 153:163 Saccharomyces]; [Beach and Nurse (1981) *Nature* 300:706; Schizosaccharomyces]; [Davidow *et al.* (1985) *Curr. Genet.* 10:39; Gaillardin *et al.* (1985) *Curr. Genet.* 10:49; Yarrowia].

Antibodies

- 10 As used herein, the term "antibody" refers to a polypeptide or group of polypeptides composed of at least one antibody combining site. An "antibody combining site" is the three-dimensional binding space with an internal surface shape and charge distribution complementary to the features of an epitope of an antigen, which allows a binding of the antibody with the antigen. "Antibody" includes, for example, vertebrate antibodies, hybrid antibodies, chimeric antibodies, humanised
15 antibodies, altered antibodies, univalent antibodies, Fab proteins, and single domain antibodies.

Antibodies against the proteins of the invention are useful for affinity chromatography, immunoassays, and distinguishing/identifying Neisserial proteins.

- Antibodies to the proteins of the invention, both polyclonal and monoclonal, may be prepared by conventional methods. In general, the protein is first used to immunize a suitable animal, preferably
20 a mouse, rat, rabbit or goat. Rabbits and goats are preferred for the preparation of polyclonal sera due to the volume of serum obtainable, and the availability of labeled anti-rabbit and anti-goat antibodies. Immunization is generally performed by mixing or emulsifying the protein in saline, preferably in an adjuvant such as Freund's complete adjuvant, and injecting the mixture or emulsion parenterally (generally subcutaneously or intramuscularly). A dose of 50-200 µg/injection
25 is typically sufficient. Immunization is generally boosted 2-6 weeks later with one or more injections of the protein in saline, preferably using Freund's incomplete adjuvant. One may alternatively generate antibodies by in vitro immunization using methods known in the art, which for the purposes of this invention is considered equivalent to *in vivo* immunization. Polyclonal antisera is obtained by bleeding the immunized animal into a glass or plastic container, incubating
30 the blood at 25°C for one hour, followed by incubating at 4°C for 2-18 hours. The serum is

recovered by centrifugation (eg. 1,000g for 10 minutes). About 20-50 ml per bleed may be obtained from rabbits.

Monoclonal antibodies are prepared using the standard method of Kohler & Milstein [*Nature* (1975) 256:495-96], or a modification thereof. Typically, a mouse or rat is immunized as described
5 above. However, rather than bleeding the animal to extract serum, the spleen (and optionally several large lymph nodes) is removed and dissociated into single cells. If desired, the spleen cells may be screened (after removal of nonspecifically adherent cells) by applying a cell suspension to a plate or well coated with the protein antigen. B-cells expressing membrane-bound immunoglobulin specific for the antigen bind to the plate, and are not rinsed away with the rest of
10 the suspension. Resulting B-cells, or all dissociated spleen cells, are then induced to fuse with myeloma cells to form hybridomas, and are cultured in a selective medium (eg. hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine medium, "HAT"). The resulting hybridomas are plated by limiting dilution, and are assayed for the production of antibodies which bind specifically to the immunizing antigen (and which do not bind to unrelated antigens). The selected MAb-secreting hybridomas are then
15 cultured either *in vitro* (eg. in tissue culture bottles or hollow fiber reactors), or *in vivo* (as ascites in mice).

If desired, the antibodies (whether polyclonal or monoclonal) may be labeled using conventional techniques. Suitable labels include fluorophores, chromophores, radioactive atoms (particularly ^{32}P and ^{125}I), electron-dense reagents, enzymes, and ligands having specific binding partners. Enzymes
20 are typically detected by their activity. For example, horseradish peroxidase is usually detected by its ability to convert 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) to a blue pigment, quantifiable with a spectrophotometer. "Specific binding partner" refers to a protein capable of binding a ligand molecule with high specificity, as for example in the case of an antigen and a monoclonal antibody specific therefor. Other specific binding partners include biotin and avidin or streptavidin, IgG and protein A,
25 and the numerous receptor-ligand couples known in the art. It should be understood that the above description is not meant to categorize the various labels into distinct classes, as the same label may serve in several different modes. For example, ^{125}I may serve as a radioactive label or as an electron-dense reagent. HRP may serve as enzyme or as antigen for a MAb. Further, one may combine various labels for desired effect. For example, MAbs and avidin also require labels in the practice of
30 this invention: thus, one might label a MAb with biotin, and detect its presence with avidin labeled with ^{125}I , or with an anti-biotin MAb labeled with HRP. Other permutations and possibilities will be

readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art, and are considered as equivalents within the scope of the instant invention.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

Pharmaceutical compositions can comprise either polypeptides, antibodies, or nucleic acid of the invention. The pharmaceutical compositions will comprise a therapeutically effective amount of either polypeptides, antibodies, or polynucleotides of the claimed invention.

The term "therapeutically effective amount" as used herein refers to an amount of a therapeutic agent to treat, ameliorate, or prevent a desired disease or condition, or to exhibit a detectable therapeutic or preventative effect. The effect can be detected by, for example, chemical markers or antigen levels. Therapeutic effects also include reduction in physical symptoms, such as decreased body temperature. The precise effective amount for a subject will depend upon the subject's size and health, the nature and extent of the condition, and the therapeutics or combination of therapeutics selected for administration. Thus, it is not useful to specify an exact effective amount in advance. However, the effective amount for a given situation can be determined by routine experimentation and is within the judgement of the clinician.

For purposes of the present invention, an effective dose will be from about 0.01 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg or 0.05 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg of the DNA constructs in the individual to which it is administered.

A pharmaceutical composition can also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a carrier for administration of a therapeutic agent, such as antibodies or a polypeptide, genes, and other therapeutic agents. The term refers to any pharmaceutical carrier that does not itself induce the production of antibodies harmful to the individual receiving the composition, and which may be administered without undue toxicity. Suitable carriers may be large, slowly metabolized macromolecules such as proteins, polysaccharides, polylactic acids, polyglycolic acids, polymeric amino acids, amino acid copolymers, and inactive virus particles. Such carriers are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be used therein, for example, mineral acid salts such as hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, phosphates, sulfates, and the like; and the salts of organic acids such as acetates, propionates, malonates, benzoates, and the like. A thorough discussion of pharmaceutically acceptable excipients is available in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Mack Pub. Co., N.J. 1991).

- Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers in therapeutic compositions may contain liquids such as water, saline, glycerol and ethanol. Additionally, auxiliary substances, such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering substances, and the like, may be present in such vehicles. Typically, the therapeutic compositions are prepared as injectables, either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid vehicles prior to injection may also be prepared. Liposomes are included within the definition of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Delivery Methods

Once formulated, the compositions of the invention can be administered directly to the subject. The subjects to be treated can be animals; in particular, human subjects can be treated.

- Direct delivery of the compositions will generally be accomplished by injection, either subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or intramuscularly or delivered to the interstitial space of a tissue. The compositions can also be administered into a lesion. Other modes of administration include oral and pulmonary administration, suppositories, and transdermal or transcutaneous applications (eg. see WO98/20734), needles, and gene guns or hypodermic sprays. Dosage treatment may be a single dose schedule or a multiple dose schedule.

Vaccines

Vaccines according to the invention may either be prophylactic (*ie.* to prevent infection) or therapeutic (*ie.* to treat disease after infection).

- Such vaccines comprise immunising antigen(s), immunogen(s), polypeptide(s), protein(s) or nucleic acid, usually in combination with "pharmaceutically acceptable carriers," which include any carrier that does not itself induce the production of antibodies harmful to the individual receiving the composition. Suitable carriers are typically large, slowly metabolized macromolecules such as proteins, polysaccharides, polylactic acids, polyglycolic acids, polymeric amino acids, amino acid copolymers, lipid aggregates (such as oil droplets or liposomes), and inactive virus particles. Such carriers are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Additionally, these carriers may function as immunostimulating agents ("adjuvants"). Furthermore, the antigen or immunogen may be conjugated to a bacterial toxoid, such as a toxoid from diphtheria, tetanus, cholera, *H. pylori*, etc. pathogens.

- Preferred adjuvants to enhance effectiveness of the composition include, but are not limited to: (1) aluminum salts (alum), such as aluminum hydroxide, aluminum phosphate, aluminum sulfate, etc; (2) oil-in-water emulsion formulations (with or without other specific immunostimulating agents

such as muramyl peptides (see below) or bacterial cell wall components), such as for example (a) MF59™ (WO 90/14837; Chapter 10 in *Vaccine design: the subunit and adjuvant approach*, eds. Powell & Newman, Plenum Press 1995), containing 5% Squalene, 0.5% Tween 80, and 0.5% Span 85 (optionally containing various amounts of MTP-PE (see below), although not required) formulated into submicron particles using a microfluidizer such as Model 110Y microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Newton, MA), (b) SAF, containing 10% Squalene, 0.4% Tween 80, 5% pluronic-blocked polymer L121, and thr-MDP (see below) either microfluidized into a submicron emulsion or vortexed to generate a larger particle size emulsion, and (c) Ribi™ adjuvant system (RAS), (Ribi Immunochem, Hamilton, MT) containing 2% Squalene, 0.2% Tween 80, and one or more bacterial cell wall components from the group consisting of monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL), trehalose dimycolate (TDM), and cell wall skeleton (CWS), preferably MPL + CWS (Detox™); (3) saponin adjuvants, such as Stimulon™ (Cambridge Bioscience, Worcester, MA) may be used or particles generated therefrom such as ISCOMs (immunostimulating complexes); (4) Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) and Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA); (5) cytokines, such as interleukins (eg. IL-1, IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-12, etc.), interferons (eg. gamma interferon), macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), tumor necrosis factor (TNF), etc; and (6) other substances that act as immunostimulating agents to enhance the effectiveness of the composition. Alum and MF59™ are preferred.

As mentioned above, muramyl peptides include, but are not limited to, N-acetyl-muramyl-L-threonyl-D-isoglutamine (thr-MDP), N-acetyl-normuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutamine (nor-MDP), N-acetylmuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutaminyl-L-alanine-2-(1'-2'-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-hydroxyphosphoryloxy)-ethylamine (MTP-PE), etc.

The immunogenic compositions (eg. the immunising antigen/immunogen/polypeptide/protein/nucleic acid, pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and adjuvant) typically will contain diluents, such as water, saline, glycerol, ethanol, etc. Additionally, auxiliary substances, such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering substances, and the like, may be present in such vehicles.

Typically, the immunogenic compositions are prepared as injectables, either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid vehicles prior to injection may also be prepared. The preparation also may be emulsified or encapsulated in liposomes for enhanced adjuvant effect, as discussed above under pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.

Immunogenic compositions used as vaccines comprise an immunologically effective amount of the antigenic or immunogenic polypeptides, as well as any other of the above-mentioned components, as needed. By "immunologically effective amount", it is meant that the administration of that amount to an individual, either in a single dose or as part of a series, is effective for treatment or prevention. This amount varies depending upon the health and physical condition of the individual to be treated, the taxonomic group of individual to be treated (*eg.* nonhuman primate, primate, *etc.*), the capacity of the individual's immune system to synthesize antibodies, the degree of protection desired, the formulation of the vaccine, the treating doctor's assessment of the medical situation, and other relevant factors. It is expected that the amount will fall in a relatively broad range that can be determined through routine trials.

The immunogenic compositions are conventionally administered parenterally, *eg.* by injection, either subcutaneously, intramuscularly, or transdermally/transcutaneously (*eg.* WO98/20734). Additional formulations suitable for other modes of administration include oral and pulmonary formulations, suppositories, and transdermal applications. Dosage treatment may be a single dose schedule or a multiple dose schedule. The vaccine may be administered in conjunction with other immunoregulatory agents.

As an alternative to protein-based vaccines, DNA vaccination may be employed [*eg.* Robinson & Torres (1997) *Seminars in Immunology* 9:271-283; Donnelly *et al.* (1997) *Annu Rev Immunol* 15:617-648; see later herein].

Gene Delivery Vehicles

Gene therapy vehicles for delivery of constructs including a coding sequence of a therapeutic of the invention, to be delivered to the mammal for expression in the mammal, can be administered either locally or systemically. These constructs can utilize viral or non-viral vector approaches in *in vivo* or *ex vivo* modality. Expression of such coding sequence can be induced using endogenous mammalian or heterologous promoters. Expression of the coding sequence *in vivo* can be either constitutive or regulated.

The invention includes gene delivery vehicles capable of expressing the contemplated nucleic acid sequences. The gene delivery vehicle is preferably a viral vector and, more preferably, a retroviral, adenoviral, adeno-associated viral (AAV), herpes viral, or alphavirus vector. The viral vector can also be an astrovirus, coronavirus, orthomyxovirus, papovavirus, paramyxovirus, parvovirus,

picornavirus, poxvirus, or togavirus viral vector. See generally, Jolly (1994) *Cancer Gene Therapy* 1:51-64; Kimura (1994) *Human Gene Therapy* 5:845-852; Connelly (1995) *Human Gene Therapy* 6:185-193; and Kaplitt (1994) *Nature Genetics* 6:148-153.

5 Retroviral vectors are well known in the art and we contemplate that any retroviral gene therapy vector is employable in the invention, including B, C and D type retroviruses, xenotropic retroviruses (for example, NZB-X1, NZB-X2 and NZB9-1 (see O'Neill (1985) *J. Virol.* 53:160) polytropic retroviruses eg. MCF and MCF-MLV (see Kelly (1983) *J. Virol.* 45:291), spumaviruses and lentiviruses. See RNA Tumor Viruses, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1985.

10 Portions of the retroviral gene therapy vector may be derived from different retroviruses. For example, retrovector LTRs may be derived from a Murine Sarcoma Virus, a tRNA binding site from a Rous Sarcoma Virus, a packaging signal from a Murine Leukemia Virus, and an origin of second strand synthesis from an Avian Leukosis Virus.

15 These recombinant retroviral vectors may be used to generate transduction competent retroviral vector particles by introducing them into appropriate packaging cell lines (see US patent 5,591,624). Retrovirus vectors can be constructed for site-specific integration into host cell DNA by incorporation of a chimeric integrase enzyme into the retroviral particle (see WO96/37626). It is preferable that the recombinant viral vector is a replication defective recombinant virus.

20 Packaging cell lines suitable for use with the above-described retrovirus vectors are well known in the art, are readily prepared (see WO95/30763 and WO92/05266), and can be used to create producer cell lines (also termed vector cell lines or "VCLs") for the production of recombinant vector particles. Preferably, the packaging cell lines are made from human parent cells (eg. HT1080 cells) or mink parent cell lines, which eliminates inactivation in human serum.

25 Preferred retroviruses for the construction of retroviral gene therapy vectors include Avian Leukosis Virus, Bovine Leukemia, Virus, Murine Leukemia Virus, Mink-Cell Focus-Inducing Virus, Murine Sarcoma Virus, Reticuloendotheliosis Virus and Rous Sarcoma Virus. Particularly preferred Murine Leukemia Viruses include 4070A and 1504A (Hartley and Rowe (1976) *J Virol* 19:19-25), Abelson (ATCC No. VR-999), Friend (ATCC No. VR-245), Graffi, Gross (ATCC Nol VR-590), Kirsten, Harvey Sarcoma Virus and Rauscher (ATCC No. VR-998) and Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus (ATCC No. VR-190). Such retroviruses may be obtained from depositories or

collections such as the American Type Culture Collection ("ATCC") in Rockville, Maryland or isolated from known sources using commonly available techniques.

Exemplary known retroviral gene therapy vectors employable in this invention include those described in patent applications GB2200651, EP0415731, EP0345242, EP0334301, WO89/02468; 5 WO89/05349, WO89/09271, WO90/02806, WO90/07936, WO94/03622, WO93/25698, WO93/25234, WO93/11230, WO93/10218, WO91/02805, WO91/02825, WO95/07994, US 5,219,740, US 4,405,712, US 4,861,719, US 4,980,289, US 4,777,127, US 5,591,624. See also Vile (1993) *Cancer Res* 53:3860-3864; Vile (1993) *Cancer Res* 53:962-967; Ram (1993) *Cancer Res* 53 (1993) 83-88; Takamiya (1992) *J Neurosci Res* 33:493-503; Baba (1993) *J Neurosurg* 79:729-735; Mann (1983) *Cell* 33:153; Cane (1984) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 81:6349; and Miller (1990) *Human Gene Therapy* 1.

Human adenoviral gene therapy vectors are also known in the art and employable in this invention. See, for example, Berkner (1988) *Biotechniques* 6:616 and Rosenfeld (1991) *Science* 252:431, and WO93/07283, WO93/06223, and WO93/07282. Exemplary known adenoviral gene therapy vectors 15 employable in this invention include those described in the above referenced documents and in WO94/12649, WO93/03769, WO93/19191, WO94/28938, WO95/11984, WO95/00655, WO95/27071, WO95/29993, WO95/34671, WO96/05320, WO94/08026, WO94/11506, WO93/06223, WO94/24299, WO95/14102, WO95/24297, WO95/02697, WO94/28152, WO94/24299, WO95/09241, WO95/25807, WO95/05835, WO94/18922 and WO95/09654. 20 Alternatively, administration of DNA linked to killed adenovirus as described in Curiel (1992) *Hum. Gene Ther.* 3:147-154 may be employed. The gene delivery vehicles of the invention also include adenovirus associated virus (AAV) vectors. Leading and preferred examples of such vectors for use in this invention are the AAV-2 based vectors disclosed in Srivastava, WO93/09239. Most preferred AAV vectors comprise the two AAV inverted terminal repeats in 25 which the native D-sequences are modified by substitution of nucleotides, such that at least 5 native nucleotides and up to 18 native nucleotides, preferably at least 10 native nucleotides up to 18 native nucleotides, most preferably 10 native nucleotides are retained and the remaining nucleotides of the D-sequence are deleted or replaced with non-native nucleotides. The native D-sequences of the AAV inverted terminal repeats are sequences of 20 consecutive nucleotides in each AAV inverted 30 terminal repeat (*ie.* there is one sequence at each end) which are not involved in HP formation. The non-native replacement nucleotide may be any nucleotide other than the nucleotide found in the

- native D-sequence in the same position. Other employable exemplary AAV vectors are pWP-19, pWN-1, both of which are disclosed in Nahreini (1993) *Gene* 124:257-262. Another example of such an AAV vector is psub201 (see Samulski (1987) *J. Virol.* 61:3096). Another exemplary AAV vector is the Double-D ITR vector. Construction of the Double-D ITR vector is disclosed in US Patent 5,478,745. Still other vectors are those disclosed in Carter US Patent 4,797,368 and Muzyczka US Patent 5,139,941, Chartejee US Patent 5,474,935, and Kotin WO94/288157. Yet a further example of an AAV vector employable in this invention is SSV9AFABTKneo, which contains the AFP enhancer and albumin promoter and directs expression predominantly in the liver. Its structure and construction are disclosed in Su (1996) *Human Gene Therapy* 7:463-470.
- 5 Additional AAV gene therapy vectors are described in US 5,354,678, US 5,173,414, US 5,139,941, and US 5,252,479.

- The gene therapy vectors of the invention also include herpes vectors. Leading and preferred examples are herpes simplex virus vectors containing a sequence encoding a thymidine kinase polypeptide such as those disclosed in US 5,288,641 and EP0176170 (Roizman). Additional exemplary herpes simplex virus vectors include HFEM/ICP6-LacZ disclosed in WO95/04139 (Wistar Institute), pHSVlac described in Geller (1988) *Science* 241:1667-1669 and in WO90/09441 and WO92/07945, HSV Us3::pgC-lacZ described in Fink (1992) *Human Gene Therapy* 3:11-19 and HSV 7134, 2 RH 105 and GAL4 described in EP 0453242 (Breakefield), and those deposited with the ATCC as accession numbers ATCC VR-977 and ATCC VR-260.
- 15 Also contemplated are alpha virus gene therapy vectors that can be employed in this invention. Preferred alpha virus vectors are Sindbis viruses vectors. Togaviruses, Semliki Forest virus (ATCC VR-67; ATCC VR-1247), Middleberg virus (ATCC VR-370), Ross River virus (ATCC VR-373; ATCC VR-1246), Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (ATCC VR923; ATCC VR-1250; ATCC VR-1249; ATCC VR-532), and those described in US patents 5,091,309, 5,217,879, and WO92/10578. More particularly, those alpha virus vectors described in US Serial No. 08/405,627, filed March 15, 1995, WO94/21792, WO92/10578, WO95/07994, US 5,091,309 and US 5,217,879 are employable. Such alpha viruses may be obtained from depositories or collections such as the ATCC in Rockville, Maryland or isolated from known sources using commonly available techniques. Preferably, alphavirus vectors with reduced cytotoxicity are used (see USSN
- 20 08/679640).

DNA vector systems such as eukaryotic layered expression systems are also useful for expressing the nucleic acids of the invention. See WO95/07994 for a detailed description of eukaryotic layered expression systems. Preferably, the eukaryotic layered expression systems of the invention are derived from alphavirus vectors and most preferably from Sindbis viral vectors.

- 5 Other viral vectors suitable for use in the present invention include those derived from poliovirus, for example ATCC VR-58 and those described in Evans, Nature 339 (1989) 385 and Sabin (1973) *J. Biol. Standardization* 1:115; rhinovirus, for example ATCC VR-1110 and those described in Arnold (1990) *J Cell Biochem* L401; pox viruses such as canary pox virus or vaccinia virus, for example ATCC VR-111 and ATCC VR-2010 and those described in Fisher-Hoch (1989) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 86:317;
- 10 Flexner (1989) *Ann NY Acad Sci* 569:86; Flexner (1990) *Vaccine* 8:17; in US 4,603,112 and US 4,769,330 and WO89/01973; SV40 virus, for example ATCC VR-305 and those described in Mulligan (1979) *Nature* 277:108 and Madzak (1992) *J Gen Virol* 73:1533; influenza virus, for example ATCC VR-797 and recombinant influenza viruses made employing reverse genetics techniques as described in US 5,166,057 and in Enami (1990) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 87:3802-3805;
- 15 Enami & Palese (1991) *J Virol* 65:2711-2713 and Luytjes (1989) *Cell* 59:110, (see also McMichael (1983) *NEJ Med* 309:13, and Yap (1978) *Nature* 273:238 and *Nature* (1979) 277:108); human immunodeficiency virus as described in EP-0386882 and in Buchschacher (1992) *J. Virol.* 66:2731; measles virus, for example ATCC VR-67 and VR-1247 and those described in EP-0440219; Aura virus, for example ATCC VR-368; Bebaru virus, for example ATCC VR-600 and ATCC VR-1240;
- 20 Cabassou virus, for example ATCC VR-922; Chikungunya virus, for example ATCC VR-64 and ATCC VR-1241; Fort Morgan Virus, for example ATCC VR-924; Getah virus, for example ATCC VR-369 and ATCC VR-1243; Kyzylagach virus, for example ATCC VR-927; Mayaro virus, for example ATCC VR-66; Mucambo virus, for example ATCC VR-580 and ATCC VR-1244; Ndumu virus, for example ATCC VR-371; Pixuna virus, for example ATCC VR-372 and ATCC VR-1245;
- 25 Tonate virus, for example ATCC VR-925; Trinita virus, for example ATCC VR-469; Una virus, for example ATCC VR-374; Whataroa virus, for example ATCC VR-926; Y-62-33 virus, for example ATCC VR-375; O'Nyong virus, Eastern encephalitis virus, for example ATCC VR-65 and ATCC VR-1242; Western encephalitis virus, for example ATCC VR-70, ATCC VR-1251, ATCC VR-622 and ATCC VR-1252; and coronavirus, for example ATCC VR-740 and those described in Hamre
- 30 (1966) *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 121:190.

Delivery of the compositions of this invention into cells is not limited to the above mentioned viral vectors. Other delivery methods and media may be employed such as, for example, nucleic acid

expression vectors, polycationic condensed DNA linked or unlinked to killed adenovirus alone, for example see US Serial No. 08/366,787, filed December 30, 1994 and Curiel (1992) *Hum Gene Ther* 3:147-154 ligand linked DNA, for example see Wu (1989) *J Biol Chem* 264:16985-16987, eucaryotic cell delivery vehicles cells, for example see US Serial No.08/240,030, filed May 9, 1994, and US Serial No. 08/404,796, deposition of photopolymerized hydrogel materials, hand-held gene transfer particle gun, as described in US Patent 5,149,655, ionizing radiation as described in US5,206,152 and in WO92/11033, nucleic charge neutralization or fusion with cell membranes. Additional approaches are described in Philip (1994) *Mol Cell Biol* 14:2411-2418 and in Woffendin (1994) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 91:1581-1585.

- 10 Particle mediated gene transfer may be employed, for example see US Serial No. 60/023,867. Briefly, the sequence can be inserted into conventional vectors that contain conventional control sequences for high level expression, and then incubated with synthetic gene transfer molecules such as polymeric DNA-binding cations like polylysine, protamine, and albumin, linked to cell targeting ligands such as asialoorosomucoid, as described in Wu & Wu (1987) *J. Biol. Chem.*
- 15 262:4429-4432, insulin as described in Hucked (1990) *Biochem Pharmacol* 40:253-263, galactose as described in Plank (1992) *Bioconjugate Chem* 3:533-539, lactose or transferrin.

Naked DNA may also be employed. Exemplary naked DNA introduction methods are described in WO 90/11092 and US 5,580,859. Uptake efficiency may be improved using biodegradable latex beads. DNA coated latex beads are efficiently transported into cells after endocytosis initiation by the

20 beads. The method may be improved further by treatment of the beads to increase hydrophobicity and thereby facilitate disruption of the endosome and release of the DNA into the cytoplasm.

Liposomes that can act as gene delivery vehicles are described in US 5,422,120, WO95/13796, WO94/23697, WO91/14445 and EP-524,968. As described in USSN. 60/023,867, on non-viral delivery, the nucleic acid sequences encoding a polypeptide can be inserted into conventional

25 vectors that contain conventional control sequences for high level expression, and then be incubated with synthetic gene transfer molecules such as polymeric DNA-binding cations like polylysine, protamine, and albumin, linked to cell targeting ligands such as asialoorosomucoid, insulin, galactose, lactose, or transferrin. Other delivery systems include the use of liposomes to encapsulate DNA comprising the gene under the control of a variety of tissue-specific or ubiquitously-active

30 promoters. Further non-viral delivery suitable for use includes mechanical delivery systems such as the approach described in Woffendin *et al* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*

91(24):11581-11585. Moreover, the coding sequence and the product of expression of such can be delivered through deposition of photopolymerized hydrogel materials. Other conventional methods for gene delivery that can be used for delivery of the coding sequence include, for example, use of hand-held gene transfer particle gun, as described in US 5,149,655; use of ionizing radiation for activating transferred gene, as described in US 5,206,152 and WO92/11033

Exemplary liposome and polycationic gene delivery vehicles are those described in US 5,422,120 and 4,762,915; in WO 95/13796; WO94/23697; and WO91/14445; in EP-0524968; and in Stryer, Biochemistry, pages 236-240 (1975) W.H. Freeman, San Francisco; Szoka (1980) *Biochem Biophys Acta* 600:1; Bayer (1979) *Biochem Biophys Acta* 550:464; Rivnay (1987) *Meth Enzymol* 149:119; Wang (1987) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 84:7851; Plant (1989) *Anal Biochem* 176:420.

A polynucleotide composition can comprises therapeutically effective amount of a gene therapy vehicle, as the term is defined above. For purposes of the present invention, an effective dose will be from about 0.01 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg or 0.05 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg of the DNA constructs in the individual to which it is administered.

15 Delivery Methods

Once formulated, the polynucleotide compositions of the invention can be administered (1) directly to the subject; (2) delivered *ex vivo*, to cells derived from the subject; or (3) *in vitro* for expression of recombinant proteins. The subjects to be treated can be mammals or birds. Also, human subjects can be treated.

- 20 Direct delivery of the compositions will generally be accomplished by injection, either subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or intramuscularly or delivered to the interstitial space of a tissue. The compositions can also be administered into a lesion. Other modes of administration include oral and pulmonary administration, suppositories, and transdermal or transcutaneous applications (eg. see WO98/20734), needles, and gene guns or hypodermic sprays. Dosage treatment may be a single dose schedule or a multiple dose schedule.

25 Methods for the *ex vivo* delivery and reimplantation of transformed cells into a subject are known in the art and described in eg. WO93/14778. Examples of cells useful in *ex vivo* applications include, for example, stem cells, particularly hematopoietic, lymph cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, or tumor cells.

- Generally, delivery of nucleic acids for both *ex vivo* and *in vitro* applications can be accomplished by the following procedures, for example, dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei, all well known in the art.

Polynucleotide and polypeptide pharmaceutical compositions

In addition to the pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and salts described above, the following additional agents can be used with polynucleotide and/or polypeptide compositions.

A. Polypeptides

- One example are polypeptides which include, without limitation: asialoglycoprotein (ASOR); transferrin; asialoglycoproteins; antibodies; antibody fragments; ferritin; interleukins; interferons, granulocyte, macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), stem cell factor and erythropoietin. Viral antigens, such as envelope proteins, can also be used. Also, proteins from other invasive organisms, such as the 17 amino acid peptide from the circumsporozoite protein of plasmodium falciparum known as RII.

B. Hormones, Vitamins, etc.

Other groups that can be included are, for example: hormones, steroids, androgens, estrogens, thyroid hormone, or vitamins, folic acid.

- C. Polyalkylenes, Polysaccharides, etc.

Also, polyalkylene glycol can be included with the desired polynucleotides/polypeptides. In a preferred embodiment, the polyalkylene glycol is polyethylene glycol. In addition, mono-, di-, or polysaccharides can be included. In a preferred embodiment of this aspect, the polysaccharide is dextran or DEAE-dextran. Also, chitosan and poly(lactide-co-glycolide)

- D. Lipids and Liposomes

The desired polynucleotide/polypeptide can also be encapsulated in lipids or packaged in liposomes prior to delivery to the subject or to cells derived therefrom.

- Lipid encapsulation is generally accomplished using liposomes which are able to stably bind or entrap and retain nucleic acid. The ratio of condensed polynucleotide to lipid preparation can vary but will generally be around 1:1 (mg DNA:micromoles lipid), or more of lipid. For a review of the

use of liposomes as carriers for delivery of nucleic acids, see, Hug and Sleight (1991) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 1097:1-17; Straubinger (1983) *Meth. Enzymol.* 101:512-527.

- Liposomal preparations for use in the present invention include cationic (positively charged), anionic (negatively charged) and neutral preparations. Cationic liposomes have been shown to
5 mediate intracellular delivery of plasmid DNA (Felgner (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7413-7416); mRNA (Malone (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6077-6081); and purified transcription factors (Debs (1990) *J. Biol. Chem.* 265:10189-10192), in functional form.

- Cationic liposomes are readily available. For example, N[1-2,3-dioleoyloxy]propyl]-N,N,N-triethylammonium (DOTMA) liposomes are available under the trademark Lipofectin, from GIBCO BRL, Grand
10 Island, NY. (See, also, Felgner *supra*). Other commercially available liposomes include transfectace (DDAB/DOPE) and DOTAP/DOPE (Boehringer). Other cationic liposomes can be prepared from readily available materials using techniques well known in the art. See, *eg.* Szoka (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:4194-4198; WO90/11092 for a description of the synthesis of DOTAP (1,2-bis(oleoyloxy)-3-(trimethylammonio)propane) liposomes.

- 15 Similarly, anionic and neutral liposomes are readily available, such as from Avanti Polar Lipids (Birmingham, AL), or can be easily prepared using readily available materials. Such materials include phosphatidyl choline, cholesterol, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, dioleoylphosphatidyl choline (DOPC), dioleoylphosphatidyl glycerol (DOPG), dioleoylphosphatidyl ethanolamine (DOPE), among others. These materials can also be mixed with the DOTMA and DOTAP starting materials in appropriate
20 ratios. Methods for making liposomes using these materials are well known in the art.

- The liposomes can comprise multilamellar vesicles (MLVs), small unilamellar vesicles (SUVs), or large unilamellar vesicles (LUVs). The various liposome-nucleic acid complexes are prepared using methods known in the art. See *eg.* Straubinger (1983) *Meth. Immunol.* 101:512-527; Szoka (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:4194-4198; Papahadjopoulos (1975) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*
25 394:483; Wilson (1979) *Cell* 17:77; Deamer & Bangham (1976) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 443:629; Ostro (1977) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 76:836; Fraley (1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 76:3348; Enoch & Strittmatter (1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 76:145; Fraley (1980) *J. Biol. Chem.* (1980) 255:10431; Szoka & Papahadjopoulos (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:145; and Schaefer-Ridder (1982) *Science* 215:166.

E. Lipoproteins

In addition, lipoproteins can be included with the polynucleotide/polypeptide to be delivered. Examples of lipoproteins to be utilized include: chylomicrons, HDL, IDL, LDL, and VLDL. Mutants, fragments, or fusions of these proteins can also be used. Also, modifications of naturally occurring lipoproteins can be used, such as acetylated LDL. These lipoproteins can target the delivery of polynucleotides to cells expressing lipoprotein receptors. Preferably, if lipoproteins are including with the polynucleotide to be delivered, no other targeting ligand is included in the composition.

Naturally occurring lipoproteins comprise a lipid and a protein portion. The protein portion are known as apoproteins. At the present, apoproteins A, B, C, D, and E have been isolated and identified. At least two of these contain several proteins, designated by Roman numerals, AI, AII, AIV; CI, CII, CIII.

A lipoprotein can comprise more than one apoprotein. For example, naturally occurring chylomicrons comprises of A, B, C, and E, over time these lipoproteins lose A and acquire C and E apoproteins. VLDL comprises A, B, C, and E apoproteins, LDL comprises apoprotein B; and HDL comprises apoproteins A, C, and E.

The amino acid of these apoproteins are known and are described in, for example, Breslow (1985) *Annu Rev. Biochem* 54:699; Law (1986) *Adv. Exp Med. Biol.* 151:162; Chen (1986) *J Biol Chem* 261:12918; Kane (1980) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 77:2465; and Utermann (1984) *Hum Genet* 65:232.

Lipoproteins contain a variety of lipids including, triglycerides, cholesterol (free and esters), and phospholipids. The composition of the lipids varies in naturally occurring lipoproteins. For example, chylomicrons comprise mainly triglycerides. A more detailed description of the lipid content of naturally occurring lipoproteins can be found, for example, in *Meth. Enzymol.* 128 (1986). The composition of the lipids are chosen to aid in conformation of the apoprotein for receptor binding activity. The composition of lipids can also be chosen to facilitate hydrophobic interaction and association with the polynucleotide binding molecule.

Naturally occurring lipoproteins can be isolated from serum by ultracentrifugation, for instance. Such methods are described in *Meth. Enzymol. (supra)*; Pitas (1980) *J. Biochem.* 255:5454-5460 and Mahey (1979) *J Clin. Invest* 64:743-750. Lipoproteins can also be produced by *in vitro* or recombinant methods by expression of the apoprotein genes in a desired host cell. See, for example, Atkinson (1986) *Annu Rev Biophys Chem* 15:403 and Radding (1958) *Biochim Biophys Acta* 30:

443. Lipoproteins can also be purchased from commercial suppliers, such as Biomedical Technologies, Inc., Stoughton, Massachusetts, USA. Further description of lipoproteins can be found in Zuckermann *et al.* PCT/US97/14465.

F. Polycationic Agents

- 5 Polycationic agents can be included, with or without lipoprotein, in a composition with the desired polynucleotide/polypeptide to be delivered.

Polycationic agents, typically, exhibit a net positive charge at physiological relevant pH and are capable of neutralizing the electrical charge of nucleic acids to facilitate delivery to a desired location. These agents have both in vitro, ex vivo, and in vivo applications. Polycationic agents can
10 be used to deliver nucleic acids to a living subject either intramuscularly, subcutaneously, etc.

The following are examples of useful polypeptides as polycationic agents: polylysine, polyarginine, polyornithine, and protamine. Other examples include histones, protamines, human serum albumin, DNA binding proteins, non-histone chromosomal proteins, coat proteins from DNA viruses, such as (X174, transcriptional factors also contain domains that bind DNA and therefore may be useful
15 as nucleic acid condensing agents. Briefly, transcriptional factors such as C/CEBP, c-jun, c-fos, AP-1, AP-2, AP-3, CPF, Prot-1, Sp-1, Oct-1, Oct-2, CREP, and TFIID contain basic domains that bind DNA sequences.

Organic polycationic agents include: spermine, spermidine, and putrescine.

The dimensions and of the physical properties of a polycationic agent can be extrapolated from the
20 list above, to construct other polypeptide polycationic agents or to produce synthetic polycationic agents.

Synthetic polycationic agents which are useful include, for example, DEAE-dextran, polybrene. Lipofectin™, and lipofectAMINE™ are monomers that form polycationic complexes when combined with polynucleotides/polypeptides.

25 Immunodiagnostic Assays

Neisserial antigens of the invention can be used in immunoassays to detect antibody levels (or, conversely, anti-Neisserial antibodies can be used to detect antigen levels). Immunoassays based on well defined, recombinant antigens can be developed to replace invasive diagnostics methods. Antibodies to Neisserial proteins within biological samples, including for example, blood or serum

samples, can be detected. Design of the immunoassays is subject to a great deal of variation, and a variety of these are known in the art. Protocols for the immunoassay may be based, for example, upon competition, or direct reaction, or sandwich type assays. Protocols may also, for example, use solid supports, or may be by immunoprecipitation. Most assays involve the use of labeled antibody or polypeptide; the labels may be, for example, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, radioactive, or dye molecules. Assays which amplify the signals from the probe are also known; examples of which are assays which utilize biotin and avidin, and enzyme-labeled and mediated immunoassays, such as ELISA assays.

Kits suitable for immunodiagnosis and containing the appropriate labeled reagents are constructed by packaging the appropriate materials, including the compositions of the invention, in suitable containers, along with the remaining reagents and materials (for example, suitable buffers, salt solutions, *etc.*) required for the conduct of the assay, as well as suitable set of assay instructions.

Nucleic Acid Hybridisation

“Hybridization” refers to the association of two nucleic acid sequences to one another by hydrogen bonding. Typically, one sequence will be fixed to a solid support and the other will be free in solution. Then, the two sequences will be placed in contact with one another under conditions that favor hydrogen bonding. Factors that affect this bonding include: the type and volume of solvent; reaction temperature; time of hybridization; agitation; agents to block the non-specific attachment of the liquid phase sequence to the solid support (Denhardt’s reagent or BLOTTO); concentration of the sequences; use of compounds to increase the rate of association of sequences (dextran sulfate or polyethylene glycol); and the stringency of the washing conditions following hybridization. See Sambrook *et al.* [*supra*] Volume 2, chapter 9, pages 9.47 to 9.57.

“Stringency” refers to conditions in a hybridization reaction that favor association of very similar sequences over sequences that differ. For example, the combination of temperature and salt concentration should be chosen that is approximately 120 to 200°C below the calculated T_m of the hybrid under study. The temperature and salt conditions can often be determined empirically in preliminary experiments in which samples of genomic DNA immobilized on filters are hybridized to the sequence of interest and then washed under conditions of different stringencies. See Sambrook *et al.* at page 9.50.

Variables to consider when performing, for example, a Southern blot are (1) the complexity of the DNA being blotted and (2) the homology between the probe and the sequences being detected. The

- total amount of the fragment(s) to be studied can vary a magnitude of 10, from 0.1 to 1 μ g for a plasmid or phage digest to 10^{-9} to 10^{-8} g for a single copy gene in a highly complex eukaryotic genome. For lower complexity polynucleotides, substantially shorter blotting, hybridization, and exposure times, a smaller amount of starting polynucleotides, and lower specific activity of probes can be used. For example, a single-copy yeast gene can be detected with an exposure time of only 1 hour starting with 1 μ g of yeast DNA, blotting for two hours, and hybridizing for 4-8 hours with a probe of 10^8 cpm/ μ g. For a single-copy mammalian gene a conservative approach would start with 10 μ g of DNA, blot overnight, and hybridize overnight in the presence of 10% dextran sulfate using a probe of greater than 10^8 cpm/ μ g, resulting in an exposure time of ~24 hours.
- Several factors can affect the melting temperature (T_m) of a DNA-DNA hybrid between the probe and the fragment of interest, and consequently, the appropriate conditions for hybridization and washing. In many cases the probe is not 100% homologous to the fragment. Other commonly encountered variables include the length and total G+C content of the hybridizing sequences and the ionic strength and formamide content of the hybridization buffer. The effects of all of these factors can be approximated by a single equation:

$$T_m = 81 + 16.6(\log_{10} C_i) + 0.4[\%(G + C)] - 0.6(\%\text{formamide}) - 600/n - 1.5(\%\text{mismatch}).$$

where C_i is the salt concentration (monovalent ions) and n is the length of the hybrid in base pairs (slightly modified from Meinkoth & Wahl (1984) *Anal. Biochem.* 138: 267-284).

- In designing a hybridization experiment, some factors affecting nucleic acid hybridization can be conveniently altered. The temperature of the hybridization and washes and the salt concentration during the washes are the simplest to adjust. As the temperature of the hybridization increases (*ie.* stringency), it becomes less likely for hybridization to occur between strands that are nonhomologous, and as a result, background decreases. If the radiolabeled probe is not completely homologous with the immobilized fragment (as is frequently the case in gene family and interspecies hybridization experiments), the hybridization temperature must be reduced, and background will increase. The temperature of the washes affects the intensity of the hybridizing band and the degree of background in a similar manner. The stringency of the washes is also increased with decreasing salt concentrations.

- In general, convenient hybridization temperatures in the presence of 50% formamide are 42°C for a probe with is 95% to 100% homologous to the target fragment, 37°C for 90% to 95% homology,

and 32°C for 85% to 90% homology. For lower homologies, formamide content should be lowered and temperature adjusted accordingly, using the equation above. If the homology between the probe and the target fragment are not known, the simplest approach is to start with both hybridization and wash conditions which are nonstringent. If non-specific bands or high background are observed
5 after autoradiography, the filter can be washed at high stringency and reexposed. If the time required for exposure makes this approach impractical, several hybridization and/or washing stringencies should be tested in parallel.

Nucleic Acid Probe Assays

Methods such as PCR, branched DNA probe assays, or blotting techniques utilizing nucleic acid
10 probes according to the invention can determine the presence of cDNA or mRNA. A probe is said to “hybridize” with a sequence of the invention if it can form a duplex or double stranded complex, which is stable enough to be detected.

The nucleic acid probes will hybridize to the Neisserial nucleotide sequences of the invention (including both sense and antisense strands). Though many different nucleotide sequences will
15 encode the amino acid sequence, the native Neisserial sequence is preferred because it is the actual sequence present in cells. mRNA represents a coding sequence and so a probe should be complementary to the coding sequence; single-stranded cDNA is complementary to mRNA, and so a cDNA probe should be complementary to the non-coding sequence.

The probe sequence need not be identical to the Neisserial sequence (or its complement) — some
20 variation in the sequence and length can lead to increased assay sensitivity if the nucleic acid probe can form a duplex with target nucleotides, which can be detected. Also, the nucleic acid probe can include additional nucleotides to stabilize the formed duplex. Additional Neisserial sequence may also be helpful as a label to detect the formed duplex. For example, a non-complementary nucleotide sequence may be attached to the 5' end of the probe, with the remainder of the probe
25 sequence being complementary to a Neisserial sequence. Alternatively, non-complementary bases or longer sequences can be interspersed into the probe, provided that the probe sequence has sufficient complementarity with the a Neisserial sequence in order to hybridize therewith and thereby form a duplex which can be detected.

The exact length and sequence of the probe will depend on the hybridization conditions, such as
30 temperature, salt condition and the like. For example, for diagnostic applications, depending on the

complexity of the analyte sequence, the nucleic acid probe typically contains at least 10-20 nucleotides, preferably 15-25, and more preferably at least 30 nucleotides, although it may be shorter than this. Short primers generally require cooler temperatures to form sufficiently stable hybrid complexes with the template.

- 5 Probes may be produced by synthetic procedures, such as the triester method of Matteucci *et al.* [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* (1981) 103:3185], or according to Urdea *et al.* [*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1983) 80: 7461], or using commercially available automated oligonucleotide synthesizers.

- The chemical nature of the probe can be selected according to preference. For certain applications, DNA or RNA are appropriate. For other applications, modifications may be incorporated *eg.*
- 10 backbone modifications, such as phosphorothioates or methylphosphonates, can be used to increase *in vivo* half-life, alter RNA affinity, increase nuclease resistance *etc.* [*eg.* see Agrawal & Iyer (1995) *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 6:12-19; Agrawal (1996) *TIBTECH* 14:376-387]; analogues such as peptide nucleic acids may also be used [*eg.* see Corey (1997) *TIBTECH* 15:224-229; Buchardt *et al.* (1993) *TIBTECH* 11:384-386].
- 15 Alternatively, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is another well-known means for detecting small amounts of target nucleic acids. The assay is described in: Mullis *et al.* [*Meth. Enzymol.* (1987) 155: 335-350]; US patents 4,683,195 and 4,683,202. Two "primer" nucleotides hybridize with the target nucleic acids and are used to prime the reaction. The primers can comprise sequence that does not hybridize to the sequence of the amplification target (or its complement) to aid with
- 20 duplex stability or, for example, to incorporate a convenient restriction site. Typically, such sequence will flank the desired Neisserial sequence.

- A thermostable polymerase creates copies of target nucleic acids from the primers using the original target nucleic acids as a template. After a threshold amount of target nucleic acids are generated by the polymerase, they can be detected by more traditional methods, such as Southern
- 25 blots. When using the Southern blot method, the labelled probe will hybridize to the Neisserial sequence (or its complement).

- Also, mRNA or cDNA can be detected by traditional blotting techniques described in Sambrook *et al* [*supra*]. mRNA, or cDNA generated from mRNA using a polymerase enzyme, can be purified and separated using gel electrophoresis. The nucleic acids on the gel are then blotted onto a solid
- 30 support, such as nitrocellulose. The solid support is exposed to a labelled probe and then washed

to remove any unhybridized probe. Next, the duplexes containing the labeled probe are detected. Typically, the probe is labelled with a radioactive moiety.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- Figures 1-20 show biochemical data obtained in the Examples, and also sequence analysis, for
- 5 ORFs 37, 5, 2, 15, 22, 28, 32, 4, 61, 76, 89, 97, 106, 138, 23, 25, 27, 79, 85 and 132. M1 and M2 are molecular weight markers. Arrows indicate the position of the main recombinant product or, in Western blots, the position of the main *N.meningitidis* immunoreactive band. TP indicates *N.meningitidis* total protein extract; OMV indicates *N.meningitidis* outer membrane vesicle preparation. In bactericidal assay results: a diamond (◆) shows preimmune data; a triangle (▲)
- 10 shows GST control data; a circle (●) shows data with recombinant *N.meningitidis* protein. Computer analyses show a hydrophilicity plot (upper), an antigenic index plot (middle), and an AMPHI analysis (lower). The AMPHI program has been used to predict T-cell epitopes [Gao *et al.* (1989) *J. Immunol.* **143**:3007; Roberts *et al.* (1996) *AIDS Res Hum Retrovir* **12**:593; Quakyi *et al.* (1992) *Scand J Immunol* suppl.11:9) and is available in the Protean package of DNASTAR, Inc.
- 15 (1228 South Park Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53715 USA).

EXAMPLES

The examples describe nucleic acid sequences which have been identified in *N.meningitidis*, along with their putative translation products, and also those of *N.gonorrhoeae*. Not all of the nucleic acid sequences are complete *ie.* they encode less than the full-length wild-type protein.

- 20 The examples are generally in the following format:
- a nucleotide sequence which has been identified in *N.meningitidis* (strain B)
 - the putative translation product of this sequence
 - a computer analysis of the translation product based on database comparisons
 - corresponding gene and protein sequences identified in *N.meningitidis* (strain A) and in
- 25 *N.gonorrhoeae*
- a description of the characteristics of the proteins which indicates that they might be suitably antigenic
 - results of biochemical analysis (expression, purification, ELISA, FACS *etc.*)

- The examples typically include details of sequence identity between species and strains. Proteins that are similar in sequence are generally similar in both structure and function, and the sequence identity often indicates a common evolutionary origin. Comparison with sequences of proteins of known function is widely used as a guide for the assignment of putative protein function to a new sequence and has proved particularly useful in whole-genome analyses.

- Sequence comparisons were performed at NCBI (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) using the algorithms BLAST, BLAST2, BLASTn, BLASTp, tBLASTn, BLASTx, & tBLASTx [eg. see also Altschul *et al.* (1997) Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs. *Nucleic Acids Research* 25:2289-3402]. Searches were performed against the following databases: non-redundant GenBank+EMBL+DDBJ+PDB sequences and non-redundant GenBank CDS translations+PDB+SwissProt+SPupdate+PIR sequences.

- To compare Meningococcal and Gonococcal sequences, the tBLASTx algorithm was used, as implemented at http://www.genome.ou.edu/gono_blast.html. The FASTA algorithm was also used to compare the ORFs (from GCG Wisconsin Package, version 9.0).
- Dots within nucleotide sequences (eg. position 495 in SEQ ID 11) represent nucleotides which have been arbitrarily introduced in order to maintain a reading frame. In the same way, double-underlined nucleotides were removed. Lower case letters (eg. position 496 in SEQ ID 11) represent ambiguities which arose during alignment of independent sequencing reactions (some of the nucleotide sequences in the examples are derived from combining the results of two or more experiments).

- Nucleotide sequences were scanned in all six reading frames to predict the presence of hydrophobic domains using an algorithm based on the statistical studies of Esposti *et al.* [Critical evaluation of the hydropathy of membrane proteins (1990) *Eur J Biochem* 190:207-219]. These domains represent potential transmembrane regions or hydrophobic leader sequences.
- Open reading frames were predicted from fragmented nucleotide sequences using the program ORFFINDER (NCBI).

Underlined amino acid sequences indicate possible transmembrane domains or leader sequences in the ORFs, as predicted by the PSORT algorithm (<http://www.psort.nibb.ac.jp>). Functional domains were also predicted using the MOTIFS program (GCG Wisconsin & PROSITE).

Various tests can be used to assess the *in vivo* immunogenicity of the proteins identified in the examples. For example, the proteins can be expressed recombinantly and used to screen patient sera by immunoblot. A positive reaction between the protein and patient serum indicates that the patient has previously mounted an immune response to the protein in question *ie.* the protein is an immunogen. This method can also be used to identify immunodominant proteins.

The recombinant protein can also be conveniently used to prepare antibodies *eg.* in a mouse. These can be used for direct confirmation that a protein is located on the cell-surface. Labelled antibody (*eg.* fluorescent labelling for FACS) can be incubated with intact bacteria and the presence of label on the bacterial surface confirms the location of the protein.

- 10 In particular, the following methods (A) to (S) were used to express, purify and biochemically characterise the proteins of the invention:

A) Chromosomal DNA preparation

N.meningitidis strain 2996 was grown to exponential phase in 100ml of GC medium, harvested by centrifugation, and resuspended in 5ml buffer (20% Sucrose, 50mM Tris-HCl, 50mM EDTA, pH8).

- 15 After 10 minutes incubation on ice, the bacteria were lysed by adding 10ml lysis solution (50mM NaCl, 1% Na-Sarkosyl, 50µg/ml Proteinase K), and the suspension was incubated at 37°C for 2 hours. Two phenol extractions (equilibrated to pH 8) and one CHCl_3 /isoamylalcohol (24:1) extraction were performed. DNA was precipitated by addition of 0.3M sodium acetate and 2 volumes ethanol, and was collected by centrifugation. The pellet was washed once with 70% ethanol and redissolved in 4ml buffer (10mM Tris-HCl, 1mM EDTA, pH 8). The DNA
20 concentration was measured by reading the OD at 260 nm.

B) Oligonucleotide design

Synthetic oligonucleotide primers were designed on the basis of the coding sequence of each ORF, using (a) the meningococcus B sequence when available, or (b) the gonococcus/meningococcus A
25 sequence, adapted to the codon preference usage of meningococcus as necessary. Any predicted signal peptides were omitted, by deducing the 5'-end amplification primer sequence immediately downstream from the predicted leader sequence.

For most ORFs, the 5' primers included two restriction enzyme recognition sites (*Bam*HI-*Nde*I, *Bam*HI-*Nhe*I, or *Eco*RI-*Nhe*I, depending on the gene's own restriction pattern); the 3' primers included

a *XhoI* restriction site. This procedure was established in order to direct the cloning of each amplification product (corresponding to each ORF) into two different expression systems: pGEX-KG (using either *BamHI-XhoI* or *EcoRI-XhoI*), and pET21b+ (using either *NdeI-XhoI* or *NheI-XhoI*).

5' -end primer tail: CGCGGATCCCATATG (*BamHI-NdeI*)
 5 CGCGGATCCGCTAGC (*BamHI-NheI*)
CCGGAATTCTAGCTAGC (*EcoRI-NheI*)
 3' -end primer tail: CCCGCTCGAG (*XhoI*)

For ORFs 5, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 27, 28, 65 & 89, two different amplifications were performed to clone each ORF in the two expression systems. Two different 5' primers were used for each ORF;
 10 the same 3' *XhoI* primer was used as before:

5' -end primer tail: GGAATTCCATATGCCATGG (*NdeI*)
 5' -end primer tail: CGGGATCC (*BamHI*)

ORF 76 was cloned in the pTRC expression vector and expressed as an amino-terminus His-tag fusion. In this particular case, the predicted signal peptide was included in the final product. *NheI*-
 15 *BamHI* restriction sites were incorporated using primers:

5' -end primer tail: GATCAGCTAGCCATATG (*NheI*)
 3' -end primer tail: CGGGATCC (*BamHI*)

As well as containing the restriction enzyme recognition sequences, the primers included nucleotides which hybridized to the sequence to be amplified. The number of hybridizing
 20 nucleotides depended on the melting temperature of the whole primer, and was determined for each primer using the formulae:

$$T_m = 4 (G+C) + 2 (A+T) \quad (\text{tail excluded})$$

$$T_m = 64.9 + 0.41 (\% \text{ GC}) - 600/N \quad (\text{whole primer})$$

The average melting temperature of the selected oligos were 65-70°C for the whole oligo and
 25 50-55°C for the hybridising region alone.

Table I (page 487) shows the forward and reverse primers used for each amplification. In certain cases, it will be noted that the sequence of the primer does not exactly match the sequence in the ORF. When initial amplifications were performed, the complete 5' and/or 3' sequence was not

known for some meningococcal ORFs, although the corresponding sequences had been identified in gonococcus. For amplification, the gonococcal sequences could thus be used as the basis for primer design, altered to take account of codon preference. In particular, the following codons were changed: ATA→ATT; TCG→TCT; CAG→CAA; AAG→AAA; GAG→GAA; CGA→CGC; 5 CGG→CGC; GGG→GGC. Italicised nucleotides in Table I indicate such a change. It will be appreciated that, once the complete sequence has been identified, this approach is generally no longer necessary.

Oligos were synthesized by a Perkin Elmer 394 DNA/RNA Synthesizer, eluted from the columns in 2ml NH₄OH, and deprotected by 5 hours incubation at 56°C. The oligos were precipitated by 10 addition of 0.3M Na-Acetate and 2 volumes ethanol. The samples were then centrifuged and the pellets resuspended in either 100µl or 1ml of water. OD₂₆₀ was determined using a Perkin Elmer Lambda Bio spectrophotometer and the concentration was determined and adjusted to 2-10pmol/µl.

C) Amplification

The standard PCR protocol was as follows: 50-200ng of genomic DNA were used as a template 15 in the presence of 20-40µM of each oligo, 400-800µM dNTPs solution, 1x PCR buffer (including 1.5mM MgCl₂), 2.5 units *TaqI* DNA polymerase (using Perkin-Elmer AmpliTaq, GIBCO Platinum, Pwo DNA polymerase, or Tahara Shuzo Taq polymerase).

In some cases, PCR was optimised by the addition of 10µl DMSO or 50µl 2M betaine.

After a hot start (adding the polymerase during a preliminary 3 minute incubation of the whole mix 20 at 95°C), each sample underwent a double-step amplification: the first 5 cycles were performed using as the hybridization temperature the one of the oligos excluding the restriction enzymes tail, followed by 30 cycles performed according to the hybridization temperature of the whole length oligos. The cycles were followed by a final 10 minute extension step at 72°C.

The standard cycles were as follows:

	Denaturation	Hybridisation	Elongation
First 5 cycles	30 seconds 95°C	30 seconds 50-55°C	30-60 seconds 72°C
Last 30 cycles	30 seconds	30 seconds	30-60 seconds

	95°C	65-70°C	72°C
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The elongation time varied according to the length of the ORF to be amplified.

The amplifications were performed using either a 9600 or a 2400 Perkin Elmer GeneAmp PCR System. To check the results, 1/10 of the amplification volume was loaded onto a 1-1.5% agarose gel and the size of each amplified fragment compared with a DNA molecular weight marker.

- 5 The amplified DNA was either loaded directly on a 1% agarose gel or first precipitated with ethanol and resuspended in a suitable volume to be loaded on a 1% agarose gel. The DNA fragment corresponding to the right size band was then eluted and purified from gel, using the Qiagen Gel Extraction Kit, following the instructions of the manufacturer. The final volume of the DNA fragment was 30µl or 50µl of either water or 10mM Tris, pH 8.5.

10 **D) Digestion of PCR fragments**

The purified DNA corresponding to the amplified fragment was split into 2 aliquots and double-digested with:

- *NdeI/XhoI* or *NheI/XhoI* for cloning into pET-21b+ and further expression of the protein as a C-terminus His-tag fusion
- 15 – *BamHI/XhoI* or *EcoRI/XhoI* for cloning into pGEX-KG and further expression of the protein as N-terminus GST fusion.
- For ORF 76, *NheI/BamHI* for cloning into pTRC-HisA vector and further expression of the protein as N-terminus His-tag fusion.
- *EcoRI/PstI*, *EcoRI/SalI*, *Sall/PstI* for cloning into pGex-His and further expression of
- 20 the protein as N-terminus His-tag fusion

Each purified DNA fragment was incubated (37°C for 3 hours to overnight) with 20 units of each restriction enzyme (New England Biolabs) in a either 30 or 40µl final volume in the presence of the appropriate buffer. The digestion product was then purified using the QIAquick PCR purification kit, following the manufacturer's instructions, and eluted in a final volume of 30 or

- 25 50µl of either water or 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.5. The final DNA concentration was determined by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis in the presence of titrated molecular weight marker.

E) Digestion of the cloning vectors (pET22B, pGEX-KG, pTRC-His A, and pGex-His)

10 μ g plasmid was double-digested with 50 units of each restriction enzyme in 200 μ l reaction volume in the presence of appropriate buffer by overnight incubation at 37°C. After loading the whole digestion on a 1% agarose gel, the band corresponding to the digested vector was purified
5 from the gel using the Qiagen QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit and the DNA was eluted in 50 μ l of 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.5. The DNA concentration was evaluated by measuring OD₂₆₀ of the sample, and adjusted to 50 μ g/ μ l. 1 μ l of plasmid was used for each cloning procedure.

The vector pGEX-His is a modified pGEX-2T vector carrying a region encoding six histidine residues upstream to the thrombin cleavage site and containing the multiple cloning site of the vector pTRC99 (Pharmacia).
10

F) Cloning

The fragments corresponding to each ORF, previously digested and purified, were ligated in both pET22b and pGEX-KG. In a final volume of 20 μ l, a molar ratio of 3:1 fragment/vector was ligated using 0.5 μ l of NEB T4 DNA ligase (400 units/ μ l), in the presence of the buffer supplied by the manufacturer.
15 The reaction was incubated at room temperature for 3 hours. In some experiments, ligation was performed using the Boehringer "Rapid Ligation Kit", following the manufacturer's instructions.

In order to introduce the recombinant plasmid in a suitable strain, 100 μ l *E. coli* DH5 competent cells were incubated with the ligase reaction solution for 40 minutes on ice, then at 37°C for 3 minutes, then, after adding 800 μ l LB broth, again at 37°C for 20 minutes. The cells were then
20 centrifuged at maximum speed in an Eppendorf microfuge and resuspended in approximately 200 μ l of the supernatant. The suspension was then plated on LB ampicillin (100mg/ml).

The screening of the recombinant clones was performed by growing 5 randomly-chosen colonies overnight at 37°C in either 2ml (pGEX or pTC clones) or 5ml (pET clones) LB broth + 100 μ g/ml ampicillin. The cells were then pelleted and the DNA extracted using the Qiagen QIAprep Spin
25 Miniprep Kit, following the manufacturer's instructions, to a final volume of 30 μ l. 5 μ l of each individual miniprep (approximately 1g) were digested with either *NdeI/XhoI* or *BamHI/XhoI* and the whole digestion loaded onto a 1-1.5% agarose gel (depending on the expected insert size), in parallel with the molecular weight marker (1Kb DNA Ladder, GIBCO). The screening of the positive clones was made on the base of the correct insert size.

For the cloning of ORFs 110, 111, 113, 115, 119, 122, 125 & 130, the double-digested PCR product was ligated into double-digested vector using *EcoRI-PstI* cloning sites or, for ORFs 115 & 127, *EcoRI-SalI* or, for ORF 122, *SalI-PstI*. After cloning, the recombinant plasmids were introduced in the *E. coli* host W3110. Individual clones were grown overnight at 37°C in L-broth with 50µl/ml ampicillin.

G) Expression

Each ORF cloned into the expression vector was transformed into the strain suitable for expression of the recombinant protein product. 1µl of each construct was used to transform 30µl of *E. coli* BL21 (pGEX vector), *E. coli* TOP 10 (pTRC vector) or *E. coli* BL21-DE3 (pET vector), as described above. In the case of the pGEX-His vector, the same *E. coli* strain (W3110) was used for initial cloning and expression. Single recombinant colonies were inoculated into 2ml LB+Amp (100µg/ml), incubated at 37°C overnight, then diluted 1:30 in 20ml of LB+Amp (100µg/ml) in 100ml flasks, making sure that the OD₆₀₀ ranged between 0.1 and 0.15. The flasks were incubated at 30°C into gyratory water bath shakers until OD indicated exponential growth suitable for induction of expression (0.4-0.8 OD for pET and pTRC vectors; 0.8-1 OD for pGEX and pGEX-His vectors). For the pET, pTRC and pGEX-His vectors, the protein expression was induced by addition of 1mM IPTG, whereas in the case of pGEX system the final concentration of IPTG was 0.2mM. After 3 hours incubation at 30°C, the final concentration of the sample was checked by OD. In order to check expression, 1ml of each sample was removed, centrifuged in a microfuge, the pellet resuspended in PBS, and analysed by 12% SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Blue staining. The whole sample was centrifuged at 6000g and the pellet resuspended in PBS for further use.

H) GST-fusion proteins large-scale purification.

A single colony was grown overnight at 37°C on LB+Amp agar plate. The bacteria were inoculated into 20ml of LB+Amp liquid culture in a water bath shaker and grown overnight. Bacteria were diluted 1:30 into 600ml of fresh medium and allowed to grow at the optimal temperature (20-37°C) to OD₅₅₀ 0.8-1. Protein expression was induced with 0.2mM IPTG followed by three hours incubation. The culture was centrifuged at 8000rpm at 4°C. The supernatant was discarded and the bacterial pellet was resuspended in 7.5ml cold PBS. The cells were disrupted by sonication on ice for 30 sec at 40W using a Branson sonifier B-15, frozen and thawed twice and centrifuged again. The supernatant was collected and mixed with 150µl Glutathione-Sepharose 4B resin (Pharmacia)

(previously washed with PBS) and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. The sample was centrifuged at 700g for 5 minutes at 4°C. The resin was washed twice with 10ml cold PBS for 10 minutes, resuspended in 1ml cold PBS, and loaded on a disposable column. The resin was washed twice with 2ml cold PBS until the flow-through reached OD₂₈₀ of 0.02-0.06. The GST-fusion protein was eluted by addition of 700µl cold Glutathione elution buffer (10mM reduced glutathione, 50mM Tris-HCl) and fractions collected until the OD₂₈₀ was 0.1. 21µl of each fraction were loaded on a 12% SDS gel using either Biorad SDS-PAGE Molecular weight standard broad range (M1) (200, 116.25, 97.4, 66.2, 45, 31, 21.5, 14.4, 6.5 kDa) or Amersham Rainbow Marker (M2) (220, 66, 46, 30, 21.5, 14.3 kDa) as standards. As the MW of GST is 26kDa, this value must be added to the MW of each GST-fusion protein.

I) His-fusion solubility analysis (ORFs 111-129)

To analyse the solubility of the His-fusion expression products, pellets of 3ml cultures were resuspended in buffer M1 [500µl PBS pH 7.2]. 25µl lysozyme (10mg/ml) was added and the bacteria were incubated for 15 min at 4°C. The pellets were sonicated for 30 sec at 40W using a Branson sonifier B-15, frozen and thawed twice and then separated again into pellet and supernatant by a centrifugation step. The supernatant was collected and the pellet was resuspended in buffer M2 [8M urea, 0.5M NaCl, 20mM imidazole and 0.1M NaH₂PO₄] and incubated for 3 to 4 hours at 4°C. After centrifugation, the supernatant was collected and the pellet was resuspended in buffer M3 [6M guanidinium-HCl, 0.5M NaCl, 20mM imidazole and 0.1M NaH₂PO₄] overnight at 4°C. The supernatants from all steps were analysed by SDS-PAGE.

The proteins expressed from ORFs 113, 119 and 120 were found to be soluble in PBS, whereas ORFs 111, 122, 126 and 129 need urea and ORFs 125 and 127 need guanidium-HCl for their solubilization.

J) His-fusion large-scale purification.

A single colony was grown overnight at 37°C on a LB + Amp agar plate. The bacteria were inoculated into 20ml of LB+Amp liquid culture and incubated overnight in a water bath shaker. Bacteria were diluted 1:30 into 600ml fresh medium and allowed to grow at the optimal temperature (20-37°C) to OD₅₅₀ 0.6-0.8. Protein expression was induced by addition of 1mM IPTG and the culture further incubated for three hours. The culture was centrifuged at 8000rpm at 4°C, the supernatant was discarded and the bacterial pellet was resuspended in 7.5ml of either (i) cold

buffer A (300mM NaCl, 50mM phosphate buffer, 10mM imidazole, pH 8) for soluble proteins or (ii) buffer B (urea 8M, 10mM Tris-HCl, 100mM phosphate buffer, pH 8.8) for insoluble proteins.

The cells were disrupted by sonication on ice for 30 sec at 40W using a Branson sonifier B-15, frozen and thawed two times and centrifuged again.

- 5 For insoluble proteins, the supernatant was stored at -20°C, while the pellets were resuspended in 2ml buffer C (6M guanidine hydrochloride, 100mM phosphate buffer, 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5) and treated in a homogenizer for 10 cycles. The product was centrifuged at 13000rpm for 40 minutes.

- Supernatants were collected and mixed with 150µl Ni²⁺-resin (Pharmacia) (previously washed with either buffer A or buffer B, as appropriate) and incubated at room temperature with gentle agitation
10 for 30 minutes. The sample was centrifuged at 700g for 5 minutes at 4°C. The resin was washed twice with 10ml buffer A or B for 10 minutes, resuspended in 1ml buffer A or B and loaded on a disposable column. The resin was washed at either (i) 4°C with 2ml cold buffer A or (ii) room temperature with 2ml buffer B, until the flow-through reached OD₂₈₀ of 0.02-0.06.

- The resin was washed with either (i) 2ml cold 20mM imidazole buffer (300mM NaCl, 50mM
15 phosphate buffer, 20mM imidazole, pH 8) or (ii) buffer D (urea 8M, 10mM Tris-HCl, 100mM phosphate buffer, pH 6.3) until the flow-through reached the O.D₂₈₀ of 0.02-0.06. The His-fusion protein was eluted by addition of 700µl of either (i) cold elution buffer A (300mM NaCl, 50mM phosphate buffer, 250mM imidazole, pH 8) or (ii) elution buffer B (urea 8M, 10mM Tris-HCl, 100mM phosphate buffer, pH 4.5) and fractions collected until the O.D₂₈₀ was 0.1. 21µl of each
20 fraction were loaded on a 12% SDS gel.

K) His-fusion proteins renaturation

- 10% glycerol was added to the denatured proteins. The proteins were then diluted to 20µg/ml using dialysis buffer I (10% glycerol, 0.5M arginine, 50mM phosphate buffer, 5mM reduced glutathione, 0.5mM oxidised glutathione, 2M urea, pH 8.8) and dialysed against the same buffer at 4°C for 12-
25 14 hours. The protein was further dialysed against dialysis buffer II (10% glycerol, 0.5M arginine, 50mM phosphate buffer, 5mM reduced glutathione, 0.5mM oxidised glutathione, pH 8.8) for 12-14 hours at 4°C. Protein concentration was evaluated using the formula:

$$\text{Protein (mg/ml)} = (1.55 \times \text{OD}_{280}) - (0.76 \times \text{OD}_{260})$$

L) His-fusion large-scale purification (ORFs 111-129)

500ml of bacterial cultures were induced and the fusion proteins were obtained soluble in buffer M1, M2 or M3 using the procedure described above. The crude extract of the bacteria was loaded onto a Ni-NTA superflow column (Quiagen) equilibrated with buffer M1, M2 or M3 depending on the solubilization buffer of the fusion proteins. Unbound material was eluted by washing the column with the same buffer. The specific protein was eluted with the corresponding buffer containing 500mM imidazole and dialysed against the corresponding buffer without imidazole. After each run the columns were sanitized by washing with at least two column volumes of 0.5 M sodium hydroxide and reequilibrated before the next use.

M) Mice immunisations

20µg of each purified protein were used to immunise mice intraperitoneally. In the case of ORFs 2, 4, 15, 22, 27, 28, 37, 76, 89 and 97, Balb-C mice were immunised with Al(OH)₃ as adjuvant on days 1, 21 and 42, and immune response was monitored in samples taken on day 56. For ORFs 44, 106 and 132, CD1 mice were immunised using the same protocol. For ORFs 25 and 40, CD1 mice were immunised using Freund's adjuvant, rather than Al(OH)₃, and the same immunisation protocol was used, except that the immune response was measured on day 42, rather than 56. Similarly, for ORFs 23, 32, 38 and 79, CD1 mice were immunised with Freund's adjuvant, but the immune response was measured on day 49.

N) ELISA assay (sera analysis)

The acapsulated MenB M7 strain was plated on chocolate agar plates and incubated overnight at 37°C. Bacterial colonies were collected from the agar plates using a sterile dracon swab and inoculated into 7ml of Mueller-Hinton Broth (Difco) containing 0.25% Glucose. Bacterial growth was monitored every 30 minutes by following OD₆₂₀. The bacteria were let to grow until the OD reached the value of 0.3-0.4. The culture was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 10000rpm. The supernatant was discarded and bacteria were washed once with PBS, resuspended in PBS containing 0.025% formaldehyde, and incubated for 2 hours at room temperature and then overnight at 4°C with stirring. 100µl bacterial cells were added to each well of a 96 well Greiner plate and incubated overnight at 4°C. The wells were then washed three times with PBT washing buffer (0.1% Tween-20 in PBS). 200µl of saturation buffer (2.7% Polyvinylpyrrolidone 10 in water) was added to each well and the plates incubated for 2 hours at 37°C. Wells were washed

three times with PBT. 200µl of diluted sera (Dilution buffer: 1% BSA, 0.1% Tween-20, 0.1% NaN₃ in PBS) were added to each well and the plates incubated for 90 minutes at 37°C. Wells were washed three times with PBT. 100µl of HRP-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse (Dako) serum diluted 1:2000 in dilution buffer were added to each well and the plates were incubated for 90 minutes at 37°C. Wells were washed three times with PBT buffer. 100µl of substrate buffer for HRP (25ml of citrate buffer pH5, 10mg of O-phenildiamine and 10µl of H₂O) were added to each well and the plates were left at room temperature for 20 minutes. 100µl H₂SO₄ was added to each well and OD₄₉₀ was followed. The ELISA was considered positive when OD₄₉₀ was 2.5 times the respective pre-immune sera.

O) FACScan bacteria Binding Assay procedure.

The acapsulated MenB M7 strain was plated on chocolate agar plates and incubated overnight at 37°C. Bacterial colonies were collected from the agar plates using a sterile dracon swab and inoculated into 4 tubes containing 8ml each Mueller-Hinton Broth (Difco) containing 0.25% glucose. Bacterial growth was monitored every 30 minutes by following OD₆₂₀. The bacteria were let to grow until the OD reached the value of 0.35-0.5. The culture was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 4000rpm. The supernatant was discarded and the pellet was resuspended in blocking buffer (1% BSA, 0.4% NaN₃) and centrifuged for 5 minutes at 4000rpm. Cells were resuspended in blocking buffer to reach OD₆₂₀ of 0.07. 100µl bacterial cells were added to each well of a Costar 96 well plate. 100µl of diluted (1:200) sera (in blocking buffer) were added to each well and plates incubated for 2 hours at 4°C. Cells were centrifuged for 5 minutes at 4000rpm, the supernatant aspirated and cells washed by addition of 200µl/well of blocking buffer in each well. 100µl of R-Phicoerytrin conjugated F(ab)₂ goat anti-mouse, diluted 1:100, was added to each well and plates incubated for 1 hour at 4°C. Cells were spun down by centrifugation at 4000rpm for 5 minutes and washed by addition of 200µl/well of blocking buffer. The supernatant was aspirated and cells resuspended in 200µl/well of PBS, 0.25% formaldehyde. Samples were transferred to FACScan tubes and read. The condition for FACScan setting were: FL1 on, FL2 and FL3 off; FSC-H threshold:92; FSC PMT Voltage: E 02; SSC PMT: 474; Amp. Gains 7.1; FL-2 PMT: 539; compensation values: 0.

P) OMV preparations

Bacteria were grown overnight on 5 GC plates, harvested with a loop and resuspended in 10 ml 20mM Tris-HCl. Heat inactivation was performed at 56°C for 30 minutes and the bacteria disrupted by sonication for 10 minutes on ice (50% duty cycle, 50% output). Unbroken cells were removed by centrifugation at 5000g for 10 minutes and the total cell envelope fraction recovered by centrifugation at 50000g at 4°C for 75 minutes. To extract cytoplasmic membrane proteins from the crude outer membranes, the whole fraction was resuspended in 2% sarkosyl (Sigma) and incubated at room temperature for 20 minutes. The suspension was centrifuged at 10000g for 10 minutes to remove aggregates, and the supernatant further ultracentrifuged at 50000g for 75 minutes to pellet the outer membranes. The outer membranes were resuspended in 10mM Tris-HCl, pH8 and the protein concentration measured by the Bio-Rad Protein assay, using BSA as a standard.

Q) Whole Extracts preparation

Bacteria were grown overnight on a GC plate, harvested with a loop and resuspended in 1ml of 20mM Tris-HCl. Heat inactivation was performed at 56°C for 30 minutes.

15 R) Western blotting

Purified proteins (500ng/lane), outer membrane vesicles (5µg) and total cell extracts (25µg) derived from MenB strain 2996 were loaded on 15% SDS-PAGE and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. The transfer was performed for 2 hours at 150mA at 4°C, in transferring buffer (0.3 % Tris base, 1.44 % glycine, 20% methanol). The membrane was saturated by overnight incubation at 4°C in saturation buffer (10% skimmed milk, 0.1% Triton X100 in PBS). The membrane was washed twice with washing buffer (3% skimmed milk, 0.1% Triton X100 in PBS) and incubated for 2 hours at 37°C with mice sera diluted 1:200 in washing buffer. The membrane was washed twice and incubated for 90 minutes with a 1:2000 dilution of horseradish peroxidase labelled anti-mouse Ig. The membrane was washed twice with 0.1% Triton X100 in PBS and developed with the Opti-4CN Substrate Kit (Bio-Rad). The reaction was stopped by adding water.

S) Bactericidal assay

MC58 strain was grown overnight at 37°C on chocolate agar plates. 5-7 colonies were collected and used to inoculate 7ml Mueller-Hinton broth. The suspension was incubated at 37°C on a nutator and let to grow until OD₆₂₀ was 0.5-0.8. The culture was aliquoted into sterile 1.5ml Eppendorf

tubes and centrifuged for 20 minutes at maximum speed in a microfuge. The pellet was washed once in Gey's buffer (Gibco) and resuspended in the same buffer to an OD₆₂₀ of 0.5, diluted 1:20000 in Gey's buffer and stored at 25°C.

50µl of Gey's buffer/1% BSA was added to each well of a 96-well tissue culture plate. 25µl of diluted mice sera (1:100 in Gey's buffer/0.2% BSA) were added to each well and the plate incubated at 4°C. 25µl of the previously described bacterial suspension were added to each well. 25µl of either heat-inactivated (56°C waterbath for 30 minutes) or normal baby rabbit complement were added to each well. Immediately after the addition of the baby rabbit complement, 22µl of each sample/well were plated on Mueller-Hinton agar plates (time 0). The 96-well plate was incubated for 1 hour at 37°C with rotation and then 22µl of each sample/well were plated on Mueller-Hinton agar plates (time 1). After overnight incubation the colonies corresponding to time 0 and time 1 hour were counted.

Table II (page 493) gives a summary of the cloning, expression and purification results.

Example 1

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 1>:

```

1  ATGAAACAGA  CAGTCAA.AT  GCTTGCCGCC  GCCCTGATTG  CCTTGGGCTT
51  GAACCGAGCG  GTGTGGCGCG  ATGACGTATC  GGATTTTCGG  GAAAACCTTG
101  A. GCGCAGC  ACAGGGAAT  GCAGCAGCCC  AATACAATTT  GGGCGCAATG
151  TAT. TACAAA  GGACGCGGT  GCCTCGGAT  GATGCTGAAG  CGGTCAAGT
201  GTATCGGAG  CCGCGGAG  AGGGTTAGC  CCAAGCCCAA  TACAAATTGG
251  GCTGGATGTA  TGCCAAACGG  CGCC. GTGC  GCCAAGATGA  TACCGAAGCG
301  GTCAGATGGT  ATCGCGAGCG  GGCAGCGCAG  GGGTTTGTCC  AAGCCCAATA
351  CAATTTGGGC  GTGATATATG  CCGAAGGACG  TGGAGTGCAG  CAAGCAGATG
401  TCGAAGCGGT  CAGATGGTTT  CGCAGGCGCG  CAGCGCAGGG  GGTAGCCCAA
451  GCCCAAAACA  ATTTGGGCGT  GATGTATGCC  GAAAGANCAG  CGGTGCGCCA
501  AGACCC...

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 2; ORF37>:

```

1  MKQTVXMLAA  ALIALGLNRP  VMXDDVSDFR  ENLXAAQGN  AAAQYNLGM
51  YXQRTVRVRD  DAEAVRWYRQ  PAEQGLAAQ  YNLGWMYANG  RXVRQDDTEA
101  VRWYRQAAQ  GVVOAQYNLG  VIYAEGRGVR  QDDVEAVRWF  RQAAAQGVQAQ
151  AQNVLGVMYA  ERXRVROD...

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 3>:

```

1  ATGAAACAGA  CAGTCAAATG  GCTTGCCGCC  GCCCTGATTG  CCTTGGGCTT
35  51  GAACCGAGCG  GTGTGGCGCG  ATGACGTATC  GGATTTTCGG  GAAAACCTTG
101  AGCGCGCAGC  ACAGGGAAT  GCAGCAGCCC  AATACAATTT  GGGCGCAATG
151  TATTACAAAG  GACGCGGCGT  GCCTCGGAT  GATGCTGAAG  CGGTCAAGT
201  GTATCGGAG  GCAGCGGAC  AGGGTTAGC  CCAAGCCCAA  TACAAATTGG
251  GCTGGATGTA  ATCGCGAGCG  GGCAGCGCAG  GGGTTTGTCC  AAGCCCAATA
40  301  GTCAGATGGT  ATCGCGAGCG  GGCAGCGCAG  GGGTTTGTCC  AAGCCCAATA
351  CAATTTGGGC  GTGATATATG  CCGAAGGACG  TGGAGTGCAG  CAAGCAGATG
401  TCGAAGCGGT  CAGATGGTTT  CGCAGGCGCG  CAGCCGAGGG  GGTAGCCCAA
451  GCCCAAAACA  ATTTGGGCGT  GATGTATGCC  GAAAGACGCG  CGGTGCGCCA
501  AGACCGCGCC  CTTCACAAAG  AATGGTTTGG  CAAGGCTTGT  CAAAACGGAG
551  ACCAAGAGCG  CTGCGACAAT  GACCAACGCC  TGAAGCGGG  TTATTGA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 4; ORF37-1>:

```

1  MKQTVKWLAA ALIALGLNRA VWADDVSDFR ENLQAAQQN AAAQYNLGMAM
51 YKGRGVRD DAEAVRWYRQ AAEQGLAQAG YNLGWMYANG RGVQRDDTEA
101 VRWYRQAAAQ GVVQAQYNLG VIYAEGRCVR QDDVEAVRW FQAAAQGVVAQ
151 AQNNLGVMYA ERGRVQRDRA LAQEWFGKAC QNGDQDGDND DQRLKAGY*

```

Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 5>:

```

1  ATGAACACAGA CAGTCAATG GCTTGCCGCC GCCTGATGT CTTGGGCGTT
51 GAACCAAGCG GTGTGGGCGG ATGACGTATC GGATTTTCGG GAAACTCTGC
101 AGGCGCGAGC ACAGGGAATG GCAGCAGGCC AAAACAATT GGGCGTGATG
151 TATGCGGAAA GACGCGGCGT GCGCCAAGAC CGCGCCCTTG CACAGAATG
201 GCTTGGCAAG GCTTGTCAA AGACATACCA AGACAGCTGC GACATGACC
251 AAGCCTGAA AGCGGGTTAT TGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 6; ORF37a>:

```

1  MKQTVKWLAA ALIALGLNQA VWADDVSDFR ENLQAAQQN AAAQNNLGMW
151 YAERRGVQRD RALAQEWLGR ACQNGYQDSC DNDQRLKAGY *

```

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF37) shows 68.0% identity over a 75aa overlap with ORF37a:

```

20      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf37.pep  MKQTVXMLAAALIALGLNRPVWXXDDVDFRENLXAAAQGNAAQYNLGMXYQRTVRD
orf37a     MKQTVKWLAAALIALGLNQAVWADDVDFRENLQAAQGNAAQNNLGMVYAERRGVQRD
           10      20      30      40      50      60

25      70      80      90      100     110     120
orf37.pep  DAEAVRWYRQFAEQGLAQYNLGMWYANGRXVRQDDTEAVRWYRQAAQGVVQAQYNLG
orf37a     RALAQEWLKGACQNGYQDSCDNDQRLKAGYX
           70      80      90

```

30 Further work identified the corresponding gene in *N.gonorrhoeae* <SEQ ID 7>:

```

1  ATGAACACAGA CAGTCAATG GCTTGCCGCC GCCTGATGT CTTGGGCGTT
51 GAACCAAGCG GTGTGGGCGG GTGACGTATC GGATTTTCGG GAAACTCTGC
101 AGGCGCGAGC ACAGGGAATG GCAGCAGGCC AATTCATTT GCGCGTAGTG
151 TATGAAATG GACAGGAGT TCGTCAGAT TATGTCAGG CAGTCAGATG
201 GTATGCGAAG GCTTCAAGAC AAGGGGATGC CCAAGGCCAA TCAATTTGG
251 GCTTGTATGTA TTACGATGGA CGCGCGCTGC GCCAAGACCT TCGCTCGCT
301 CAACAATGGC TTGCAAGGC TTGTCAAAAC GGAGACCAA ACAGCTGCGA
351 CAATGACCAA CGCGTAAGG CGGTTTATTA A

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 8; ORF37ng>:

```

40      1  MKQTVKWLAA ALIALGLNQA VWAGDVSDFR ENLQAAQQN AAAQFNLGMW
51  YENCQGVQRD YVQAVQWYRK ASBQGDQAQ YNLGLMYDGR RGVQRDLALA
101 QQWLKGACQN GDQNSCNDQ RLKAGY*

```

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF37) shows 64.9% identity over a 111aa overlap with ORF37ng:

```

45      orf37.pep  MKQTVXMLAAALIALGLNRPVWXXDDVDFRENLXAAAQGNAAQYNLGMXYQRTVRD 60
orf37ng  MKQTVKWLAAALIALGLNQAVWAGDVDFRENLQAAQGNAAQFNLGMVYENCQGVQRD 60

50      orf37.pep  DAEAVRWYRQFAEQGLAQYNLGMWYANGRXVRQDDTEAVRWYRQAAQGVVQAQYNLG 120
orf37ng  YVQAVQWYRKASEQGDQAQYNLGLMYDGRGVQRDLALAQQWLKGACQNGDQNSCNDQ 120

orf37.pep  VIYAEGRCVRQDDVEAVRWFRQAAQGVQAQNNLGMVYAERXVRQD 168
55      orf37ng  RLKAGY 126

```

The complete strain B sequence (ORF37-1) and ORF37ng show 51.5% identity in 198 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf37-1.pep	MKQTVKVLMAAALIALGLINRAVWADDVSD	FRENLQAAAQGNAAQYNLGAMYKGRGVR				
	orf37ng	MKQTVKVLMAAALIALGLINRAVWAGDVSD	FRENLQAAEAGNAAQENLGVMYENGQGV				
		10	20	30	40	50	60
10	orf37-1.pep	DAEAVFRVYRQAEEQGLAAQAYNLGWMYANGRGVR	QDDTEAVFRVYRQAAGGVVQAQYNL				
	orf37ng	YVQAQVQWYRKASEQGDAAQAYNLGLMYDGRGVR	QDD-----				
		70	80	90	100	110	120
15	orf37-1.pep	VIYAEGRGVRQDDVEAVFRFQAAAQGVQAQNNL	GVMYAERRGVQRDRALAEWFGKAC				
	orf37ng	-----	-----				
		130	140	150	160	170	180
20	orf37-1.pep	QNGDQDGCDDNDRLKAGYX					
	orf37ng	QNGDQNSCDDNDRLKAGYX					
		110	120				

25 Computer analysis of these amino acid sequences indicates a putative leader sequence, and it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF37-1 (11kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 1A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 1B shows the results of expression of the His-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA (positive result), FACS analysis (Figure 1C), and a bactericidal assay (Figure 1D). These experiments confirm that ORF37-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

35 Figure 1E shows plots of hydrophilicity, antigenic index, and AMPHI regions for ORF37-1.

Example 2

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 9>:

40

TTCCGCGCA	CATTCGCGCGT	TTGAGGCTCA	ATGCGCCCGCT	CAAAATCCGCA
GGGATATTGG	TGCGGCGCGT	GGCGGCTCAT	GGAGCTTGACC	CGAAATCCTA
TTCAGCGCAGG	TGCGCGCTCG	ATTTTGAGCG	CANGATATCAG	TTCAGCAGGG
ACGTTTTCGC	GCAAAATCTG	ACTTCTGGAC	TTTTGGGATCA	CGAGTATCAT
GGGCTCGACG	AGGCGCGCGA	CAGCGAAATC	CTFTGCTGCG	CGCAGCACCAT
CTCGTAATAC	AGTTTCTGCA	TGCTGTTCGA	AACCTCTTCA	GGCAAAATCCA
TGACAGATTT	TGCGGAGAAA	AATGCCGACG	CGCGCAATCG	GGAAAAAGCC
GCAGAAATAA				

45

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 10>:

1 FGDIGGLKVN APVKSAGVLV GRVGAIGLDP KSYQARVRLD LDGKYQFSSD
51 VSAOILTSGI LGEOYIGLOO GGDTENLAAG DTISVTSSAM VLENLIGKFM

101 TSFAEKNADG GNAEKAEE*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a hypothetical *H. influenzae* protein (ybrd.haein; accession number p45029)

SEQ ID 9 and ybrd.haein show 48.4% aa identity in 122 aa overlap:

```

5      20      30      40      50      60      70
ybrd.h LGIGALVFLGLRVANVQGFETKSYTVTATFDNIGGLKVRAPLKIGGVVIGRVSAITLDE
N.m                                     FGDIGGLKVNAPVKSAGVLVGRVGAIGLDP
                                     10      20      30

10     80     90     100     110     120     130
ybrd.h KSYLPKVSIAINQEYNEIPENSSLSIKTSGLLGEQYIALTMGFDGDTAMLKNGSQIQDT
N.m    KSYQARVRLDLDGKY-QFSSDVSQAQILTSGLLGEQYIGLQGG---GDTENLAAGDTISVT
                                     40      50      60      70      80

15     140     150     160
ybrd.h TSAMVLEDLIGQFL--YGSKKSDGNEKSESTEQ
N.m    SSAMVLENLIGKFMSTFAEKNADGGNAEKAAX
                                     90     100     110     120

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*

SEQ ID 9 shows 99.2% identity over a 118aa overlap with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

25     20     30     40     50     60     70
ybrd   GAARAVAFLAERFVAGGAFFGSGDKTYAVYADFGLGGLKVNAPVKSAGVLVGRVGAIGLDP
N.m                                     FGDIGGLKVNAPVKSAGVLVGRVGAIGLDP
                                     10     20     30

30     80     90     100     110     120     130
ybrd   KSYQARVRLDLDGKYQFSSDVSQAQILTSGLLGEQYIGLQGGDTENLAAGDTISVTSSAM
N.m    KSYQARVRLDLDGKYQFSSDVSQAQILTSGLLGEQYIGLQGGDTENLAAGDTISVTSSAM
                                     40     50     60     70     80     90

35     140     150     160
ybrd   VLENLIGKFMSTFAEKNADGGNAEKAAX
N.m    VLENLIGKFMSTFAEKNADGGNAEKAAX
                                     100     110     120

```

The complete ybrd *H. influenzae* sequence has a leader sequence and it is expected that the full-length homologous *N. meningitidis* protein will also have one. This suggests that it is either a membrane protein, a secreted protein, or a surface protein and that the protein, or one of its epitopes, could be a useful antigen for vaccines or diagnostics.

Example 3

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N. meningitidis* <SEQ ID 11>:

```

50      1      ..ATTTTGATAT  ACCTCATCCG  CAAGAATCTA  GGTTCGCCGC  TCTTCTCTTT
      51      TCAGGAACGC  CCCGGAAGAG  ACGGAAACCC  TTTTAAATGT  GTCAAAATTC
      101     GTTCCATGCG  CGACGGCTTG  TATTACAGAC  GCATTCGCGT  GCCCGACGGA
      151     GAACGCCGTA  CACCGCTTCG  CAAAAAACTG  CGTGCCGCcA  GTwTGGACGA
      201     ACTGCCTGAA  TTATGGAATA  TCTTAAAGAG  CGAGATGAGC  CTGGTCGCCC
      251     CCCGCCCGCT  GCTGATGCAA  TATCTGCCGC  TGtACGACAA  CTTCCAAAAA
      301     CGCCGCCACG  AAATGAAACC  CGCGATTACC  GGCTGGGCGC  AGGTCAACGG

```

351 GCGCAGCGG CTTTCGTGGG ACGAAAAATT CGCCTGCGAT GTTTGGTATA
 401 TCGACACCTT CAGCGTGTGC CTCGACATCA AATCCTTACT CGTGACGT
 451 AAAAAAGTAT TAATCAAGGA AGGATTTTCC GCACAGGGGCG AACA, aCATT
 501 GCCCCTTTC ACAGGAAAC CCAAACTCGC CTCGTGCGGT CGCGGGGAC
 551 ACGGAAAGT CGTTGCCGAC CTTGCCGCGC CACTCGGCGG GTACAGGGAA
 601 ATCGTTTTC TGGACGACGC CGCACAGGCG AGCGCTCAAG CTTTTCCTG
 651 CATCGGACGC ACGCTGCTGC TTGAAAAACG TTTATCGGCC GAACAATAAG
 701 ACGTCGCGCT GCGCGTGGC AACACGCGCA TCGCGCGCAA AATCGCGGAA
 751 AAGCGCGCGC CGCTCGGCTT CGCCCTGCCG GTACTGTGTC ATCGGACGCG
 801 GACCGCTTCG CCTTCTGCAA CAGTGGGACA AGGCAGCGTC GTTATGCGGA
 851 AAGCGGTGC . .

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 12; ORF3>:

1 . . ILIYLIRKNL GSPVFFQER PGKDGKPKFM VKFRSMRDGL YSDGIFLPDG
 51 ERLTPFGKKL RAASXDELPE LWNILKGEMS LVGPRPLMQ YLPLYDNFQN
 101 RRHEMKGPIG GWAQVNGRNA LSWDEKFAVD VVYIDHFSLC LDIKILLTV
 151 KKVLIKEGIS AQGEXTMPFF TGKKKLAVVG AGGHGKVVAD LAAALGRYRE
 201 IVFLDDRAGQ SVNGFSVIGT TLLLENSLSP EQYDVAVAVG NNRIRRGIAE
 251 KAAALGFALP VLVHPDATVS PSATVGQSV VMKAV . .

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 13>:

20 1 ATGAGTAART TCTTCAACG CCGTGTTCG ATTCGTTGCT CGCGCTCGGG
 51 ACTGATTTTC CTCTCGCCAG TATTTTTCAT TTTGATATAC CTCATCCGCA
 101 AGAATCTAGG TTCCGCCGTC TTCTTCTTTC AGGAAGCGCC CGGAAGGAC
 151 GGAAACCTTT TAAATGGT CAAATTCCTT TCCATCGCGC ACGCGCTTGA
 201 TTCAGCGGC ATTCCGCTGC CGACGCGAGA ACGCTGACA CGTTCGGCA
 251 AAAAAGTGGC TGCGGCGAGT TTGGACGAC TGCCGTGAAT ATGGAATATC
 301 TTTAAAGGCG AGATGAGCCT GTCGCGCCG CGCGCGCTGC TGATGCAATA
 351 TCTGCGCTG TACGACAACT TCCAAACGCG CGCGCGCGAA ATGAAACCGC
 401 GCATTACCGG CTGGGCGCAG GTCAACGGC GCAACGCGCT TCTGCTGGAC
 451 GAAAAMTTCG CTGCGATGT TTGGTATATC GACCACTTCA GCCTGTGCTC
 501 CGACATCAAA ATCTACTGCG TGACGCTTAA AAAACTATTAT ATCAAGGAAG
 551 GGATTTCCGC ACAGGCGGAA GCGACCATGC CCCCTTTTCA AGGAAACGCG
 601 AACTCGCGC TCGTCCGCTG GCGCGGACG GAAAAGCTCG TTGCGACACT
 651 TGCGCGCGCA CTCGGCGGCT ACAGGGAAT CGTTTTCTG GACGACCGCG
 701 CACRAGCGAG CGTCAACGCG TTTTCGCTCA TCGGCAGCAG GCTGCTGCTT
 751 GAAAACAGTT TATCGCGGCA ACAATACGAC CTGCGCGCTG CCTCGCGCAA
 801 CAAACGATC CGCGCGGAA TCGCGGAAAG AGCGCGCGG CTGCGCTGCG
 851 CCGTCCGCT TCTGCTTCAT CCGGCGCGA CCGTCTCGC TTCTCGAACA
 901 GTCCGACAA GCGCGCTGCT TATGCGGAAA CCGCTCTAC AGCAGGCGAG
 951 CGTATTGAAA GACGGCGTGA TTGTGAACAC TGCGCGCACG GTCGATCAGC
 1001 ACTGCGTCT TACCGCTTTC GTCCACATCA GCCCAGCGCC GCACTGTGCG
 1051 GGCAACGCGC ATATCGGCGA AGAAAGCTG ATAGGACGCG CGCGCTGCGC
 1101 CGCGCGAGC ATCCGCTATG CGAGCGCGCG AACCATTTGA CGGCGCGCAG
 1151 TGTCGCTAGC CGACGTTTCA GACGCGATCA CCGTCCGCGG CAATCCGCGA
 1201 AAGCGCTGCG CGCGCAAAA CCGCGAGACC TCGACAGCAT AA

45 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 14; ORF3-1>:

1 MSKFFKRLFD IVASASGLIF LSPVFLILY LIRKNLGSPV FFFQERPGKD
 51 GKPFKVMKFR SMRDALDSG IFLPDGERLT PFGKILRAAS LDELPELWNI
 101 LKGENSLVGP RELLMQYLEL YDNFQNRRE MKPGITGWAQ VNGRNALSWD
 151 EKFAVDVWYI DHFSLCLDIK LLLTLVKKVL IKGESIAQGE ATMPPTGKR
 201 KLVAVGAGGH GKVADLAAA LGRYREIVFL DDRAQGSVNG FSVIGTLLLL
 251 ENSLSPEQYD VAVAVGNRI RQIAEKAAA LGFALFVLVH PDATVSPSAT
 301 VGQGSVMKAV AVVQAGSVLK GDIVNTAAT VDHDCLLNAF VHSIPGRLS
 351 GNTHIGEESS ICTGACSRQQ IRIQSRTATG AGAVVVRDVS DGMTVAGNEA
 401 KFLPRKNPET STA*

55 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF3 shows 93.0% identity over a 286aa overlap with an ORF (ORF3a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

-65-

	orf3.pep		<u>ILIIYLIRKNLGSPVFFFOERPGKDGKFPKVKFR</u>
	orf3a	MSKFFKRLFDIVASASGLIFLSFVFLIIIIYLIRKNLGSPVFFFOERPGKDGKFPKVKFR	
5		10 20 30 40 50 60	
	orf3.pep	40 50 60 70 80 90	SMRDGLYS DGI FL PDGERLT FPGK KLR AAS XDEL PELWN ILK GEMSLVGR PLLM QY LPL
10	orf3a	70 80 90 100 110 120	SMH DALSDSG ILL PDGERLT FPGK KLR AAS LDEL PELWN ILK GEMSLVGR PLLM QY LPL
	orf3.pep	100 110 120 130 140 150	YDNFQNR RH E M K P G I T G W A Q V N G R N A L S W D E K F A C D V M Y I D H F S <u>LC L D I K I L L T V K K V L</u>
15	orf3a	130 140 150 160 170 180	YDNFQNR RH E M K P G I T G W A Q V N G R N A L S W D E K F A C D I W Y I D H F S <u>LC L D I K I L L T V K K V L</u>
	orf3.pep	160 170 180 190 200 210	<u>I K E G I S A O G E X T M P P F T G K R K L A V V G A G G H K V V A D L A A A L G R Y R I V F L D D R A Q G S V N G</u>
20	orf3a	190 200 210 220 230 240	<u>I K E G I S A O G E A T M P P F T G K R K L A V V G A G G H K V V A E L A A A L G T Y G E I V F L H P D R V Q G S V N G</u>
	orf3.pep	220 230 240 250 260 270	F S V I G T T L L E N S L S P E Q Y D V A V A V G N N R I R R Q I A E K A A L G F A L P V L H P D A T V S P S A T
25	orf3a	250 260 270 280 290 300	F P V I G T T L L E N S L S P E Q F D I A V A V G N N R I R R Q I A E K A A L G F A L P V L H P D S T V S P S A T
30	orf3.pep	280	V G G G S V V M A K A V
	orf3a	310 320 330 340 350 360	V G G G V V M A K A V V Q A D S V L K D G V I V N T A A T V D H D C L L D A F V H I S P G A H L S G N T R I G E E S W

35 The complete length ORF3a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 15> is:

	1	ATGAGTAAT	TCTTCAAAG	CGTGTTCAC	ATTGTTGCCT	CGCGCTCGGG
	51	ACTGATTTC	CTCTCGCCAG	TATTTTGTAT	TTTGATATAC	CTCATCCGCA
	101	AGAACTGGG	TTCGCCCTC	TCTCTCTTC	AGGAACGCC	CGGAAAGGAC
	151	GGAAACCTT	TTAAATCGT	CAAAATTCGT	TCCATGCAG	ACGCGTTGA
40	201	TTACAGCGG	ATTCTGCTG	CCGACGGAG	ACGCGTGACA	CCGTTCGGCA
	251	AAAACCTGG	TGCCGCCAG	TTCGACGAC	TGCCCGAAT	GTGGAACGTG
	301	CTCAAGGGG	ACATGAGCT	GTCGCCGCC	CGCCCGCTG	TGATGCAATA
	351	CTCGCCGCT	TACGACACT	TCCAAACCG	CGCGCACGA	ATGAAACCGG
	401	GCAATACGG	CTGGCGCGA	GTCACCGGC	GCAAGCGCT	TTCTGGGGAC
45	451	GAACGCTTG	CATGCGCAT	CTGTATATC	GACCACTCA	GCCTCTGCCT
	501	CGACATCAA	ATCTACTGC	TGACGGTTA	AAAAGTATA	ATCAAGAAG
	551	GGATTCOCG	ACAGGGCGA	GCCACCATG	CCCTTTTCA	AGGAAACCG
	601	AAACTTCOG	TCGTGGTGC	GGCGGACAC	GGCAAAGTG	TTGCGAGCT
50	651	TGCCCGCGA	CTCGGCAT	ACGGGAAAT	CGTTTTTCT	GACGACCGG
	701	TCCAAGGCG	CGTCACGCG	TCCCGCTCA	TCCGACAGC	GCTGCTGCT
	751	GAAACAGTT	TATCGCCGA	ACAAATCGA	ATCGCGCTG	CCGTCCGCA
	801	CACCGCAGC	CGCCGCCAA	TCCCGGAAA	AGCGCGCGG	CTCGGCTTG
	851	CCCTGCCGT	CGTGATTC	CCGCACTGA	CGCTCTCGC	TTCTGCAACA
	901	CTCGGCAAG	CGCGCTCGT	TATGGCGAA	CGCCTCGAC	AGGCTGACG
55	951	CGTATTGAA	GACGGCGTA	TTGTGAAC	TGCGCCACC	GTGCATCAG
	1001	ATTGCTGCT	TGATGCTTC	GTCACATCA	GCCCGGGCG	GCACCTGTG
	1051	GGCAACACG	GTATCGCGA	AGAAAGCTG	ATAGGCACG	CGCGGTGCAG
	1101	CCGCGCAGC	ATCCGATAT	GCAAGCCGC	AACCATTTGA	CGCGGCGCAG
	1151	TCGTGCTGC	CGACGTTTC	GACGGCATGA	CGGTGCGGG	CAACCCGGCA
60	1201	AAACCATTTG	CAGGCAAAAA	TACCGAGACC	CTCGGCTCGT	AA

This is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 16>:

	1	MSKFFKRLFD	IVASASGLIF	LSPVFLIIY	LIRKNLGSPV	FFFOERPGKD
	51	GKPFKVMKFR	SMHDALSDG	ILLPDGERLT	FPGK KLR AAS	LDEL PELWNV
	101	LKGDMSLVGP	RPLLMQYLPL	YDNFQNRHE	MKPGITGWAQ	VNGRNALSDG
65	151	ERFACDIWYI	DHFSCLLDIK	ILLITVKRLV	IKEGISAQNG	ATMPPTFGKR
	201	KLAVVGAGGH	GRVVAELAAA	LGTYGEIVFL	DDRQVGSVNG	FPVITGTLIL
	251	ENLSLSPQFD	IADVAGNNRI	RRIQIAEKAAA	LGFAFLVLII	PDSTVSPSAT

301 VGQGGVVMK AVVQADSVLK DGVIVNTAAT VDHDCLLDFAF VHISPGAHLS
 351 GNTRIGEEESW IGTGACSRQQ TRIGSRATIG AGAVVVRDVS DGMTVAGNPA
 401 KFLAGKNTET LRS*

Two transmembrane domains are underlined.

5 ORF3-1 shows 94.6% identity in 410 aa overlap with ORF3a:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf3a.pep	MSKFKRLFDIVASAGLIFLSPVFLILYIRKKNLGSVPVFFQERPGKDGKPFKVMKFR					
	orf3-1	MSKFKRLFDIVASAGLIFLSPVFLILYIRKKNLGSVPVFFQERPGKDGKPFKVMKFR					
10		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf3a.pep	SMHDALDSGDILLPDGERLTPFGKKLRAASLDELPELWNVLKGDMSLVGPRPLLMQYLF					
	orf3-1	SMRDALDSGDILPDGERLTPFGKKLRAASLDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGPRLMLCYLFL					
15		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf3a.pep	YDNFQNRHHEMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDERFACDIWYIDHFSCLCDIKILLTVKVKL					
	orf3-1	YDNFQNRHHEMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFCADVWYIDHFSCLCDIKILLTVKVKL					
20		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf3a.pep	IKEGISAQGEATMPPTGKRLAVVGAGGHGKVVAAALGTYGEIVFLDDRQVGSVNG					
	orf3-1	IKEGISAQGEATMPPTGKRLAVVGAGGHGKVVADLAALGRYREIVFLDDRQVGSVNG					
25		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf3a.pep	FPVIGTTLLENLSLSEQYDVAVGNNRIRQIAEKAALGFALPVLVHPDSTVSPSAT					
	orf3-1	FVIGTTLLENLSLSEQYDVAVGNNRIRQIAEKAALGFALPVLVHPDSTVSPSAT					
30		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf3a.pep	VGQGGVVMKAVVQADSVLKDGIVIVNTAATVDHDCLLDFAFVHISPGAHLSGNTRIGEEESW					
	orf3-1	VGQGGVVMKAVVQAGSVLKDGIVIVNTAATVDHDCLLDFAFVHISPGAHLSGNTHIGEEESW					
35		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf3a.pep	IGTACSRQQIRIGSRATIGAGAVVVRDVS DGMTVAGNPAKFLAGKNTETLRSX					
	orf3-1	IGTACSRQQIRIGSRATIGAGAVVVRDVS DGMTVAGNPAKFLPRNPETSTAX					
40		370	380	390	400	410	
	orf3a.pep	W++KF DVWY+D++S LD EGI T FTG					
	orf3-1	WEKKFELDVWYDNNWFFFLDLKILCLTVRKVLVSEGIQQTNHVTAERFTG 196					

Homology with hypothetical protein encoded by yvfc gene (accession Z71928) of *B. subtilis*

ORF3 and YVFC proteins show 55% aa identity in 170 aa overlap (BLASTp):

50	ORF3	3	IYLIRKKNLGSVPVFFQERPGKDGKPFKVMKFRSMRDGLYSIGIPLPDGERLTPFGKKLRA	62
	yvfc	27	I++R +GSPVFF Q RPK GKPF + KFR+M D S G LPD RLT G+ +R	
			I+VRLIGISPVFFKQVRPGLHGKPFYLYKFTMTDERDSKGNLDEVLTKTGRLLRK	86
	ORF3	63	ASXDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGPRLMLQYLPYDNFQNRHHEMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALS	122
55	yvfc	87	S DELP+L N+LKG++SLVGPRLML YLELY Q RRHE+KPGITGWAQ+NGRNA+S	
			LSDELPLQLNLVKGDLVLGPRLMLDYLTYTEKQARRHEVKGPGITGWAQINGRNAIS	146
	ORF3	123	WDEKFCADVWYIDHFSCLCDLXXXXXXXXXXXXXEGISAQGEATMPPTG 172	
			W++KF DVWY+D++S LD EGI T FTG	
60	yvfc	147	WEKKFELDVWYDNNWFFFLDLKILCLTVRKVLVSEGIQQTNHVTAERFTG 196	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF3 shows 86.3% identity over a 286aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF3.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

5	orf3	ILIYLIIRKNLGSPVFFQERPGKDGKPKFMVKFR	34
	orf3ng	MSKAVKRLFDIIASASGLIVLSPVFLVLIYLIIRKNGKSPVFFIRERPGKDGKPKFMVKFR	60
10	orf3	SMRDGLYSDGIPLPDGERLTPFGKKLRAASXDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGRPLLMQYLPL	94
	orf3ng	SMRDALDSGDIPLPDSERLTFDGKKLRATSLDELPELWNVLKGEMSLVGRPLLMQYLPL	120
15	orf3	YDNFQNRHHEMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKTFACDVWYIDHFSCLDIKILLTVKKVL	154
	orf3ng	YDKFQNRHHEMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFSQDVWYIDHFSCLDIKILLTVKKVL	180
20	orf3	IKEGISAQGEKXTPPPFTGKRKLAVVAGGHHGVADLAALRGYREIVFLDRAQGSVNG	214
	orf3ng	IKEGISAQGEATMPPFAGNRKLAVIAGGHHGVADLAALRGYREIVFLDRAQGSVNG	240
25	orf3	FSVIGTLLLENLSLSPQYDVAVVGNRRIRRIAEKAAALGFALFVLVHPDPAVSPSAT	274
	orf3ng	FPVIGTLLLENLSLSPQFDITVAVGNRRIRRIENAAALGFALFVLVHPDPAVSPSAI	300
30	orf3	VGQGSVVMKAV	286
	orf3ng	IGQGSVVMKAVVQAGSVLKGDIVNTAATVDHCDLLDAFVHISPAHLGSGNTRIGESR	360

The complete length ORF3ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 17> is:

1	ATGAGTAAG	CCGTCAAACG	CCTGTTGAC	ATCATCGCAT	CCGCATCGGG
51	GCTGATTGTC	CTGTGCGCCG	TGTTTTGGT	TTTAATATAC	CTCATCGGCA
101	AAAACCTTAGG	TTGCGCGGTC	TTCTCATCTC	GGGAACGCCc	cgAAAGGAC
151	GGAAACCTT	TTAAATGGT	CAATTTCCG	TCCatggeg	agggcttGA
201	TTCAAGACGGC	ATTCCGCTGC	CCGATAGCA	ACGCTGACC	GATTTGCGCA
251	AAAAATTACG	CGCCACCAGT	TTGCGACAA	TTCTGAATT	ATGAATGTC
301	CTCAAGGCG	AGATGAGCCT	GGTGGGCCC	CGCCGCTTT	TGATCAGTA
351	TCTGCCGCTT	TACAACAAT	TTCAAAACCG	CGCCACAGAA	ATGAACCCGG
401	GCATTACCGG	CTGGCGCGAG	GTCAACGGGC	GCAACCGCTT	TTCTGGGAC
451	GAAAAGTTCT	CCTGCGATGT	TGTGTACAC	GACAATTTCA	GCTTTTGGCT
501	GGATATGAAA	ATCCTGTTTC	TGACAGTCAA	AAAAGCTTG	ATTAAGAAG
551	GCATTTGGCG	GCAAGGGGAA	GCCACCATGC	CCCCTTTCG	GGGAATCGC
601	AAACTCGCG	TTATCGCGCG	GGCGGGAC	GGCAAGTCG	TTGCGAGCT
651	TGCGCGCGCA	CTCGGCACAT	ACGGCGAAT	CGTTTTCTG	GACGACCGCA
701	CCCAAGGCAG	CGTCAACGGC	TTCCCGGTCA	TCGGCACGAC	GCTGCTGCT
751	GAAAAAGATT	TATCGCCGCA	ACAATTGAC	ATCACCGTCG	CCGTGCGCAA
801	CAACCGCATC	CGCGGCCAAA	TCACCGAAAA	CGCGCGCGG	CTCGGCTTCA
851	AACTGCGCGT	TCTGATTCAT	CCGACGCGCA	CGCTCTCGCG	TTCTGCAATA
901	ATCGGACAG	CGAGCTCGT	AATGGCGAAA	CGCGCTGAC	AGGCGCGAG
951	CGTATCGAAA	GACGCGCGA	TTGTGACAC	TGCGCGACC	GTGCATCGAC
1001	ACTGCTGCT	TGACGCTTTC	TCCaCATCA	CGCGCGCGC	GCACCTCGC
1051	GGCACACGCT	GATCGCGCGA	AGAAAGCCGG	ATAGACACGG	GGCGCTGAG
1101	CGCGACGAG	ACAACCTTCG	GCAGCGGGT	TACCGcgGT	GCAGGgCGG
1151	TTATCGTATG	GCACATCCCG	GACGCGATGA	CGCTCGCGG	CAACCGCGCA
1201	AAGCCCTTAA	CGGCGAAAA	CCCCAAGACC	GGGACGCGAT	AA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 18>:

1	MSKAVKRLFD	IASASGLIV	LSPVFLVLIY	LIRKNLGSPV	FFIRERPGKD
51	GKPKFMVKFR	SMRDALDSG	IPLPDSERLT	DFGKKLRATS	LDELPELWNV
101	LKGEMSLVGP	RPLLMQYLPL	YKFKQNRHE	MKPGITGWAQ	VNGRNALSWD
151	EKFSQDVWYT	DNFSFWLDMK	ILFLTVKKVL	IKEGISAQGE	ATMPFPFAGNR
201	KLAVIAGGGH	GKVVLAELAA	LGTYGEIVFL	DDRTQGSVNG	FPVIGTLLLL
251	ENSLSPQEQD	ITVAVGNRR	RQITENAAA	LGFLKPVLIH	PDATVSPSAI
301	IGQGSVVMKAV	AVVQAGSVLK	DGVIVNTAAT	VHDCDLDAF	VHISPAHLAS
351	GNTRIGESER	IGTGACSRQQ	TTVSGVFTAG	AGAVIVCDIP	DGMTVAGNFA
401	KPLTGKRPKT	GTA*			

This protein shows 86.9% identity in 413 aa overlap with ORF3-1:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf3-1.pep	MSKFFKRLFDIVASAGLIFLSPVFLIYLIRKKNLGS	PVFFQERPGKGKPKFMVKFR				
	orf3ng	MSKAVKRLFDIIASAGLIVLSPVFLVLIYLIRKKNLGS	PVFFIREPGKGKPKFMVKFR				
		10	20	30	40	50	60
10	orf3-1.pep	SMRDALSDGIPDPGERLTPFGKKLRAASLDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGRPRLLMQYLFL					
	orf3ng	SMRDALSDGIPDPSERLTDFGKKLRATSLDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGRPRLLMQYLFL					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
15	orf3-1.pep	YDNFQNRHMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFCADVWYIDHFSCLDLIKILLTVKKVL					
	orf3ng	YKNFQNRHMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFCADVWYIDHFSCLDLIKILLTVKKVL					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
20	orf3-1.pep	IKEGISAQGEATMPPTGKRKLAVVAGGHHGKVADLAAALGRYREIVFLDDRAQGSVNG					
	orf3ng	IKEGISAQGEATMPFPAGNRKLAVVAGGHHGKVADLAAALGRYREIVFLDDRTQGSVNG					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
25	orf3-1.pep	FSVIGTTLLENLSLSPQYDVAVAVGNRRIRQIAEKAALGFALPVLVHPDATVSPSAT					
	orf3ng	FPVIGTTLLENLSLSPQFDITVAVGNRRIRQITENAAALGFKLPLVLIHPDATVSPSAI					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
30	orf3-1.pep	VGQGSVVMKAVVQAGSVLKDGVIVNTAATVDHDCLLNAFVHISFGAHLGNTHIGEESSW					
	orf3ng	IGQGSVVMKAVVQAGSVLKDGVIVNTAATVDHDCLLDAFVHISFGAHLGNTRIGEESSR					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
35	orf3-1.pep	IGTGACSRQOIRIGSRATIGAGAVVVRVDSGTMVAGNPAKPLPRKNPETSTAX					
	orf3ng	IGTGACSRQOITVGSGVTAGAGAVVCDIPDGMTVAGNPAKPLTGKPNKGTAX					
		370	380	390	400	410	
40	orf3-1.pep	DS G LPD RL T G+ +R S+DELP+L NVLKG++SLVGPRLIM YLFLY +					
	orf3ng	ERDSKGNLPLDPEVRLTKTGRLIRKLSIDELPQLLNVLKGDLSLVGPRLIMDYLPLEYTEK					
		370	380	390	400	410	

In addition, ORF3ng shows significant homology with a hypothetical protein from *B. subtilis*:

45	gnl PID e238668 (271928) hypothetical protein [Bacillus subtilis]	
	>gi 1945702 gnl PID e313004 (294043) hypothetical protein [Bacillus subtilis]	
	>gi 2635938 gnl PID e1186113 (299121) similar to capsular polysaccharide biosynthesis [Bacillus subtilis]Length = 202	
	Score = 235 bits (594), Expect = 3e-61	
	Identities = 114/195 (58%), Positives = 142/195 (72%)	
50	Query: 5 VKRLFDIIASAGLIVLSPVFLVLIYLIRKKNLGS	PVFFRERPGKGKPKFMVKFRSMRD 64
	Sbjct: 3 LKRLFDIAAIFLCTSVIIILIAVRLKIGSPVFFQVRPGLHGKPTLYKFRMTD 62	
55	Query: 65 ALSDGIPDPSERLTDFGKKLRATSLDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGRPRLLMQYLPLYNKF	124
	Sbjct: 63 ERDSKGNLPLDPEVRLTKTGRLIRKLSIDELPQLLNVLKGDLSLVGPRLIMDYLPLEYTEK	122
60	Query: 125 QNRHMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFCADVWYIDHFSCLDLIKILLTVKKVLIKEG	184
	Sbjct: 123 QARRHVKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFCADVWYIDHFSCLDLIKILLTVKKVLIKEG	182
	Query: 185 ISAQGEATMPFPAGN 199	
	I T F G+	
65	Sbjct: 183 IQQTNNHVTAEFTGS 197	

The hypothetical product of *yycF* gene shows similarity to EXOY of *R.meliloti*, an exopolysaccharide production protein. Based on this and on the two predicted transmembrane regions in the homologous *N.gonorrhoeae* sequence, it is predicted that these proteins, or their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

5 Example 4

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 19>:

```

1  ..AACCMATGG CGATTTCAT CGACGAATAC GCGCGCACAT CCGGCTTGGT
51  CACCTTTGAA GACATCATCG AGCAATTCGT CGGCGAAATC GAAGACGAGT
101 TTGACGAAGA CGATAGCGCC GACAATATCC ATGCGGTTTC TTGACACACG
151 TSGCGCATCC ATGCAGCTAC GAAATCGAA GACATCAACA CCTTCTTCGG
201 CACGGAATAC AGCATCGAAG AAGCCGACAC CATT.GGCGG CCGTGTCAATT
251 CAGAGTTTGG GACATCTGCC CGTGGCGGCG GAAAAAGTCC TTATCGGCGG
301 TTGCGAGTTC ACCGTGCGAC CGCGCGACAA CGCGCGCTG CATTAGCGTGA
351 TSGCGACCG CGTGAAGTAA GC..... ..ACCGC CGTTCTGTCGA
15  401 CAGTTTAT

```

This corresponds to amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 20; ORF5>:

```

1  ..NHMAIVIDEY GTSGLVTFE DITEQIVGEI EDEFDEDDSA DNIHAVSSDT
51  WRIHAATEIE DINTFFGTEY SIEEADTIXR PGHSRVGTSR RARRKSPYRR
101 FAVHRRTRRQ PPPAYADGDP REV.....XR RFTCV*

```

20 Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence to be <SEQ ID 21>:

```

1  ATGACGCGCG CACAACCGAA AACGAATTTT TTGAACGCC TGATTGCCGG
51  ACTCGCCGCG GAACCCGATT CCGCGGAAGA CGTATTAACG CTGCTTCGCG
101 AGCGCGACGA CGAGGAAGTT TTTGATGCGG ATACGCTTTT AAGATTGGAA
151 AAGATCTCTG ATTTTTCGGA TTGGAAGTG CGCGACGCGA TGATTACGCG
25  201 CAGCCGTATG AACCTTTTAA AAGAAACGA CAGCATCGAG CGCATCACCG
251 CCTACGTTAT CGATACGCCC CATTGCGGCT TCCCGCTCAT CGCGGAAGAC
301 AAAGACGAAG TTTTGGGTCAT TTTCGACGCC AAAGACCTGC TCAATATAT
351 GTTTAACCCC GAGCAGTTCC ACCTCAATC CATTCTCCGC CCGCGCTCT
30  401 TCGTCCCGGA AGGCAATTCG CTGACGCCCC TTTTAAAGAA GTTCCGCGAA
451 CAGCGCAACC ATATGGCGAT TGTATCGAG GAATACGGG CGACATCCGG
501 CTGAGTCACC TTGGAAGACA TCATCGAGCA AATGTCGGG GAATTCGAG
551 ACGAGTTTGA CGAAGACGAT AGCGGACCA ATATCCATGC CGTTCCTCT
601 GAACGCTGGC GCATCCATGC AGCTACGGA ATCGAAGAA TCACACCTT
35  651 CTTCGCGACG GAATACAGCA GCGAAGAAG CGACACCTT CCGGCTGGTC
701 ATTCAAGAGT TGGACATCT CCGCGTGC GCAGAAAAG TCCTTATCGG
751 CGGTTTGCAG TTCACCGTCG CACGCGCGGA CAACCGCCG CTGTCATACG
801 TGATGGCGAC CGCGTTGAAG TAGACCCGCG CGTTTCTGCA CAGTTTAGGA
851 TGACGCTACG GCGCTTTTCT GTTTCAATCC GCCCATCCG CCAACATATA

```

This corresponds to amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 22; ORF5-1>:

```

1  MDGAQPKTNF FERLIARLR EPOSAEDVLN LLRQAHEQEV FDADTLRLLE
40  51  KVLDFSLDEV RDAMITRSRM NVLKENDSIE RITAYVIDTA HSRFVPIGED
101 KDEVLGLIHA KDLKYMFNP EQFHLKSLIR PAVFVPEGKS LTALLKEFRE
151 QRNHEMAVID EYGGTSGLVT FEDIEQIVG EIEDEFDEDD SADNIHAVSS
201 ERWRIHAATE IEDINTFFGT EYSSSEADTI RPHGSRVGTG ARARRKSPYR
45  251 ERVHRRTRR PPPPAYADGD PREVSTAVSA QFRMTVRAFV VSIRPIQRT*

```

Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 23 >:

```

1  ATGACGCGCG CACAACCGAA AACGAATTTT TTNNAACGCC TGATTGCCGG
51  ACTCGCCGCG GAACCCGATT CCGCGGAAGA CGTATTGACC CTGTTGCCCG
50  101 AAGCGCACGA ACAGCAAGTA TTGATGCGG ATATGCTTTT AAGATTGGAA
151 AACTCTCTCG ATTTTTCGGA TTGATGAGTG CGCGACGCGA TGATTACGCG
201 CAGCCGTATG AACCTTTTAA AAGAAACGA CAGCATCGAA CCGCATCACG
251 CCTACGTTAT CGATACGCCC CATTGCGGCT TCCCGCTCAT CGTGAAGAC
301 AAAGACGAAG TTTTGGGTCAT TTTCGACGCC AAAGACCTGC TCAATATAT
351 GTTCAACCCC GAGCAGTTCC ACCTCAATC GATATTGCGC CTTGCCGCTCT

```

5

10

401	TGTTCCCGGCA	AGCGAAATCAT	CTGACGCGCC	TTTTTAAAG	GTTCGCGGAA
451	CAGCGCAACC	ATAATGCAATG	GGTCATCGAC	GAATACGGCG	GCAGCTCGGG
501	TTTTGGTAAT	TTTGAAGACA	TCATCGAGCA	AATCTGCGCG	GACATCTGAAG
551	ATGATGTTGA	CGAAGACGAA	AGCATCCAGC	CGTTTCGCGG	
601	GAACCGCTGGC	GCATCCACGC	GGCTCAACGA	ATCAGGACAT	TCAACGCCGTT
651	TTTCGSCAGC	GAATTCACGA	CGGAAAGGAC	CGACATCACT	GGCGCGCNTG
701	GTCAATCAGG	AATTGCGNAC	CTCCGCGCGT	CGCGCGGAAA	AAGTCNNTTAT
751	CGCGCGGCGG	CGCTCAGG	TCGTCGAGCG	CGCGCGTAAA	
801	CGCTGATGAG	ACGCGCGCGT	AAGTAAGCTC	CGCGCTTTAT	TGATGATTTT
851	CGATACGGGT	ACGGGCGGTT	TCTGTTTCAA	TCGCGCCCAT	CCGCGCANAC
901	TAA				

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 24: ORF5a>:

15

1	MDGAQPKTNF	XXRLIARLAR	EPDSADLVLT	LLRQAHQEV	FDADTLRLLE
51	KLVDFSDLEF	KDAMITSRM	NVLKMSDIE	RIKATIXQDA	HSRFPVIGED
101	KDEVILGILHA	KULLKMYRM	EQPHLKSILR	PAVFVPEGKS	LTALLKFEFR
151	QRNHMAIVD	EYGGTSGFLT	FEDIIIEQIV	DIEDEFEDE	SADNTHAVSA
201	ERWRIGHAAET	IEDINDAFPT	EYSSEADTQ	GGXGSHGIST	PARARRKSYI
251	RRAXHXRRXR	XQPPPYADG	DPREVSSAVS	VQFRMTVRAF	SVSIRPIRXT
301	*				

20 The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF5) shows 54.7% identity over a 124aa overlap with ORF5a:

[illegible]

The complete strain B sequence (ORF5-1) and ORF5a show 92.7% identity in 300 aa overlap:

40	orf5a.pep	MDGAQPKTNFXRLIARLAREPDSAEVDLTLLRQAHEQVFDAATLLRLKEVLDFSDLEV	10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf5-1	MDGAQPKTNFFERLIARLAREPDSAEVDLNLRLQAHEQVFDAATLLRLKEVLDFSDLEV	10	20	30	40	50	60
45	orf5a.pep	RDAMITSRMNVLKENDSIERITAYVIDTAHRSFPVIGEDKDEVIGILHAKDLLXYMFNP	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf5-1	RDAMITSRMNVLKENDSIERITAYVIDTAHRSFPVIGEDKDEVIGILHAKDLLXYMFNP	70	80	90	100	110	120
50	orf5a.pep	EQFHLKSILRPVAVFVEGKSLTALLKEFFEQRNHMAIVIDEYGGTSGLVTFDEIEQIVG	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf5-1	EQFHLKSILRPVAVFVEGKSLTALLKEFFEQRNHMAIVIDEYGGTSGLVTFDEIEQIVG	130	140	150	160	170	180
55	orf5a.pep	DIEDEFDSDSADNHAVSAERWRIHAATEIEDINTFFGTYESSAEADIRP-GHSRVGT	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf5-1	DIEDEFDSDSADNHAVSAERWRIHAATEIEDINTFFGTYESSAEADIRP-GHSRVGT	190	200	210	220	230	240

	130	140	150	160	170	180
	170	180	190	200	210	220
5	orf5ng-1.pep	VTFFDIEIGVGDIEDEFEDEESADDIHSVSAERWRHAAETEIEDINAFGTEYSEEGAD				
	tlyc_haein	VTIEDILEIGVGDIEDEFEDEEAD-IRQLSRHTYAVRALTDIDFNAQFNTDFDDEEVD				
		190	200	210	220	230
	230	240	250	260	270	280
10	orf5ng-1.pep	TIRRLGHSGIG-TPARARRKSPYRRFAVHRRPRRQPPPAHADGDPREVSRACPTAVSAQF				
	tlyc_haein	TIGGLIMOTFGYLPKRGEIILKNLQFKVTSADSRRLIQLRVTVPDEHLAEMNNVDEKSE				
		240	250	260	270	280
					290	

15 Homology with a hypothetical secreted protein from *E. coli*:

ORF5a shows homology to a hypothetical secreted protein from *E. coli*:

	sp P77392 YBEX_ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 33.3 KD PROTEIN IN CUTE-ASNB INTERGENIC REGION
	>gi 1778577 (U82598) similar to <i>H. influenzae</i> [<i>Escherichia coli</i>] >gi 1786879
20	(AE000170) f292; This 292 aa ORF is 23% identical (9 gaps) to 272 residues of an approx. 440 aa protein YTF_L_HAEIN SW: P44717 [<i>Escherichia coli</i>] Length = 292
	Score = 212 bits (533), Expect = 3e-54
	Identities = 112/230 (48%), Positives = 149/230 (64%), Gaps = 3/230 (1%)
25	Query: 2 DGAQPKTNFXRLRIARLAR-EPDSAEVDLTLLRQAHEQEVFADTLLRLKLVDFSDLEV 60
	D K F L++L L+R + + + D DT LE V+D +D V
	Sbjct: 10 DTISNKKGFFSLLLSQLFHGEFKNRDELLALIRDSQNDLIEDTRMLEGVMDIADQVR 69
30	Query: 61 RDMATRSMMNLKENDSIERITAYVIDTAHSRFPVIGEDKDEVGLTHAKDILKVM-FN 119
	RD MI RSAM LK N + + + +I+AHSRFPVI EDKD + GIL AKDLL +M +
	Sbjct: 70 RDMIPRSQMITLKRNTLDECLDVIIESAHSRFPVISEDKDHIEGILMAKDLLPFRMSD 129
35	Query: 120 PEQFHLKSLRPVFPVPEGKSLTALLKEFREQRNHMAIVIDEYGGTSGLVTFEDIEIQIV 179
	E F + +LR AV VPE K + +LKEFR QR HMAIVIDE+GG SGLVT EDI+E IV
	Sbjct: 130 AEAFSMKVKLRQAVVPEKRVDRMLKEFRSQRVHMAIVIDEFGVSGSLVTIEDILELIV 189
	Query: 180 GDIEDEFDEDESADNIHAVSAERWRIHAAETEIEDINAFGTEYSSEEDAT 229
	G+IEDE+DE++ D +S W + A IED N FGT +S EE DT
	Sbjct: 190 GEIEDEYDEEDDID-FRQLSRHTWTVRALASIEDFNEAFGTHFSDEEVD 238

- 40 Based on this analysis, including the amino acid homology to the TlyC hemolysin-homologue from *H. influenzae* (hemolysins are secreted proteins), it was predicted that the proteins from *N. meningitidis* and *N. gonorrhoeae* are secreted and could thus be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics.

ORF5-1 (30.7kDa) was cloned in the pGex vector and expressed in *E. coli*, as described above. The

- 45 products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 2A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for Western blot analysis (Figure 1B). These experiments confirm that ORF5-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 5

- 50 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N. meningitidis* <SEQ ID 29>:

```

1 ATGCGCGCGCG CGAGCGCCGA TTCGTTACC GTGCAGATTA TCGAAGTTTC
51 GCGTTTTTCG CATATGAGGA AAGTCATCGA CGCAACGCCG GACATCGGAC

```

101 ACGACACCAA AGGCTGGAGC AATGAAAAAC TGATGGCGGA AGTTGGCGCC
 151 GATGCGCTTCA GCGGCAATCC TGAAGGGACG TTTTCCCOCG ACAGCTACGA
 201 AATCGATGCG GCGCGCATGT ATTTCGACAT TACCAACAG GCTTACAAGG
 251 GCGATGACAC GCGCGCGA TGAAGGCGATG GGAAGACAGC CAGGACGCGC
 301 TGCTTATATA AAACCTTTAT GAAATGCTGA TTATGGCGGA CCGTCTCGAA
 351 AAGCAACACG GGCATGAAGC CGAaCsCGAC CATGTcGCTT CCGTCTTCGT
 401 CAACCGCCTG AAAATCGGTA TCGCGCTGCA AACCgAsCG TCCGTGATTT
 451 ACGGCATGGG TCGCGCATAC AAGGGCAAAA TCCGTAAGC GCACCTCGCG
 501 CGCGACACGC GTTACAACAC CTACACGCGC GCGGCTCTGC GCGCAACCCG
 551 GATTGCGCTG CCC..

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 30; ORF7>:

1 MRGGRPDSVT VQIIEGSRFS HMRKVIDATP DIGHDTKGWS NEKLMAEVPAP
 51 DAFSGNPEQG FFPDSYEIDA GGSDLQIYQT AYKAMQRRIN EAWESRQDGL
 101 PYKNPYEMLI MAXLVEKETG HEAXXDHVAS VEVNRLKIGM RLQTXSVIY
 151 GMGAAYKGKI RKADLRDPT YNTYTRGGLP PTPIALP..

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 31>:

1 ATGTTGAGAA AATTGTTGAA ATGGTCTGCC GTTTTTTTGA CGGTGTCGGC
 51 AGCGGTTTTT GCGCGCGTGC TTTTGTGTC TAAGGATAAC GGCAGGCGAT
 101 ACGGAATCAA AATTGCCAAA AACCCAGGTA TTTGCTCGGT CGGCAGGAAA
 151 CTGCGCGAAG ACCGATCGGT GTTCAGCAGG CRTGTTTGA CCGCGCGCGC
 201 CTACGTTTTG GGTGTGACA ACAGCTGCA TACCGGAGC TACAGATGTG
 251 CTCGCGAGCT CTCCTCTGGG GATATCTTGC AGAAATATCG CGCGCGAGG
 301 CCGGATTCCG TTACCGTGCA GATTATCGAA GGTTCCGCTT TTCCGATAT
 351 GAGGAAAGTC ATCGACGCAA CGCCGACAT CGGACACGAC ACCAAAGGCT
 401 GGAGCAATGA AAAACTGATG GCGGAAGTTG CGCCCGATGC CTTACGCGGC
 451 AATCCTGAGG GCGGATTTTT CCCCAGCAGC TACGAAATCG ATGCGGCGCG
 501 CAGTGATTGG CAGATTATCC AAACCGCCTA CAAGGCGATG CAACGCCCGC
 551 TGAATGAGGC ATGGGAAGC AGGCAGGACG GGCTGCGCTT TAAAAACCTT
 601 TATGAATATG TGATTATGCG GAGCCTGTC GAAAAGGAAA CAGGCGATGA
 651 AGCGGACCGC GACCATGTGC CTCCTGCTT CCGTCAACGC CTGAAATATG
 701 GTATGCGCCT GCAAAACGAC CCGTCGCTGA TTTCAGCGAT GGGTGGCGGA
 751 TACAAGGGCA AATCCGTTAA AGCGGACCTG CGCCGCGACA CGCCGTACAA
 801 CACCTACACG CGCGGCGGCT TCGCGCCAAC CCGGATTGCG CTGCGCGGCA
 851 AGGCGGCATC CGATGCGCGC GCCCATCGT CCGGCGGAAA ATACCTGTAT
 901 TTGCTGTCCA AATGGAGCGC CACGGGCTTG AGCCGATTCA GGCATGATT
 951 GACCGAACAC AATGCGCGC TCCGCAATA TATTTTGAAA AAATAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 32; ORF7-1>:

1 MLRKLKWSA VFLTVAAYV AALLFVPHDN GRAYRIKIAK NGLISSVGRK
 51 LAEDRIEVR EVLTAAYVY GVHNRLHCT YRLPESEVAS DILQMRGGR
 101 PDSVTVQIIE GSRFSHMRKV IDATPDIGHD TKGWSNEKIM AEVAPDAFSG
 151 NPEGQFFPDS YEIDAGGSDL QIYQYAYKAM QRRINLEAWES RQDGLPYKNP
 201 YEMLIIMASLV EKETGHEADR DHVASVFNRL KIGMRLQTD PSVIYMGMAA
 251 YKGKIRKADL RRDTPYNTY RGLFPPTPIA LPGAALDAA AHPGGEKYLY
 301 FVSKMDGTGL SQFSDHLETH NAAVRKYILK K*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with hypothetical protein encoded by yee gene (accession P44270) of *H. influenzae*

ORF7 and yee proteins show 44% aa identity in 192 aa overlap:

ORF7 1 MRGGRPDSVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKVIDATPDIGHDTKGWSNEKLMA-----EVAPDAFSG 55
 + G+ V+ IEG F RK ++ P + K SNE++ A ++ +
 50 yeeg 102 LNSGKEVQFNKWTGKTKFDWRKDLNAPHILVQTLKDKSNEEIFALLDLDPDIGNLELK 161
 ORF7 56 NPEGQFFPDSYEIDAGGSDLQIYQYAYKAMQRRINLEAWESRQDGLPYKNPYEMLIIMAXLV 115
 N EG +PD+Y +DL++ + + M++ L+AW + L P NPYEMLI+A +V
 50 yeeg 162 NVEGWLYPDYNTYFKSTDLLELKRSAERMKKALKNWNERDEDLPLANPYEMLIILASIV 221
 ORF7 116 EKETGHEAXXDHVASVFNRLKIGMRLQTXSVIYMGMAAYKGKIRKADLRDTPPYNTY 175
 EKETG VASVF+NRK M+LQT +VIYGMG Y G IRK DL TPYNTY
 yeeg 222 EKETGIANERAKVASVINRLKAKMKLQTDPTVIYGMGENYNGNIRKSKDLETKTPPYNTY 281

ORF7 176 RGGLPPTPIALP 187
GLPPTPIA+P
yceg 282 IDGLPPTPIAMP 293

The complete length YCEG protein has sequence:

5	1	KKKFLIAILL	LLLLAGVAS	FSYKMTFEV	KTPVNVQSL	LLTIERGTT
	51	SKLATLFEQ	KLIADKGLP	YLKLIKPELN	KIKAGTQDE	NVKTQVQLD
	101	LINSKEQVQ	NVKWIGKTF	KDWKDLNLA	PHIVQTLDK	SNEEIFALD
	151	LPDIGNLEL	KNVGVELWI	TYNTPKSTD	LLILKRSAR	NKMLAKAWN
	201	ERDEDLPLN	PYEMKLLASI	VEKETEIGNE	RAKVASVFN	KKLAKMKLT
10	251	DPPTVYMG	NGNNGRKRL	LETKTPYNT	VIDGLPPTI	AMPSESSLA
	301	VANPEKDF	YFVADGSGH	KFTRNLEQW	KAVQYELRW	RSQNAK

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF7 shows 95.2% identity over a 187aa overlap with an ORF (ORF7a) from strain A of *N.*

15 *meningitidis*:

[illegible]

The complete length ORF7a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 33> is:

		ATGTTGAGAA	AATGTGTGAA	ATGGCTCGCC	GTTTTTTTGA	CCGTAATCGCG
45	51	AGCCGTTTTC	CGCCGCGTTC	TTTTTGTCCG	TAAAGACGAT	GGCAGGGCAT
	101	ACAGAGATTAA	AATGTGCCAA	AAACAGSGTAT	TTTCTGCGGT	CGCAGAGAAA
	151	TTCTCGGAGG	ACCCGATCGT	GTTCACGAGG	CATGTTTGTA	CGCGCGCGCG
	201	TCACTGTTTG	GTTCTGACAA	CAGGCTCTGA	TACGGGAGCG	TACAGCATGC
	251	TTCTGGAAAT	GTCGTCTTGG	GATATATCTG	AGAAAATGCG	CGCGCGGACG
50	301	CGGGATTCCG	TTACCGGCTG	GATTTACGAA	GGTTTCGCGT	TTTCGCATAT
	351	GAGGAAGATC	TTACGACGCA	CGCCGACATC	CGAACACGCT	ACCAAAGGCT
	401	GAGGACAATG	AAATCTTTAT	CGCGGAACTG	CCCTCTGATC	CTTCAGCGCG
	451	AATCTCGAAG	GGCAGTTGTG	CCCGACAGC	TACGAAGAT	ATCCGGCGCG
	501	CAGCGATTGA	CTGATTTACC	AAATCGCTCA	CAMGGCGATC	CAACGCCGAC
55	551	TGATGAGGC	ATGGGAAGTC	AGGACGAGCG	CGCTCGCTTA	TAAAAACCCT
	601	TATGAATGCG	TGATTATGGC	GAGCTGTATC	GAAAGAGAAA	CAGGGCATGA
	651	AGCGACCGCG	KCAGCATGTG	TTCTCGCTCT	CTCAACCGC	CTGAAAATCG
	701	GTATCGCCTC	CGAAACCGAC	CCGTCCGTGA	TTTTCGCGAT	GGGTGCGGCAT
	751	TACAAGGGCA	AAATCCGATG	AGGCACACTG	CGCCGCGACA	CGCCGTACAA
	801	CACCTACACG	CGGGCGGTC	TGCGCGCGAT	CCCGATCGCG	CTGCCCGGCAT
60	851	AGGGCGCAGT	CGATGCGCCG	CGCCATCCGT	CCGSGTAAAA	ATACCTGTAT
	901	TTCTGTGTTCA	AAATGAGGCG	TACGGGTCGT	AGGCCATGTA	GCCATGATTT
	951	GAGCGAACAC	AACTGCGCTG	TTGTCAGATA	TTTTTTGAAA	AAATAA

This is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 34>:

1 MLRKLKWSA VFLTSAAVF AALLFVFKDN GRAYRIKIAK NQGISSVGRK
 51 LAEDRIVFSR HVLTAAAYVL GVHNRLHTGT YRLPSEVSAW DILQKMRGGR
 101 PDSVTVQIEI GSRFSHMRKV IDATPDIEHD TKGWSNEKLM AEVAPDAFSG
 151 NPEGOFFPDS YEIDAGGSDL RIYQIAYKAM QRRLENAWES RQDGLPYKNP
 201 YEMLIMASLI EKETGHEADR DHVASVFVNR LKIGMRLQTD PSVIYGMGAA
 251 YKGKIRKADL RRDTPYNTYT RGGLPPTPIA LPGAALDAA AHPSGEKLYL
 301 FVSKMDGTGL SQFSDHTEH NAAVRKYLK K*

A leader peptide is underlined.

10 ORF7a and ORF7-1 show 98.8% identity in 331 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf7a.pep	MLRKLKWSA	VFLTSAAVF	AALLFVFKDN	GRAYRIKIAK	NQGISSVGRK	LAEDRIVFSR
	orf7-1	MLRKLKWSA	VFLTSAAVF	AALLFVFKDN	GRAYRIKIAK	NQGISSVGRK	LAEDRIVFSR
15		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf7a.pep	HVLTAAAYVL	GVHNRLHTGT	YRLPSEVSAW	DILQKMRGGR	PDSVTVQIEI	GSRFSHMRKV
	orf7-1	HVLTAAAYVL	GVHNRLHTGT	YRLPSEVSAW	DILQKMRGGR	PDSVTVQIEI	GSRFSHMRKV
20		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf7a.pep	IDATPDIEHD	TKGWSNEKLM	AEVAPDAFSG	NPEGOFFPDS	YEIDAGGSDL	RIYQIAYKAM
	orf7-1	IDATPDIEHD	TKGWSNEKLM	AEVAPDAFSG	NPEGOFFPDS	YEIDAGGSDL	RIYQIAYKAM
25		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf7a.pep	QRRLENAWES	RQDGLPYKNP	YEMLIMASLI	EKETGHEADR	DHVASVFVNR	LKIGMRLQTD
	orf7-1	QRRLENAWES	RQDGLPYKNP	YEMLIMASLI	EKETGHEADR	DHVASVFVNR	LKIGMRLQTD
30		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf7a.pep	PSVIYGMGAA	YKGKIRKADL	RRDTPYNTYT	RGGLPPTPIA	LPGAALDAA	AHPSGEKLYL
	orf7-1	PSVIYGMGAA	YKGKIRKADL	RRDTPYNTYT	RGGLPPTPIA	LPGAALDAA	AHPSGEKLYL
35		310	320	330			
	orf7a.pep	FVSKMDGTGL	SQFSDHTEH	NAAVRKYLK	K		
	orf7-1	FVSKMDGTGL	SQFSDHTEH	NAAVRKYLK	K		
40		310	320	330			
	orf7a.pep	FVSKMDGTGL	SQFSDHTEH	NAAVRKYLK	K		
	orf7-1	FVSKMDGTGL	SQFSDHTEH	NAAVRKYLK	K		
45		310	320	330			

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF7 shows 94.7% identity over a 187aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF7.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

50	orf7	MRGGRPDSVTVQIEGSRFSHMRKV	IDATPDIEHDTKGWSNEKLM	AEVAPDAFSGNPEGG	60
	orf7.ng	MRGGRPDSVTVQIEGSRFSHMRKV	IDATPDIEHDTKGWSNEKLM	AEVAPDAFSGNPEGG	60
55	orf7	FFPDSYEIDAGGSDLIYQIAYKAM	QRRLENAWESRQDGLPYKNPYEML	IMAXLVEKETG	120
	orf7.ng	FFPDSYEIDAGGSDLIYQIAYKAM	QRRLENAWESRQDGLPYKNPYEML	IMASLIEKETG	120
	orf7	HEAXXDHVASVFVNR	LKIGMRLQTDPSVIYGMGAA	YKGKIRKADLRRDTPYNTYT	180
	orf7.ng	HEAXXDHVASVFVNR	LKIGMRLQTDPSVIYGMGAA	YKGKIRKADLRRDTPYNTYT	180
60	orf7	PPTIALP			187

orf7ng
 |||||
 PTFRIALPGKAAMDAAAHPSGEKYLYFVSKMDGTGLSQFSDHLEHNAAVRKYILKK 236

An ORF7ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 35> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 36>:

- 5
 1 MRGGRDPSVT VQIEGSRFS HMRKVIDATP DIGHDTKGWS NEKLMAEVA
 51 DAFSGNPEGQ FFPDSYEIDA GSDLDQIYQT AYKAMQRRL EAWAGRDGL
 101 PYKNPYEMLI MASLIEKETG HEADRDHVAS VFVNRKIGM RLQTDPSVY
 151 GMAAYYKGI RKADLRDPT YNTYTGGLP PTFRIALPGKA AMDAAAHPSG
 201 EKLYLYFVSKM DCTGLSQFSH DLTEHNAAVR KYILKK*
- 10 Further sequence analysis revealed a partial DNA sequence of ORF7ng <SEQ ID 37>:
- 1 ..taccgaatca AGATTGCCAA AAATCAGGCT ATTTCTGTCG TCGGCAGGAA
 51 ACTTGCcgaA GACCGCATCG TGTTTCAGCAG GCATGTTTTG ACAGCGGGGG
 101 CCTACGTTTT GGGTGTGCAC AACAGCGTGC ATACGGGGAC gTACAGATTG
 151 CCTTCGGAAG TGCTGCTTGG GGATATCTTG CAGAAAATGC GCGGCGGCAG
 201 GCGGGATTCC GTTACGCTGC AGATTATCGA AGTTCGCGT TTTTCGCATA
 251 TGAGGAAAGT CATCGACGCA ACGCCGACAG TCGGACACGA CACCAAGAGC
 301 TGGAGCAATG AAAAAGCTGAT GCGCGAAGTT GCGCCGATG CCTTCAGCGG
 351 CAATCTCTGAA GGGCAGTTTT TTCCGACAGC ATACGAAATC GATGCGGGGG
 401 GCAGCGGATT GCAGATTATC CAACCGCCT ACAAGGCGAT GCACGCGCGC
 451 CTGAACGAGG CATGGGCAGS CAGGCAGGAC GGGCTGCCTT ATAAAAACCC
 501 TTAATGAATG CTGATTATGS CGAGCCTGAT CGAAAAGSAA ACGGGCATG
 551 AGCGCGACCG CGACCATGTC GCTTCGCTCT TCGTCAACCG CTTGAAATC
 601 GGTATCGGCC TGAACACCGA CCGCTCGGT ATTTACGCGA TGGGTGCGGC
 651 ATACAAAGGC AAAATCCCTA AAGCGCAGCT GCGCGCGGAC AGCCGTGCA
 701 aCAcctAtac gggcgggggc ttgcgcgcaa cccggattgc gctgcggcgc
 751 Aagcgcgcaa tggatgcgcg cgccaccgcg tccggcgaAa aatacctgtA
 801 tttcgtgtcC AAAATGGAGC GCACGGGCTT GAGCGAGTTC AGCCATGATT
 851 TGACCGGAACA CACGCGCGCc gTcCGCAAT ATATTTTGA AAAATAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 38; ORF7ng-1>:

- 30
 1 ..YRIKIAKNQ ISSVGRKLAE DRIVFSRHVL TAAAYVLGVH NRLHTGTYYRL
 51 PSEVSAWDIL QKMRGGRPDS VTVQIIEGSR FSHMRKVIDA TPDIGHDTKG
 101 WSNKELMAEV APDAFSGNPE GQFFPDSYEI DAGGSDLIQY QTAYKAMQR
 151 LNEAWAGRDQ GLPYKNPYEM LIMASLIEKE TGHEADRDHV ASVFVNRKLI
 201 GMRLQTDPSV IYGMGAAYKG KIRKADLRD TPNYTYTGGG LPPTRIALEF
 35 251 KAAMDAAAHP SGEKLYLYFS RMDGTGLSQF SHDLTEHNAA VRKYILKK*

ORF7ng-1 and ORF7-1 show 98.0% identity in 298 aa overlap:

- orf7-1.pep
 10 20 30 40 50 60
 KLLKWSAVFLTVSAAVFAALLFVKDNGRAYRIKIAKNQGISSVGRKLAEDRIVFSRHVL
 40
 orf7ng-1
 |||||
 YRIKIAKNQGISSVGRKLAEDRIVFSRHVL
 10 20 30
- orf7-1.pep
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 TAAAYVLGVHNRHTGTYYRLPSEVSAWDILQKMRGGRPDSVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKVIDA
 45
 orf7ng-1
 TAAAYVLGVHNRHTGTYYRLPSEVSAWDILQKMRGGRPDSVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKVIDA
 40 50 60 70 80 90
- orf7-1.pep
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 TPDIGHDTKGWSNEKLMAEVAAPDAFSGNPEGQFFPDSYEIDAGGSDLIQYQTAYKAMQRR
 50
 orf7ng-1
 TPDIGHDTKGWSNEKLMAEVAAPDAFSGNPEGQFFPDSYEIDAGGSDLIQYQTAYKAMQRR
 100 110 120 130 140 150
- orf7-1.pep
 190 200 210 220 230 240
 LNEAWESRDGLPYKNPYEMLIMASLVEKETGHEADRDHVASVFVNRKLI GMRLQTDPSV
 55
 orf7ng-1
 LNEAWAGRDGLPYKNPYEMLIMASLIEKETGHEADRDHVASVFVNRKLI GMRLQTDPSV
 160 170 180 190 200 210
- orf7-1.pep
 250 260 270 280 290 300
 IYGMGAAYKGKIRKADLRDTPYNTYTRGGLPTPTIALPGKAALDAAPSGEKYLYFVS

```

      |||
orf7ng-1  IYGMGAAYKGIKIRKADLRDDTPYNTYTTGGGLFPTRIALPGKAAMDAAPSPGSEKYLIVFS
      220      230      240      250      260      270

5
      310      320      330
orf7-1.pep  KMDGTGLSQFSHDLTEHNAAVRKYLKXK
      |||
orf7ng-1  KMDGTGLSQFSHDLTEHNAAVRKYLKXK
      280      290

```

In addition, ORF7ng-1 shows significant homology with a hypothetical *E. coli* protein:

```

sp|P28306|YCEG ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 38.2 KD PROTEIN IN PABC-HOLB INTERGENIC REGION
gi|1787339 (AE000210) o340; 100% identical to fragment YCEG ECOLI SW: P28306 but
has 97 additional C-terminal residues [Escherichia coli] Length = 340
Score = 79 (36.2 bits), Expect = 5.0e-57, Sum P(2) = 5.0e-57
Identities = 20/87 (22%), Positives = 40/87 (45%)

Query:   10 GISSVGRKLAEDRIVFSRHVLTAAYVLGVHNRHTGTYRPLPSEVSAWDILQKMRGGRPD 69
      G ++G +L D+I+ V + GTYR +++ ++L+ + G+
Sbjct:   49 GRALGEGQLYADKIINRPRVFCWLLRIEPLSHFKAGTYRFTPPQMTVREMLKLESGKEA 108

Query:   70 SVTVQIIIEGSRFSHMRKVIDATPDIGH 96
      ++++EG R S K + P I H
Sbjct:   109 QFPLRLVEGMRLSDYLKQLREAPYIKH 135

Score = 438 (200.7 bits), Expect = 5.0e-57, Sum P(2) = 5.0e-57
Identities = 84/155 (54%), Positives = 111/155 (71%)

Query:   120 EGQFFPDSYEIDAGGSDLQIYQTAYKAMQRRLENAWAGRDGLPYKNPYEMLIMASLIEK 179
      EG F+PD++ A +D+ + + A+K M + ++ AW GR DGLPYK+ +++ MAS+IEK
Sbjct:   158 EGVFWPDPTWMTYNTATTDVALLKRAHKMKVKAVDSAWEGRADGLPYKDKNLVTMASIIEK 217

Query:   180 ETGHEADRDHVASVFVNRKIGMRLQTDPSVIYGMGAAYKGIKIRKADLRDDTPYNTYTTGG 239
      ET ++RD VASVF+NRL+IGMRLQTD+VIYGMG Y GK+ +ADL T YNTYT
Sbjct:   218 ETAVASERDKVASVFINRLRIGMRLQTDPTVIYGMGERYNGKLSRADLETFTAYNTYIT 277

Query:   240 GLPPTRIALPGKAAMDAAPSPGSEKYLIVFSKMDG 274
      GLPP IA PG ++ AAHP+ YLFFV+ G
Sbjct:   278 GLPFGAIAITPGADSLKAAHPAKTPYLYFVADGKG 312

```

Based on this analysis, including the fact that the *H. influenzae* YCEG protein possesses a possible leader sequence, it is predicted that the proteins from *N. meningitidis* and *N. gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 6

45 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N. meningitidis* <SEQ ID 39>:

```

1 CGTTTCAAAA TGTTAACTGT GTTGACGGCA ACCTTGATTG CCGGACAGGT
51 ATCTGCGCGC GGAGGCGGGT CGGGGATATG GAAACAGCCG AAGGAAGTCG
101 GAAAGAGTTT CAGAAAGCAG CAGCGTTACA GCGAGGAAGA AATCAAAAC
151 GAACGCGCAC GCGCTTGGCG AGTGGCGGAG CCGGTTAATC AGATATTATC
50 201 GTTGCTGGGA GGGGAAACCG CTTGCAAAA GGGGACGGCG GGAACGGCTC
251 TGGAACCTTA TATGCTGATG TTGGAACGCA CAAATCCCC CGAAGTCGCC
301 GAACGCGCCT TGGAARTGCG CGTGTGCTG AACCGCTTTG AACAGCGCGA
351 ATGATTTTAT CAGAAATGCG GCGGATTTGA GCTATACCG GGTAGCGCGC
401 AAAACGCGCG GCGGTGCGTC CGGAACGTGC TGAGGGAAGG AGGAATCAG
55 451 CATCTGGACG GACGGGAAGA AGTGTGCGCT CAGGCGGACG AAGGACAG

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 40; ORF9>:

```

1 ..RFKMLTVLTA TLIAGOVSA GGGAGDMKOP KEVGVKFRKO QRYSEEEIKN
51 ERARLAAVGE RVNQITFLLG GETALQKGQA GTALATYMLM LERTKSPVEA
101 ERALEMAVSL NAFEQAEMIV QKWRQIEPTP GKAKQRAGWL RNVLRERNGQ

```

151 HLDGREEVLA OADEGO

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 41>:

	1	ATGTTTACTTA	ACCGTTTCCGA	AATGTTTAACT	GTGTTGGACGG	CAACCTTGTAT
5	51	TCCGGGACAG	GTATCTTGGC	CGCGAGGCGG	TCCGGGGATG	ATGCAACAGC
	101	CGAGGAAAGT	CGGAAAGGCT	TTCNAGAAAG	AGCAGCACTG	CACGCAGGAA
	151	GAATACAAAA	ACGACAGGTC	ACGGCTTGGC	CAGTGGTGGC	ACGGGTTTAA
	201	TCGATATTTT	ACGTTTCTGT	GAGGGGAAAC	CGCCTTGCAA	AAGGGGACGG
10	251	CGGGAACGGC	TCTGGCAACG	TATATCTGTA	TCTTGGAAAG	CACAAAATCC
	301	CCGGAAGTCG	CGACAGCGCC	CTTGAAGATG	CGCGTCTGCG	TGAACCGGTT
	351	TGACACGGCG	GAATATCTGT	ATTGAAAGTG	CGGCGAGATT	GAGCCTATAC
	401	CGGGTTAGGC	CGAARAAACG	CGGGGGTGCG	TGGAGACGAT	GCTGAGGGAA
15	451	AGAGGAAATC	AGCATCTGGA	CGAGATGGAA	GAAGTGCTGG	CTCAGGCGGA
	501	CGAGGACACG	AACCCGAGCG	TGTTTTCATT	GTGGGCACAA	CGCGCCGTCG
	551	AACAGGACGG	GTGGGCGCAA	AAGACATCAA	AAGCGGTTGC	CGCGCGGCGC
	601	TGTAAATATG	AACATCTGCC	CAGAACCGCG	TGTTCCGATT	TGTTGTTTCG
20	651	CGTACAGGGA	CGCGAAAGAG	AAAGGAGATC	CGAGCGTTTG	CAGGTTCCAG
	701	CGAGATCTGA	TACGGAATAA	TCTGCCCCCA	CTTTAATGAG	GTTCGCTCTG
	751	ACTCGACGCA	AATATCCGGA	AATACTGCAC	GGCTTTTTCG	ACGACACAGA
	801	CACCCAAAAC	TCTTGGCCGC	TCTGGCAGGA	AATGGAATTT	ATGAATCTGG
25	851	TTTCTCTGCA	CAGGCTGTAT	CGCTGTTGAT	CGCTGTTGAA	CGTGTCTTGG
	901	GAAAGCAATC	CGAATCGACA	CTGTTATATG	CAGGACAGCA	TATTGGCGCG
	951	AAACCCGAAA	GAAGGTTGCT	CGTATATAGA	CGGCTAGCGC	GAAGAGCGAT
	1001	ACCGCAGGGG	SACGGAGGAA	CAGCGGAGCA	GAAGGCGTGG	AAACCGGGCG
30	1051	ATGATGTATG	CGGACGACGC	GGATTACGCA	AAAGTCACGG	AATGGTGTA
	1101	AAAGATATCC	CGCGCCGGAA	ACTCTTGTGA	CAAAAGTTTG	CTGGCGCTGC
	1151	GGCGGCTGT	CGAGTTGTCG	GGCGGCGGG	CGGCTGTGTG	CGAGATCGCG
	1201	AGGGTGCGGA	ACACTTCCGA	ACAGCAGGGG	CGGTATATCG	CGCGAGCACA
35	1251	TTTGTCCAAA	TCTGGCTTGC	TCCGCGCTCT	GANGTCTCCC	GATNAAACGG
	1301	AGGCTTTTGA	GGGGTGTGAC	AGATATATGA	TCCGCGACCT	TCCGCGACCT
	1351	TGCGGTCGCA	CGGATGCGCA	CGCATATGTA	CAGCGGTCG	CTTCTGATCG
	1401	TGCGGTCGCG	AGCGGCAAAA	AATGATTTCT	AGATCTTGAA	AGGGGCTTCA
40	1451	GGCTTGCACC	CGATATCGCT	CAGATTATGA	ATAACTCTGG	CTACAGCGTG
	1501	CTACCGAGAT	CCAAAAGCTT	GGACAGATTC	TTCGCGCTGC	TTACACGCGC
	1551	ATACCAAATC	AACCCCGGAC	ATACCGCTGT	CAMCAGCAAG	ATAGGCTGGT
	1601	CGTATTAACCT	GAAAGCGGCG	CGCGAAAGCG	CTGCGCGTA	CTCTGGGATAT
45	1651	TGTTTGTGAA	ACGACCCCGA	CGCGCAAGT	CGCGCCCACT	TGGGCGAAGT
	1701	GTCTTTGAAA	TGTGGGGAAAC	GCGATCAAGG	GGTTGAGTA	TGGACGACGG
	1751	CGGCAACCTT	TACGGGAGAC	AGAGAAATAT	CGGGGGAAGT	GCTCAAAACG
	1801	CACGGCATCG	CAATTCGCCC	CAATTCGCGA	AAACCTCGGA	ATAA

40 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 42: ORF9-1>:

	MLPNERFMKIT	VLITATLIAGQ	VSZAQGGAGD	MKGQPEKGVK	FRQQRYSSEE
51	EIKNERARIA	AGVERGNQIF	TLGGEGTALAT	KQOAGTALAT	YMLMERTKTS
101	PEVAERALEM	ASVLSNAFEQA	EMTYQWRQRI	EPPIQGAQAK	AGWLNRVLRE
151	RGNQHDGLGE	EVLAAQADGQ	NRVFFLLALDQ	AAVQODGLAQ	KASKAVNRRAE
201	LYKHELEPAA	VADVVSFVQG	REKEKAALQD	QRLAKLDETL	LPPTMTLRRL
251	TARKYPEILD	GFFFQDTQSN	LWSAQWEMI	MNLVSLHRLD	DAYARLNVLLD
301	ERNPNADLYI	QAATLAAANK	EGASVLDYQA	EKAYGRVTEE	QRSRAALTAQ
351	MMYADRDYTA	KVROWLKVSQ	AEFYLDFGVG	LAATAAAGTE	GGRAALRQIG
401	RVRKLPQQGG	RYFTADNRLG	QIMLALSKLP	DKREALRGDL	KIEKPPAGSG
451	NTELQAQELI	QRSVYDRLSG	KRKNKISDLE	RLADLPWA	QIMNLNGLYS
501	LTDKSGEYLA	GLQATQRI	NEDTAVDVG	NEQVLAQWIA	KEWALVLEKQ
551	FENDEPDESR	AHLHGEVTLA	LSERDQADVW	WTQAHLTGD	KKTWRETLKR
601	BGTALPOPSR	KPRK*			

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

55 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF9 shows 89.8% identity over a 166aa overlap with an ORF (ORF9a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

[illegible]

-80-

		10	20	30	40	50
5	orf9.pep	60	70	80	90	100
		AVGERVNOIFTLLGGETALQKGAGTALATYMI	MLERTKSP	EVAREALEMAV	SLNAFEQA	
	orf9a	60	70	80	90	100
		AVGERVNOIFTLLGXETALQKGAGTALATYMI	MLERTKSP	EVAREALEMAV	SLNAFEQA	
10	orf9.pep	120	130	140	150	160
		EMIIYQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKRAGWLRNVL	RERGNQHL	DGEEVLAQ	ADEGQ	
	orf9a	120	130	140	150	160
		EMIIYQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKRAGWLRNVL	RERGNQHL	DGLEEXLAQ	DEXQNRVFLLLAQ	
15	orf9a	180	190	200	210	220
		AAVODGLAOKASKAVRRALRYEHLPEAAVADV	VSQXREKEKA	IGALQAKL	DKLDETEI	
		180	190	200	210	220
		220	230			

The complete length ORF9a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 43> is:

1	ATGTTACCG	CCGCTTTCAC	CATTTTATCT	GTGCTCGCGG	CAGCCCTGCT
51	TGCGCGGCG	GCSTATGAG	CGGCGCGCG	GAATCGGAG	CGCCGAGGG
101	AATTCGGAA	GCTTTTCAGA	AAGCAGCAGC	GTTCACAGGA	GGAGAAATC
151	AAAAACGAAC	CGGCACGCT	TGCGGCAGTG	GGCGAGCGG	TTAATCAGAT
201	ATTTCAGTTG	CTGGGANGGG	AAACCGCCTT	GCAAAAGGGG	CAGCGCGGAA
251	CGGCTCTGGC	AACCTATATG	CTGATGTTGG	AACGCACAAA	ATCCCCGAA
301	GTGCGCGAAC	CGCCTTTGGA	AATGGCCGTG	TCNCTGAAGC	CGTTTGAACA
351	GGCGGAAATG	ATTATTCAGA	AATGGCGGCA	GATTGAGCCT	ATACCGGGTA
401	AGGCGCAAAA	ACGGGCGGGG	TGGCTCGGGA	ACGTGCTGAG	GGAAAGAGGA
451	AATCAGCATC	TAGACGGAAT	GGAAGAANTG	CTGGCTCAGG	CGGACGAANG
501	ACAGAACCGC	AGGGTGTTTT	TATTTGTGGC	ACAAGCGGCC	GTGCAACAGG
551	AGCGGTTGGC	GCAAAAAGCA	TGCAAAAGGG	TTGCGCGCGC	GGGCTTGAGA
601	TATGAACATC	TGCCCGAAGC	GGCGGTGGCC	GATGTGGTGT	TCAGGCTACA
651	GGNACGGGAA	AAGGAAAGG	CAATCGGAGC	TTTGCGAGCT	TTGGCGAAGC
701	TGCAATACGA	AATATTGCC	CCCATCTTAA	TGACGTTGGC	TCTGACTGCA
751	CGCAAAATAT	CGGAAATACT	CGACGGCTTT	TTGAGACAGA	CAGACACCCA
801	AAACCTTTTC	CGCGCTTGCC	AGGAAATGGA	AAATATGAAT	CTGTTTCCCC
851	TGCACAGGCT	GGATGATGCC	TATGCGTGT	TGAAGTGCT	GTGGAAGACG
901	AATCCGAATG	CAGACTCTTA	TATTCAGGCA	CGCATATTGG	CGCGAARCCG
951	AAAAGAANGT	GCTTCCGTTA	TGACAGGCTA	CGCGAARAG	GCATACGGCA
1001	GGGGGACGGG	GGAACACGGG	GGCAGGCGGG	CAATGACGGC	GGCGATGATA
1051	TATGCGGACC	GAAGGGATTA	CACCAAAAGT	AGGCAGTGGT	TGAAAAGAGT
1101	GTCGCGGCG	GAATACCTGT	TGCAACAAAG	TGTGCTGGCG	GCTGCGGCGG
1151	CTGTGCGAGT	GGACNGCGGC	AGGGCGGCTT	TGCGGCAGAT	CGCGAGGGTG
1201	CGGAAACTTC	CGGAACAGCA	GGGGGGGTAT	TTTACGCGAG	ACAATTTGTC
1251	CAAAATACAG	ATGTTGCGCC	TGTGGAAGCT	GCCCGACAAA	CGGGAGGCTT
1301	TGAGGGGGTT	GGACAGAGAT	ATCGAAAAC	CGCCTCGCGG	CAGTAATACA
1351	GAGTTACAGG	CAGAGGCATT	GGTACAGCGG	TCAGTTGTTT	ACGATCGGCT
1401	TGGCAAGCGG	AAAAAATGTA	TTTCAGATCT	TGAAAAGGGG	TTTCAAGCTTG
1451	CACCGGATAA	CGCTCAGATT	ATGAATATCT	TGGGCTACAG	CCTGCTTTCC
1501	GATTCCAAAC	GTTTGGAAGA	AGGCTTGC	CTGCTTCAGA	CGGCATACCA
1551	AATCAACCGG	GACGATACCG	CTGTCAAGGA	CAGCATAGGC	TGGGCGTATT
1601	ACCTGAAANG	CGACGCGGAA	AGCGCGCTGC	CGTATCTGCG	GATTTCTGTTT
1651	GAAGACAGCC	CCGAGCCCGA	AGTTGCGCGC	CATTTGGGCG	AGTGTGTGTG
1701	GGCATTTGGC	CAGCGGCTAC	AGCGGCTTGA	CGTATGGAAG	CAGCGCGCAC
1751	ACCTTACGGG	AGACAGAAA	ATATGGCGGG	AAACGCTCAA	ACGTCACGGC
1801	ATCGCATTTG	CCCAACCTTC	CCGAAAACCT	CGGAAATAA	

55 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 44>:

1	MLPARTILLS	VLAALLAGQ	AYAAGAADAK	PKPEVKVFR	KQRYSEESI
51	KNERARLAAV	GERVNOIFTL	LGXETALQKG	QAGTALATYM	LMLERTKSP
101	VAERALEMAV	SLNAFEQAEM	IYQKWRQIEP	IPGKAQKRAG	WLRNVLREGR
151	NQHLGLEEX	LAQADEQXNR	RVFLLLAQAA	VQDGLAQKA	SKAVRRALR
201	YEHLPEAAVA	DVVFSVQXRE	KEKAIGALOR	LAKLDEIILP	PLTILRLITA
251	RKYPEILDGF	FETDTONLS	AVWOEMEIMN	LVLSLDDDA	YARINVLRL
301	NPNADLYTQA	AILAANRKEK	ASVIDGYAEK	AYRGSTGEQR	GRAAMTJAMI
351	YADRDRDYTKV	ROWLKVSPAS	EYLFDKGVLA	AAAVELDXG	RAALROIGRV
401	RKLPEQGGRY	FTADNLKIQ	MFALSKLPDK	REALRGDLKI	IEKPPAGSNT
451	ELQAEALVOR	SVVYDRLKRG	KKIMSDLERA	FRLPADNQA	MNNGLYSLLS
501	DSKRLDEGFA	LQATAYQINP	DDTAVNDSIG	WAYLYKKDAE	SALPLYRYSF
551	ENDPEPEVAA	HGLVEIWLALG	ERDAQVDVWT	QAHLTGDKK	INWRETLRHS

601 IALPQPSRKPK RK*

ORF9a and ORF9-1 show 95.3% identity in 614 aa overlap:

5	orf9a.pep	10	20	30	40	50	
	orf9-1	10	20	30	40	50	60
10	orf9a.pep	60	70	80	90	100	110
	orf9-1	60	70	80	90	100	110
15	orf9a.pep	120	130	140	150	160	170
	orf9-1	120	130	140	150	160	170
20	orf9a.pep	180	190	200	210	220	230
	orf9-1	180	190	200	210	220	230
25	orf9a.pep	240	250	260	270	280	290
	orf9-1	240	250	260	270	280	290
30	orf9a.pep	300	310	320	330	340	350
	orf9-1	300	310	320	330	340	350
35	orf9a.pep	360	370	380	390	400	410
	orf9-1	360	370	380	390	400	410
40	orf9a.pep	420	430	440	450	460	470
	orf9-1	420	430	440	450	460	470
45	orf9a.pep	480	490	500	510	520	530
	orf9-1	480	490	500	510	520	530
50	orf9a.pep	540	550	560	570	580	590
	orf9-1	540	550	560	570	580	590
55	orf9a.pep	600	610				
	orf9-1	600	610				

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF9 shows 82.8% identity over a 163aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF9.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

5	Orf9	RFKMLTVLTATLIAGQVSAAGGAGDMQPKVEGVKFRKQORYSEEEIKNERAR	54
	orf9ng	MIIMLPARFTTILSVLAALLAGQAYAA--GAADVLPKEVGKVLKRRHRYSEEEIKNERAR	58
10	orf9	LAAVGERVNIQIFTLGGGTALQKQAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPPEVAERALEMAVSLNAFE	114
	orf9ng	LAAVGERVNRVFTLLGGGTALQKQAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPPEVAERALEMAVSLNAFE	118
	orf9	QAEIMYQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKAGWLRNVLREGRNQHLDRGEEVLAQADEGQ	166
	orf9ng	QAEIMYQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKAGWLRNVLREGRNQHLDRGEEVLAQADEGQ	178

15 The ORF9ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 45> was predicted to encode a protein having including acid sequence <SEQ ID 46>:

20	1	NIMLPARFTT	LSVLAALLA	GQAYAGAAD	VELPKEVGK	LRKHRYSEE
	51	EIKNERAALA	AVGERVNRVF	TLLGGGTALQ	KQOATALAT	YMLMLERTK
	101	PEVAERALEM	AVSLNAFEQA	EMIYQKWRQI	EPFGEAQKP	AGWLRNVLKE
	151	CGNPHLDRL	EVPAQSDYVH	QPMIFLLLVQ	AAVQGGVQAQ	KPSKAVRPAA
	201	YNYEVLPETA	GADAVFCVQG	POYEKAQTSF	PFCGRNPOTE	NIAPFPNELF
	251	RP'ARPIPSK	LLQRFRTPEP	NLAKEFRPFG	PEMETYQTGF	PRFLTNNNPT

Amino acids 1-28 are a putative leader sequence, and 173-189 are predicted to be a transmembrane domain.

25 Further sequence analysis revealed the complete length ORF9ng DNA sequence <SEQ ID 47>:

30	1	ATGTTACCGC	CCCGTTTCAC	TATTTTATCT	GTCCTCGCAG	CAGCCCTGCT
	51	TGCGCGGACG	CGGTATCGTG	CCGCGCGGGC	GGATGTGGAG	CTCGCGAAGG
	101	AAGTCGGGAA	GGTTTAAAGG	AAACATCGGC	GTTACACGGA	GGAAGAAATC
	151	AAAAACGAAC	CGCACCGGCT	TGCGCGCAGT	GGCGAACCGG	TCAACAGGGT
	201	GTTTACGCTG	TGGGCGGGTG	AAACGGCTTT	GCAGAAAGGG	CAGGCGGGAA
	251	CGGCTCTGGC	AACCTATATG	CTGATGTTGG	AACGCACAAA	ATCCCCGGA
35	301	TGCGCCGAAC	CGCGCTTGGA	AATGGCCGCT	TGCGTGAACG	CGTTTGAACA
	351	GGCGGAAATG	ATTATATCAG	AATGCGggca	gatcgagcct	ataCcggtgtg
	401	agggcgaaaa	accgGggggg	tggctgcggca	acgtatttgaa	ggaaagggGGA
	451	aatCAGCATC	TGGACggggt	gaagagaggtG	CtggcgcaAT	cggacgatGT
	501	GCAAAAAcgc	aggatATTTT	TGCTGCTGGT	GCAAGCGCCC	GTGCagcagg
	551	gTGGGGTGGC	TCAAAAAGCA	TGGAAGCGGG	TTGCGcgtgc	GgcgttgaAG
40	601	TATGAACAAT	TGCCcgaagc	ggcggtTGCC	GATGcggTGT	TGCGCGTACA
	651	GGAGCGGCGA	AAGGAAagg	caatCGAGC	TTTGCAGCGT	TGCGCGAGCG
	701	TCCGATCGGA	AATATTGCCC	CCCACTTTAA	TGACGTTGCG	TCTCACTGCA
	751	CGCAAAATAT	CCGAATAACT	CGACGGCTTT	TTGCGAGCGA	CAGACACCCA
	801	AAACCTTTTG	GCCGTCTGCG	AGGAAATGGA	AATTATGAAT	CTGGTTTCCC
	851	TGCGTAAGCC	GGATGATGCC	TATGCGCGTT	TGAACGTGCT	GTTTGAACAC
45	901	AAACCCGAAT	CAAACTTGTA	TATTACGGCG	CGCATATTGG	CGGCAACCGG
	951	AAAAAGAGGT	GGTCCGTTTA	TGCACGGCTA	CGCGCAAAAG	GCATACGGCA
	1001	GGGGGACGGG	GGAACACGGG	GGCagggcgg	cAATgagggc	GGCGATGATA
	1051	TATGCCGACC	CAGGGGATTA	CGCCAAAGTC	AGGCAGTGGT	TGAAAAAATG
	1101	GTCCGCGCGC	GAATACCTGT	TGCAAAAGG	CGTGTCTGGC	GCTGCGCGCG
	1151	CTGCCGAAAT	GGACGAGGCG	CGGGCGGCTT	TTCGCGCAGAT	CGCGAGGGTG
50	1201	CGGAAACTTC	CCGAACAGCA	GGGGCGGTAT	TTTACGGGAG	ACAAATTGTC
	1251	CAAAATACAG	ATGCTCGGCC	TGTCGAAGCT	GCCCGACAAA	CGGGAAGGCC
	1301	TGATCGGGCT	GAACAAATAT	ATGCGCAAA	TTTTCGCGGC	GGGAAGCAAG
	1351	GAACTTTTGG	CGGAAGCATT	GGCAGACGCT	TCCATTATTT	ACGaaAGTT
	1401	cgGCAACCGG	GGAATAATGA	TTCGCGACCT	tgaAACcgcg	CTCAAACTTA
	1451	CGCGCGATAA	TGCACAAATT	ATGAATATTC	TGGCGTACAG	CTGCTTTTCC
55	1501	GATTCACCA	CTTTGGACGA	GGTTTGGCC	CTGCTTCAGA	CGGATACACA
	1551	AATCAACCCG	CAGCATACCG	CCGTTAAACGA	CAGCATAGGC	TGGCGGTATT
	1601	ACTCTGAAGG	CGACGcggaA	AGCGCGCTGC	CGTATCTGcg	gtattcgcttt
	1651	gAAACCGACC	CCGAGCCCGA	AGTTGCCGCC	CATTTCGGCG	AAGTGTGTTG

1701 GGCATTGGGC GAACGCGATC AGGCGGTTGA CGTATGGACG CAGGCGGCAC
 1751 ACCTTAGGGG AGACAAGAAA ATATGCGGGG AGACGCTCAA ACGCTACGGA
 1801 ATCGCCTTGC CCGAGCCTTC CCGAAAAACC CGGAATAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 48>:

5 1 MLPARFTIIS VLAALLAGO AYAAGAADVE LPKEVGKVLV KHRRYSSEET
 51 KNERARLAAV GERVNRVFTL LGGETALQKG QAGTALATYM IMLERTKSP
 101 VAERALEMAV SINAFGEQEM IYQKWRQIEP IPGEAQKPAQ WLNRVLKEGG
 151 NQHLDGLKEV LAQSDDVQKR RIFLLVQAA VQGGVQAQA SKAVRRAALK
 201 YEHLPEAAVA DAVFGVQGRE KEKAIEALQK LAKLDTILP PTLMTLRLTA
 10 251 RKYPEILDGF FEQTDQNLIS AVWQEMIMN LVSLRKFPDA YARLNVLEH
 301 NPNANLYIQA AILAANRKEG ASVIDGYAEK AYGRGTGEQR GRAAMTAAMI
 351 YADRDYAKV RQWLKKVSAP EYLPDKGVLA AAAAELDGG RAALRQIGRV
 401 RKLPEQGGRY FTADNLSIKI MLALSKLPDK REALIGLNNI IAKLSAAGST
 451 EPLAELALQK SIIYEQFGKR GRMIADLETA LKLTDPNAQI MNNLGYSLLS
 15 501 DSKRLDEGFA LLOTAYQINP DDTAVNDSIG WAYYLKGDAE SALPYLRYSF
 551 ENDEPEVAIA HLGEVLMALG ERDQAVDVMT QAAHLRGDKK IWRETLKRYG
 601 IALPEFSRKF RK*

ORF9ng and ORF9-1 show 88.1% identity in 614 aa overlap:

20	orf9-1.pep	MLPNRFMLT	VL	TAT	LIAGQVSA	AGGGAGDM	KQ	PK	VEGK	VL	FR	KQ	RRYS	SEET	IKNER	ARLA	
	orf9ng-1	MLPARFTI	LS	VLAALL	LAGQYA	AG--	AA	DEL	PK	VEGK	VL	FR	KHRRYS	SEET	IKNER	ARLA	
		10	20	30	40	50	60										
25	orf9-1.pep	AVGERV	NO	IFT	LL	GG	ET	AL	QK	GA	GT	AL	AT	YM	LM	LE	RT
	orf9ng-1	AVGERVNR	VFTL	LG	GE	TAL	QK	GA	GT	AL	AT	YM	LM	LE	RT	KS	PE
		60	70	80	90	100	110	120									
30	orf9-1.pep	EM	YQ	KW	RQ	IE	P	I	PG	E	A	Q	K	F	AG	W	LR
	orf9ng-1	EM	YQ	KW	RQ	IE	P	I	PG	E	A	Q	K	F	AG	W	LR
		120	130	140	150	160	170	180									
35	orf9-1.pep	AA	VQ	QD	GL	AQ	K	AS	K	AV	RR	AA	L	K	Y	E	H
	orf9ng-1	AA	VQ	QD	GL	AQ	K	AS	K	AV	RR	AA	L	K	Y	E	H
		180	190	200	210	220	230	240									
40	orf9-1.pep	LP	PT	LM	TL	RL	T	AR	K	Y	PE	IL	D	G	FF	EQ	TD
	orf9ng-1	LP	PT	LM	TL	RL	T	AR	K	Y	PE	IL	D	G	FF	EQ	TD
		240	250	260	270	280	290	300									
45	orf9-1.pep	ER	NP	NA	LD	YI	QA	AI	LA	AN	R	K	EG	AS	VI	D	G
	orf9ng-1	ER	NP	NA	LD	YI	QA	AI	LA	AN	R	K	EG	AS	VI	D	G
		300	310	320	330	340	350	360									
50	orf9-1.pep	KV	RQ	WL	KK	VS	AP	E	Y	L	PD	K	GV	LA	AAAA	AV	LD
	orf9ng-1	KV	RQ	WL	KK	VS	AP	E	Y	L	PD	K	GV	LA	AAAA	AV	LD
		360	370	380	390	400	410	420									
55	orf9-1.pep	IQ	ML	AL	SK	LP	DK	RE	AL	GL	DK	II	E	K	P	AG	S
	orf9ng-1	IQ	ML	AL	SK	LP	DK	RE	AL	GL	DK	II	E	K	P	AG	S
		420	430	440	450	460	470	480									
60	orf9-1.pep	Q	AE	AL	V	Q	R	S	V	Y	Y	DR	L	G	K	R	K
	orf9ng-1	Q	AE	AL	V	Q	R	S	V	Y	Y	DR	L	G	K	R	K
		480	490	500	510	520	530	540									

	orf9-1.pep	RAFRLPADNAQIMNNLGYSLTDSKRLDEGFALLQTAYQINPDDTAVNDSIGWAYYLLKGD
	orf9ng-1	TALKLT PDNAQIMNNLGYSLTDSKRLDEGFALLQTAYQINPDDTAVNDSIGWAYYLLKGD
5		480 490 500 510 520 530
	orf9-1.pep	550 560 570 580 590 600 AESALPYLRYSFENDPEPEVAHLGEVLWALGERDQAVDVWTOAAHLTGDKKIWRETLLKR
10	orf9ng-1	AESALPYLRYSFENDPEPEVAHLGEVLWALGERDQAVDVWTOAAHLTGDKKIWRETLLKR
		540 550 560 570 580 590
	orf9-1.pep	610 HGIALPQPSRKPRKX
15	orf9ng-1	YGIALPEPSRKPRKX
		600 610

In addition, ORF9ng shows significant homology with a hypothetical protein from *P. aeruginosa*:

	sp P42810 YHE3_PSEAE HYPOTHETICAL 64.8 KD PROTEIN IN HEMM-HENA INTERGENIC REGION (ORF3)
20	>gi 1072999 pir S49376 hypothetical protein 3 - Pseudomonas aeruginosa >gi 557259 (X82071) orf3 [Pseudomonas aeruginosa] Length = 576
	Score = 128 bits (318), Expect = 1e-28
	Identities = 138/587 (23%), Positives = 228/587 (38%), Gaps = 125/587 (21%)
25	Query: 67 VFTLLGGTELQKQGAGTALATYMLLERTKSPEVAERALEMAVSLNAFQEAEMIQKWR 126 +++LL E A Q + + AL+ Y++ ++T+ P V+ERA +A L A ++A W
	Sbjct: 53 LYSLLVAELAGQRNRFDIALSNIYVQKTRDPGVSEAFRAIEYLGAQDEALDTSLWA 112
30	Query: 127 QIEPIGAEAKPAG-----WLRNVLKEGGNQLDGLKEVLAQSDDVQKRI 172 + P +A+Q+ A ++ VL G+ H D L A++D + +
	Sbjct: 113 RSAPDNLDAQRAAIIQLARAGRYEESMVYMEKVLNGQGDTHFDLFLASAAETDPDTRAGL 172
35	Query: 173 FXXXXXXXKASKAVRRAALKYHLEPAEAVADAVFGVQGREKEKAEALQRLA 232 ++ KY + + A+ Q ++A+ L+ +
	Sbjct: 173 L-----QSFHLLKKYPNNGQLLFGKALLQQDGRFDEALTLLDENS 214
40	Query: 233 KLDETEPLPTLMTLRLTARK----YPEILDFFECTDTQNLASAVQEMEIMNLVSRKRP 287 E+ P L + L + K + P + G E D + + + + LV +
	Sbjct: 215 ASRHEVAPILLRSLQSMKRSDEALPLKAGIKEHPDKRVRLAYARL----LVEQNRL 270
	Query: 288 DDAVARINLVLEHNFN-----ANLYIQAAI----- 312 DDA A L++ P+ A +Y++ +
	Sbjct: 271 DDAKAEFAGLVQGFDDDDLRFLSLALVCLAEQAQWDEARTYLEELVERDSHVDAAHFNLG 330
45	Query: 313 -LAANRKEGASVIDGYAEKAYGRGTGEQRGAAMTAAMIYADRRDYAKVRWLKVKVSAPE 371 LA +K+ A +D YA+ G G + T ++ A R D A R + P+
	Sbjct: 331 RLAEQKDTARALDEYAQ--VGPNDFLPAQLRQTDVLLKAGRVDEAAQLDKARSEQPD 388
50	Query: 372 YLFDKXXXXXXXXXXXXXQIGRVRKLPEQGGRYFTADNLSKIQMLALSPLDKR 431 Y A L I+ ALS +
	Sbjct: 389 Y-----AIQLYLIEAALSNNDDQE 408
55	Query: 432 ELIGLNNIIAKLSAAGSTPELAEALQASIIYEQFGKRGKMIADLETALKLTPDNAQH 491 +A + + + E L L RS++ E+ +M DL + PDR+ +
	Sbjct: 409 KAWQAIQEGKLQYP-----EDL-NLLYTRSMIAEKRNDLQAEKDLRFVIAREPNAMAL 462
	Query: 492 NNNGYSLSDSKRLDEGFALLQTAYQINPDDTAVNDSIGWAYYLLKGAESALPYLRYSFE 551 N LGY+L + R E L+ A++NPDD A+ DS+GW Y+G A YLR + +
60	Sbjct: 463 NALGYTLADRTTRYGEARELILKAHKLNPDDFAILDSMGWYINRQGLADAEYRLRQALQ 522
	Query: 552 NDPEPEVAHLGEVLWALGERDQAVDVWTOAAHLRGDKKIWRETLLKR 598 P+ EVAHLGEVLWA G + A +W + + D + R +TKR
	Sbjct: 523 RYPDEVAHLGEVLWAGRGQGDARAIWREYLDKQPSDVLRRTIKR 569
65	gi 2983399 (AE000710) hypothetical protein [Aquifex aeolicus] Length = 545
	Score = 81.5 bits (198), Expect = 1e-14
	Identities = 61/198 (30%), Positives = 98/198 (48%), Gaps = 19/198 (9%)
70	Query: 408 GRYFTADNL-SKIQMLALSPLDKREALIGLNNIIAKLSAAGSTPELAEALQ----- 459 G Y A L K ++LA PDK+E L + +K + + L +

Sbjct: 335 GNYEDAKRLIEKAVIA----PDKKEILFLEADYYSTKQYDKALEILKLEKDYPNDSR 390
 Query: 460 ----RSIIYEQFGRKGMIADLETALKLTPDNAQIMNINLGYSLLS--DSKRLDEGFALLQ 513
 +I+Y+ G L A++L P+N N IGYSL L +R++E L++
 5 Sbjct: 391 VYFMEAIIVYNLGDGDIKNAEKALRKAIELOPENPDYNYNYIGYSILLWYGKERVEAEELIK 450
 Query: 514 TAYQINPDDTAVNDISIGWAYILKGAESALPYLRYSF-ENDPEPEVAHLGEVLWALGER 572
 A + +P++ A DS+GW YYLKG D E A+ YL + E +P V H+G+VL +G +
 10 Sbjct: 451 KALEKDPENPAYIDSMGWVYILKGDYERAMQYLLKALREAYDDPVVNEHVGVLLKMGKY 510
 Query: 573 DQAVDVWVTOAAHLRGDKK 590
 ++A + + +A L + K
 Sbjct: 511 EEARNYIERALKLLEEGR 528

- 15 Based on this analysis, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 7

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 49>:

20 1 AACCTCTACG CCGGCCCSGA GACCACATCC GTCATCGCAA ACATCGCGGA
 51 CAACCTGCAA CTGGCCAAAG ACTACGGCAA AGTACACTGG TTCGCTCCCC
 101 CGCTCTCTCG GCTCCTGAAC CAACTGCACA ACATCATCGG CAACTGCGGC
 151 TGGGGGATTA TCGTTTTAAC CATCATCGTC AAGCGGTAC TGTATCCATT
 201 GACCAACGCC TCTTACCGCT CTATGGCGAA AATGCGTGCC GCGCGACCA
 251 AACTCGAAGC CATCAAGAGG AATACGGCG ACGACCGTAT GCGCGACCAA
 301 CAGCGGATGA TGCAGCTTTA CACAGACGAG AAAATCAACC CGACTGGGCG
 351 GCTGCGCTCG TATGCTGTTG CAAATCCCGG TCTTCATCGG ATTGATTGG
 401 GCATTGTTTC CCTCCGTAGA ATTGCGCCAG GCACCTTGCG TGGGTGGAT
 451 TACCGACCTC AGCGCGCGCG ACCCTACTA CATCTCGGCC ATCATATTGG
 501 CGGCAACGAT GTTGCGCCAA ACTTATCTGA ACCCGCGCGC GACGACCGCG
 30 551 ATGCAgGCGA AAATGATGAA AATCATGCGG TTGTTTTCT CGwCzTGTT
 601 CTTCTTCTTC CCGCGCGGks TGATATTGTA CTGGGTAGTC AACAACCTCG
 651 TGACCATCGC CCAGCAATGG CACATCAACC GCAGCATCGA AAAACAACGC
 701 GCCCAAGGCG AAGTGCTTTT CTA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 50; ORF1>:

35 1 .NLVAGPQTS VIANIADNLQ LAKDYGVHW FASPLFWLIN QLHNIIGNWG
 51 WAIIVLTIIV KAVLYPLTNA SYRSMARKRA AAPKQIAIKE KYGDDRMAGQ
 101 QAMHLYTDE KINPLGGCLP MLLQIPVFIG LYWALFASVE LRQAPFWLWIT
 151 TDLSRADPPY ILPIIMAAFM FAOTYLNPPF TDFNQAKMMK IMPLVFSXXF
 201 FFFPAGXVLY WVWNILITIA QWQHINRSIE KQRAQGEVVS *

- 40 Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 51>:

1 ATGGAATTTA AAAGACTCAC GCGGTTTTTC GGCATCGCGC TGSTGATTAT
 51 GATCGGCTGG GAAAGATGT TCCCACTCCG GAAGCAGCTC CCGCGGCCCC
 101 AAACAGGCGC ACAACAACAG GCGGTAACCG CTTCCGCGGA AGCGCGGCTC
 151 GCGCGCGCAA CGCGATTAC CGTAACGACC GACACGGTTC AAGCGGTAT
 45 201 TGATGAAAAA AGCGCGGACC TGCGCGGCTC GACCGTCTC AAATACAAAG
 251 CAACGCGCGA CGAAATAAAG CCGTTCATCC TGTTTGGGGA CGGCAAGAA
 301 TACACCTACG TGCGCGAATC CGAACTTTTG GACGCGGAGG GCAACAACAT
 351 TCTAAAAGGC ATCGCGTTTA GCGCAACGAA AAAACAATAC AGCTTTGAAG
 401 GCGACAAGAT TGAAGTCCGC CTGAGCGCGC CTGAACAACG CGGTCTGAAA
 50 451 ATCGACAAAG TTATACTATT CACCAAGGCG AGCTATCTGG TCAACGTCGG
 501 CTTGCGCATC GCCACGCGCA CGGCTCAAC CCGCAACCTG AGCGGAGCT
 551 ACCCGATCGT CCGGACACAC AGCGAACCGG AGSGTCAAGG TFACTTTCAC
 601 CACTCTTACG TCGGCGCTGT TGTTTATACC CTTGAAGGCA ACTTCCAAAA
 651 AGTCAGCTTT TCCGACTTGG ACGACGATGC CAAATCGCGC AAATCGAGG
 701 CGAATACAT CCGCAAAACC CCGACCGGCT GGCTCGCAT GATTGAACAC
 55 751 CACTTCACTG CCACTGGAT TCTCCAACCT AAAGCGAGAC AAAGCGTTTG
 801 CGCGCAGGCG GAGTGCAACA TCGACATCAA ACGCGCGAAC GACAGCTGT
 851 ACAGCACCGC CGTCAGCGTG CTTTATGCGG CCAATCAAAA CGGCGCGAAA
 901 GCGCAAGCCT CCAATCAACT CTACGCGCGG CCGCAGACCA CATCGGTAT
 60 951 CGCAACATC GCGCAACACC TGCAACTGCG CAAAGACTAC GGCAAGATAC

1001 ACTGGTTCGC CTCCCGGCTC TTCTGGCTCC TGAACCAACT GCACACATC
 1051 ATGGGACT GGGGCTGGC GATTCGTT TTAACCAAGC TCGTCAAGC
 1101 GTTACTGTAT CCAATTGACCA AGCGCTCTTA CGGCAATCC GCGAATATC
 1151 GTGCGCGCCG ACCCAAACTG CAAGCCATCA AAGGAAATA CGGCGACGAC
 1201 CGTATGGCGC AACCAACAGC GATGATGAC CTTTACACAG ACGAGAAAT
 1251 CAACCCGCTG GCGGCTGCC TGCCTATGCT GTTGCAAACT CCGCTCTTCA
 1301 TCGGATTGTA TTGGGCTATG TTGCGCTCCG TAGAATTGGC CCAGGCACT
 1351 TGGCTGGGTT GGATTACOGA CCTCAGCGCG CGCGACCCCT ACTACATCCT
 1401 GCCCATCATT ATGGCGGCAA CGATGTTGCG CCAAACTTAT CTGAACCCCG
 1451 CGCGGACCGA CCGGATGCGA GCGAAAATGA TGAAAATCAT GCCGTTGGTT
 1501 TTCTCCGCTA TGTCTCTCTT CTTCCTGCCG GGTCTGGTAT TGTACTGGT
 1551 AGTCAACACA CTCTTGACCA TCGCCAGCA ATGGCACATC AACCGCAGCA
 1601 TCGAAAAACA ACGCGCCCAA GCGAAGTCG TTTCTTAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 52; ORF11-1>:

1001 1 MDFKRLTAFF AIALVIMIGV EKMFFTEKPV PAPQQAQQQ AVTASAEAL
 51 APATPTITVT DTQVAVIDEK SGLRLRLTL KYKATGDENK PFILFGDGKE
 101 YTVAQSELL DAQGNINILK IGFSAPKKQY SLEGDKVEVR LSAPETRGLK
 151 IDKVTTFKQ SYLVNVEFDI ANGSGQTANL SADYRIVRDM SEPEGGCGYFT
 201 HSDVGPVYVY PEGNPKVSE SLDLDDKSG KSEAYINRT PTWLMGHIEH
 251 HFMSTWILQ KGRQSVCAAG ECNDIDKRRN DKLYSTSVSV PLAIQNGAK
 301 EASINLYAG PQTTSVIANI ADNLQAKDY GKVNWFAEPL FWLNQLHNI
 351 IGNNGWALIV LTIIVKAVLY PLTNASYSRM AKMRAAAPKL QAIKEKYGDD
 401 RMAQQQAMQO LYTDEKINPL GGLFPLMLQI PVFIFGLYAL FASVELRQAP
 451 WLWGTIDLSR ADPYIYILPI MAATMFAQTY LNPFPDFPMQ AKMMKIMPLV
 501 FSVMFFFFFA GLVLYVWVNN LLTIAQQWHI NRSLEKQRAQ GEVVS*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a 60kDa inner-membrane protein (accession P25754) of *Pseudomonas putida*

ORF11 and the 60kDa protein show 58% aa identity in 229 aa overlap (BLASTp).

ORF11 2 LYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQAKDYGKVNWFAEPLFWLNQLHNIIGNNGWALIVLTIVK 61
 60K 324 LYAGP+ S + ++ L+L DYG + + A P+FWLL +H+++GNWGW+IIVLT+++K
 60K 324 LYAGPKIQSKLKELSPGLELTVDYGFLWFLIAQPIFWLLQHIHSLGNWGWSTIIVLTMLIK 383
 ORF11 62 AVLYPLTNASYSRMAKRAAAPKLQAIKEKYGDDXXXXXXXXXXLYTDEKINPLGGCLPM 121
 35 60K 384 GLFFPLSAASYSRSMARMAVAPKLAALKERFGDDRQMSQAMMELYKKEKINPLGGCLPI 443
 ORF11 122 LLQIPVFIFGLYALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPYIYILPIIIMATMFAQTYLNPFPPT 181
 L+Q+PVF+ LYW L SVE+RQAPW+ WITDLS DP++ILPIIM ATMF Q LNP P
 60K 444 LVQMPVFIALYVWLVESVEMRQAPWILWITDLSIKDPFFILPIIMGATVFIQQLNPPTP 503
 ORF11 182 DPMQAKMMKIMPLVXXXXXXXXXPGXVLYVWVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIE 230
 60K 504 DPMQAK+MK+MP++ PAG VLYVWVNN L+I+QW+I R IE
 60K 504 DPMQAKVMKMMIIFTFFFLWFFAGLVLYVWVNNLSISQQWYITRIE 552

45 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF11 shows 97.9% identity over a 240aa overlap with an ORF (ORF11a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

50 orf11.pep 10 20 30
 NLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQAKDYGKVNW
 orf11a IKRRNDKLYSTSVSVPLAAIQNGAKSXASINLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQAKDYGKVNW
 280 290 300 310 320 330
 55 orf11.pep 40 50 60 70 80 90
 FASPLFWLNQLHNIIGNNGWALIVLTIVKAVLYPLTNASYSRMAKRAAAPKLQAIKE
 orf11a FASPLFWLNQLHNIIGNNGWALIVLTIVKAVLYPLTNASYSRMAKRAAAPKLQAIKE
 340 350 360 370 380 390

		100	110	120	130	140	150
orfl1.pep		KYGD	DRMAQQQ	AMMQLYT	DEKINFL	GGCLPMLL	QIPVFI
5	orfl1a	KYGD	DRMAQQQ	AMMQLYT	DEKINFL	GGCLPMLL	QIPVFI
		400	410	420	430	440	450
	orfl1.pep	TDLS	RADPYI	LPIMAA	TMAQTY	LNPFP	TDPMQAK
10	orfl1a	TDLS	RADPYI	LPIMAA	TMAQTY	LNPFP	TDPMQAK
		460	470	480	490	500	510
	orfl1.pep	WVNN	LLITIAQ	QWHIN	RSIEK	QRAQ	GEVVSX
15	orfl1a	WVNN	LLITIAQ	QWHIN	RSIEK	QRAQ	GEVVSX
		520	530	540			

The complete length ORF11a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 53> is:

	1	ANGGATTTTA	AAAGACTCAC	NGMGTTTTTC	GCCATCGCAC	TGGTGATTAT
20	51	GATCGSATNG	MAAANGATGT	TCCCGCTCC	GAAGCCCGTC	CCCGCGCCCC
	101	AACAGACGGC	ACAAACGAGC	GCCTGAAGCG	CTTGCGCGGA	AGCGCGCTCC
	151	GCGCCGGNAN	CGCGGATTTAC	CGTAACGACC	CGACGGGTTT	AAAGCGTCAAT
	201	TGATGAAANA	AGCGCGGACC	TGCGCCGGCT	GACCTGTCT	AAATCAACAG
	251	CAACCGGCGA	CNAAATAA	CGGTTCATCC	TGTTTGCGGA	CGGCANANA
25	301	TACACTCTAN	TCGCCANTC	CGAACTTTTG	GACGCGCAGG	GCAACACAT
	351	TCTAAAGAGC	ATCGGCTTTA	GCGCACCGAA	AAACAGTAC	AGCTTGGAG
	401	GCGACAAAGT	TGAAGTCCG	CTGAGCGCAC	CTGAACACG	CGGTCTGAAA
	451	ATCGACAAAG	TTTATACTTT	CACAAAGGC	AGCTATCTGG	TCAACGTCGG
	501	CTTCGACATC	GCCAACGGCA	GCGGTCAAA	CGCCAACTCT	AGCGGGGACT
30	551	ACCGCATCGT	CCGCGACACC	AGCGAACCG	AGGGTCAAGG	CTACTTTACC
	601	CACCTCTTAC	TGCGGCTGT	TGTTTATACC	CTGAAGGCA	ACTTCCAAAA
	651	AGTCAGCTTC	TCGCACTTGG	ACGACGATGC	CAANTCOGNN	AAATCCGAGG
	701	CGAATAACAT	CGCRAAAACC	CNAGCOGGCT	GGCTGGGCAT	GATTGAACAC
35	751	CACCTTCATG	CCACTGGGAT	CTCTCAACCC	AAAGCGGGAC	AAAGCGTTTG
	801	CGCGCTGGCG	GACTGNGTA	TNGACATCAA	ACGCGCGAAC	GACAAAGCTGT
	851	ACAGCACACG	CGTCAGCGTG	CTTTTAGCGC	CTATCCAAAA	CGGTGCGAAA
	901	TCNNAAGCCT	CAATCAACCT	CTACCGCGGC	CCAGACACCA	CATNGGTAT
	951	CGCAACAGTC	GCGCAACACC	TGCAACTGNN	CAAGACTAC	GCGAAGTAC
40	1001	ACTGGTTCGC	CTCCCCCTC	TTTTGGTCTT	TGAACCACT	GCAACATCT
	1051	ATGCGCAACT	GGGCTGGGCG	GATTATCGTT	TTAACATCA	TCGTCAAAGC
	1101	CGTACTGTAT	CCATTGACCA	ACGCGCTTTA	CCGTTGGATG	GCGAAATGCG
	1151	GTGCGCGCGC	GCCCAAACTG	CAAGCCATCA	AAGGAAATA	CGGCGACGAC
	1201	CGTATGGCGC	AGCAACAAGC	CATGATGCAG	CTTTACACAG	ACGAGAAAT
	1251	CAACCGCGCT	GCGCGCTGCC	TGCGTATGCT	GTTCGAAATC	CCCGTCTTCA
45	1301	TCGGATTGTA	TTGGGCACTT	TTGCGCTCCG	TAGAAATGG	CCAGGCACCT
	1351	TGGCTGGGTT	GGATTACCGA	CCTCAGCGCG	GCGACCCNT	ACTACATCT
	1401	GCCCATCATT	ATGGCGGCAA	OGATGTGCG	CCAAACCTAT	CTGAACCGCG
	1451	CGCCGACCGA	CCCGATGCAG	GCGAAATGA	TGAAATCAT	GCGTTTGGTT
50	1501	NTNTNNNNNA	NGTTCCTCNN	CTTCCCTGCC	GGTCTGGTAT	TGTACTGGGT
	1551	GATCAACAAC	CTCTGACCA	TGCGCCAGCA	ATGGCACATC	AACCGCAGCA
	1601	TCGAAAAACA	ACGCGCCCAA	GCGGAAGTCG	TTTCTCAA	

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 54>:

	1	XDFKRLTXFF	AIALVIMIGX	XCMFPTDKPV	PAPQGTAAQQ	AVKASADAAL
55	51	AEXXSTITTT	DTQAVITDEK	SGDLRLITLL	KYKATGDHMX	PEILFGDGKX
	101	VTFYAKSKLL	DAQNNILKGS	IGFSAPEKKOY	SLBGLKVEVR	LSAEPKGLK
	151	IDKVYTFKKG	SYLVNVRFDI	ANGSGQTANL	SADYRIVRDI	SEPEGGQYTF
	201	HSYVGVVVYT	PEGNFQKVSF	SLDDDDXSG	KSEAEYIRKT	XTGLGMIEH
	251	HEMSTWILQP	KGGQSVCAAG	DCXDDIKRRN	DKLYSTSVSV	PLAAIQNAG
	301	SXASINLYAG	PQTTSVIANI	ADNLQLKDYD	GKWHVFSPL	FWLINQLHNI
60	351	IGNWGWAIV	LTIIIVKAVLY	PI.NTASYSRM	AKMRAAPAKL	QAIKEKYGD
	401	RMAQQQAMMO	LYTDEKINPL	GGCLPMLLQI	PVFGLIYAL	FASVELRQAP
	451	WLGWITDLR	ADPYIYLP	II MAATMFAQTY	LNPFP	TDPMQAK
	501	XXXXFFXFLA	GLVLYWVNN	LLITIAQQWHI	NRSIEKQRAQ	GEVVS*

ORF11a and ORF11-1 show 95.2% identity in 544 aa overlap:

65	10	20	30	40	50	60
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

	orf11a.pep	XDFKRLTXFFAIALVIMIGXXMFPTPKVPAPQQTAAQQAVXASAEAAAPXXPITVTT
	orf11-1	MDFKRLTAFFAIALVIMIGWEKMFPTPKVPAPQQAQAVTASAEAAALPATPITVTT
5		10 20 30 40 50 60
	orf11a.pep	DTVQAVIDEKSGDLRLRLTLKYKATGDXNKFILPGDGKXYTYXAXSFLDAQGNILKG
10	orf11-1	DTVQAVIDEKSGDLRLRLTLKYKATGDXNKFILPGDGKXYTYXAXSFLDAQGNILKG
		70 80 90 100 110 120
	orf11a.pep	IGFSAPKKQYSLEGDKEVRLSAPETRGLKIDKVYTFTKGSYLVNVRFDIANGSGGTANL
15	orf11-1	IGFSAPKKQYSLEGDKEVRLSAPETRGLKIDKVYTFTKGSYLVNVRFDIANGSGGTANL
		130 140 150 160 170 180
	orf11a.pep	SADYRIVRDHSEPEGQGYFTHSYVGVVYTFPEGNFQKVSPSDLDDAKSGKSEAEYIRKT
20	orf11-1	SADYRIVRDHSEPEGQGYFTHSYVGVVYTFPEGNFQKVSPSDLDDAKSGKSEAEYIRKT
		190 200 210 220 230 240
	orf11a.pep	XTGWLGMIEHHFMSTWILQPKGGQSVCAAGDCXXDIKRRNDKLYSTSVSPLAIONGAK
25	orf11-1	PTGWLGMIEHHFMSTWILQPKGRQSVCAAGDCXXDIKRRNDKLYSTSVSPLAIONGAK
		250 260 270 280 290 300
	orf11a.pep	SKASINLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQKDYGVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIV
30	orf11-1	AEASINLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQKDYGVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIV
		310 320 330 340 350 360
	orf11a.pep	LTIIKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRAPKLAKEKYGDORMAQQAQMLYTDKINPL
35	orf11-1	LTIIKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRAPKLAKEKYGDORMAQQAQMLYTDKINPL
		370 380 390 400 410 420
	orf11a.pep	GGCLPMLLIQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPHYILPIIMAATMFAQTY
40	orf11-1	GGCLPMLLIQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPHYILPIIMAATMFAQTY
		430 440 450 460 470 480
	orf11a.pep	LNPPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVXSXXFFXFPAGLVLYVWVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRAQ
45	orf11-1	LNPPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSVMFFXFPAGLVLYVWVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRAQ
		490 500 510 520 530 540
	orf11a.pep	GEVVSX
50	orf11-1	GEVVSX
		490 500 510 520 530 540
	orf11a.pep	GEVVSX
55	orf11-1	GEVVSX
		490 500 510 520 530 540

60 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF11 shows 96.3% identity over a 240aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF11.ng) from *N.gonorrhoeae*:

	Orf11	NLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQKDYGVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIVLT	57
65	orf11ng	MAVNLGAPQTTSVIANIADNLQKDYGVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIVLT	60

	orf11	IIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRAAAAPKLQAIKEKYGDORMAQQQAMQLYTDKINPLGG	117
	orf11ng	IIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRAAAAPLQTIKEKYGDORMAQQQAMQLFEDEINPLGG	120
5	orf11	CLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPPYYILPIIAMAATMFAQTYLN	177
	orf11ng	CLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPPYYILPIIAMAATMFAQTYLN	180
10	orf11	PPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSXXFFFPAGXVLYVWVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRAQGE	237
	orf11ng	PPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSVMFFFPAGLVLYVWVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRAQGE	240
15	orf11	VVS 240	
	orf11ng	VVS 243	

An ORF11ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 55> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 56>:

20	1	MAVNLYAGPQ	TTSVIANIAD	NLQLAKDYGK	VHWFASPLEW	LLNLQHNII
	51	NNGWAIIVLT	IIIVKAVLYPL	TNASYRSMK	MRAAAPQLQT	IKKEYGDORM
	101	AQQQAMQLF	EDEENIFLGG	CLPMLLQIPV	FIGLYWALFA	SVELRQAPWL
	151	GWITDLSRAD	YYIYLPIIMA	ATMFAQTYLN	PPPTDPMQAK	MMKIMPLVFS
	201	VMEFFFPAGL	VLYVWVNNLL	TIAQQWHINR	SIEKQRAQGE	VVS*

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 57> to be:

25	1	ATGGGATTTTA	AAAGACTCAC	GGCGTTTTC	GCCATCGGCG	TGGTGATTAT
	51	GATCGGCTGG	GAAAAATGT	TCCCCACCCC	GAAACCCGTC	CCCGCGCCCC
	101	AACAGCGGCG	ACAAAAACAG	GCAGCACC	CTTCCGCGA	AGCCGCGCTC
	151	GCGCCGCGCA	CGCGGATTAC	CGTAACGACC	GACACGGTTC	AAGCCGTTAT
	201	TGATGAAAAA	AGTGGCGACC	TGCGCGCGCT	GACCTGCTC	AAATACAAAG
	251	CAACCGGCGA	CGAAACCAA	CGGTTCGTCC	TGTTTGGGGA	CGGCAAGAA
30	301	TACACCTACG	TGCGCCAAATC	CGAACTTTTG	GACGCGCAGG	GCAACAACT
	351	TCTGAAAGGC	ATCGGCTTTA	GCGCACCGAA	AAAACAGTAC	ACCTTCAACG
	401	GCGACACAGT	CGAAGTCGCG	CTGAGCGCGC	CGAAACCAA	CGGACTGAAA
	451	ATCGACAAAG	TCTATACCTT	TACCAAAGAC	AGCTATCTGG	TCAACGTCGG
	501	CTTCGACATC	GCCAACGCGA	GCGGTCAAAC	CGCCAACTCG	AGCGCGGACT
	551	ACCGCATCGT	CCGCGACCC	AGCGAACCCG	AGGCTCAAGG	CTACTTTACC
35	601	CACCTCTTAC	TGCGCCCTGT	TGTTTATACC	CCTGAAGCGA	ACTTCCAAAA
	651	AGTCAGCTTC	TCCgacTTgg	acgACGATGc	gaaaTccggc	aaATccgagg
	701	ccgaataacat	CCGCAAAACC	ccgacccggtt	ggctcgggat	gattgaacac
	751	cacttcacgt	ccacccggat	ctctccAacct	aaagcgcgcc	aaaaagctttg
	801	cgcccaaggga	gactgcceyta	tcggaatttaa	ACgcccgcac	gacaaagctg
	851	acagcagctg	cgtaagcggtg	cttttaacag	ctatcccaac	ccggggggca
40	901	aaaccgaaaa	tgggcggtCAA	CCTGTATGCG	GGTCCGCAAA	CCACATCCGT
	951	TATCGCAAAC	ATCGCcgacA	ACCTGCACCT	GGCAAAAGAC	TACGGTAAAG
	1001	TACACTGGTT	CGCATCGCGC	CTCTTCTGCG	TCTGTGAACCA	ACTGCACAA
	1051	ATTATCGCGA	ACTGGGGCTG	GCGAATCGTC	GTTTGTACCA	TCATCGTCAA
	1101	AGCCGCTACTG	TATCTATTGA	CCAAAGcctc	ctACCGTTCG	ATGGCGAAAA
	1151	TGCGTGCgcg	cgcaacCcaaA	CTGCAGACCA	TCAAAGAAAA	ATAcggCGAC
45	1201	GACCGTATGG	CGCAACAGCA	AGCGATGATG	CAGCTTTTCA	AAgacgAGAA
	1251	AATCAACCGC	CTGGGGCGCT	GTctgacctat	gctgttgCAA	ATCCTCGTCT
	1301	TCATCGGCTT	GTACTGGGCA	TGTGTGCGCT	CCGTAGAAAT	GGCGCAGGCA
	1351	CCTGTGCTGG	GCTGGATTAC	CGACCTCAGC	CGCGCGGACC	CCTACTACAT
	1401	CCTGCCCATC	ATTATGGGCG	CACAGTGTGT	CGCCCAAAAC	TATCTGAACC
	1451	CGCGCGCGAC	CGACCGGATG	CAGGCGAAAA	TGATGAAAAA	CATGCCGTTG
50	1501	GTTTCTCTCG	TCATGTTCTT	CTTCTTCCCT	GCGGTGTGGT	TGTCTACTGT
	1551	GGTGTCACAC	AACCTCTCTGA	CCATCGGCCA	CGAGTGGCAC	ATCAACCGCA
	1601	GCATCGAAAA	ACAACGCGCC	CAAGCGGAG	TGTTTTCTTA	A

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 58; ORF11ng-1>:

60	1	MDFKRLTAFF	ALIALVIMIGW	EKMFPPTPKPV	PAPQQAQAQKQ	AATASAEAL
	51	APATPTTPTT	DTQQAVIDEK	SGDLRLRLTL	KYKATGDENK	PFVLEGDKR
	101	YTYVAQSELL	DAQNNILKLG	IGFSAKKQY	TINGDTVEVR	LSAPETNGLK
	151	IDKYVTFKDK	SYLVNVRFDI	ANGSGQTANL	SADYRIVRDI	SEPEGGQYFT
	201	HSYVGPVVYT	PEGNGFKVFS	SDLDDAKSG	KSEAEYIRKT	PTGLGMIEH
	251	HEMSTWILQP	KGGQNVCAQG	DCRIDIKRRN	DKLYSASVSV	PLTAIPTRGP
301		KPKMAVNLYA	GPQTTSVIAN	IADNLQLAKD	YGVHWFAS	LFWLLNQLHN

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351 IIGNWGWAIV VLTIIIVKAVL YPLTNASYRS MAKMRRAAPK LQTIKEKYGD
401 DRMAQQAMM QLVKDEKINP LGGCLFMLQ IPVFGLYWA LFASVELRQA
451 PVLGWITDLS RADPYIILP IMAATMEFQT YLNPPPTDFM QAKMKIMFL
501 VFSVMFFPPP AGLVLYWVNN LLTIAQWHN INRSIEKQRA QGEVVS*

```

5 ORF11ng-1 and ORF11-1 shown 95.1% identity in 546 aa overlap:

```

10 orf11ng-1.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MDFKRLTAFFAIALVIMIGWEKMFPTPKPVPAPOQAQQAATASAAALAPATPTVTTT
      |||
orf11-1      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MDFKRLTAFFAIALVIMIGWEKMFPTPKPVPAPOQAQQAATASAAALAPATPTVTTT
      |||

15 orf11ng-1.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      DTVQAVIDEKSGDLRRLTLKYKATGDNKPFVLFGDGKEYTYVAQSELDAQGNILKG
      |||
orf11-1      70      80      90      100     110     120
      DTVQAVIDEKSGDLRRLTLKYKATGDNKPFVLFGDGKEYTYVAQSELDAQGNILKG
      |||

20 orf11ng-1.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
      IGFSAPKKQYTINGDTVEVRLSAPETNGLKIDKVVYTFTKDSYLVNVRFDIANGSGGTANL
      |||
orf11-1      130     140     150     160     170     180
      IGFSAPKKQYSLGDKVEVRLSAPETNGLKIDKVVYTFTKGSYLVNVRFDIANGSGGTANL
      |||

25 orf11ng-1.pep      190     200     210     220     230     240
      SADYRIVRDHSEPEGGGYFTHSYVGPVVYTFEGNFQKVSFSDLDDDAKSGKSEAEYIRKT
      |||
orf11-1      190     200     210     220     230     240
      SADYRIVRDHSEPEGGGYFTHSYVGPVVYTFEGNFQKVSFSDLDDDAKSGKSEAEYIRKT
      |||

30 orf11ng-1.pep      250     260     270     280     290     300
      PTGWLGMIEHHFMSTWILQPKGGQNVCAQGDRCRIDIKRRNDKLYSASVSVPLTAIFTRGP
      |||
orf11-1      250     260     270     280     290
      PTGWLGMIEHHFMSTWILQPKGRQSVCAAGECNIDIKRRNDKLYSTSVSVPLAIGN-GA
      |||

35 orf11ng-1.pep      310     320     330     340     350     360
      KPKMAVNLVYAGPOTTSVIANIADNLQAKDYGKVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIV
      | : : |||
orf11-1      300     310     320     330     340     350
      KRAEASINLVYAGPOTTSVIANIADNLQAKDYGKVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAII
      |||

40 orf11ng-1.pep      370     380     390     400     410     420
      VLTIIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRRAAPKLOTIKEYGDDRMAQQAMMQLYKDEKINP
      |||
orf11-1      360     370     380     390     400     410
      VLTIIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRRAAPKLOTIKEYGDDRMAQQAMMQLYKDEKINP
      |||

45 orf11ng-1.pep      430     440     450     460     470     480
      LGGCLFMLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPVLGWITDLSRADPYIILPIMAAATMEFQT
      |||
orf11-1      420     430     440     450     460     470
      LGGCLFMLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPVLGWITDLSRADPYIILPIMAAATMEFQT
      |||

50 orf11ng-1.pep      490     500     510     520     530     540
      YLNPPPTDFMQAKMKIMPLVFSVMFFFPAGLVLYWVNNLLTIAQWHNINRSIEKQRA
      |||
orf11-1      480     490     500     510     520     530
      YLNPPPTDFMQAKMKIMPLVFSVMFFFPAGLVLYWVNNLLTIAQWHNINRSIEKQRA
      |||

60 orf11ng-1.pep      QGEVVSX
      |||||
orf11-1      QGEVVSX
      540

```

65 In addition, ORF11ng-1 shows significant homology with an inner-membrane protein from the database (accession number p25754):

Based on this analysis, including the homology to an inner-membrane protein from *P. putida* and the predicted transmembrane domains (seen in both the meningococcal and gonococcal proteins), it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

5 Example 8

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 59>:

```

1  ..GCCGCTCTTAA TCATCGAATT ATTGACGGGA ACGGTTTATC TTTTGGTTGT
51  NAGCGCGGCT TTGGCGGGTT CGGCGATTGC TTACGGGCTG ACOGCGAGTA
101 CGCCTGCCGC CGTCTTGACC GNCGCTCTGC TTTCGGCGCT GGGTATTGNG
151 TTGCTACACG CCAAAACCGC CGTTAGAAAA GTTGAACCGG ATTCATATCA
201 GGATTGGGAT GCGGACAAAT ATGTCGAAAT CCTCCGACAC ACAGGCGGCA
251 ACGGTCAGCA AGTTTATTAT CGCGGTACG ACTGGCAGCG TCAAAATACG
301 GGGCAAGAG AGCTTTGAAC AGGAACCTCG GCCTCATTTG TCGCAAGGA
351 AGGCAACCTT CTTATTATCA CACACCCTTA A

```

15 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 60; ORF13>:

```

1  ..AVLIIELLTG TVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGL TGSTPAAVLT XALLSALGIX
51  FVHAKTAVRK VETDSYQDLG AGQVVEILRH TGGNRYEVXY RGTWQAQNT
101 GQEELFPGTR ALIVRKEGNL LIITHP*

```

Further sequence analysis elaborated the DNA sequence slightly <SEQ ID 61>:

```

20 1  ..GCCGCTCTTAA TCATCGAATT ATTGACGGGA ACGGTTTATC TTTTGGTTGT
51  nAGCGCGGCT TTGGCGGGTT CGGCGATTGC TTACGGGCTG ACOGCGAGTA
101 CGCCTGCCGC CGTCTTGACC GNCGCTCTGC TTTCGGCGCT GGGTATTGNG
151 TTGCTACACG CCAAAACCGC CGTTAGAAAA GTTGAACCGG ATTCATATCA
25 201 GGATTGGGAT GCGGACAAAT ATGTCGAAAT CCTCCGACAC ACAGGCGGCA
251 ACGGTCAGCA AGTTTATTAT CGCGGTACG ACTGGCAGCG TCAAAATACG
301 GGGCAAGAG AGCTTTGAAC AGGAACCTCG GCCTCATTTG TCGCAAGGA
351 AGGCAACCTT CTTATTATCA CACACCCTTA A

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 62; ORF13-1>:

```

30 1  ..AVLIIELLTG TVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGL TGSTPAAVLT XALLSALGIX
51  FVHAKTAVRK VETDSYQDLG AGQVVEILRH TGGNRYEVXY RGTWQAQNT
101 GQEELFPGTR ALIVRKEGNL LIITHP*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF13 shows 92.9% identity over a 126aa overlap with an ORF (ORF13a) from strain A of *N.*

35 *meningitidis*:

```

                                     10      20      30      40      50
orf13.pep      AVLIIELLTGTVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLT XALLSALGIXF
                                     |||
orf13a      MTVVFVAAVAVLIIELLTGTVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTAA LLSALGIWF
                                     10      20      30      40      50      60
                                     60      70      80      90      100      110
orf13.pep      VHAKTAVRKVETDSYQDLGAGQVVEILRH TGGNRYEVXYRGTWQAQNTGQEELFPGTRA
                                     |||
45 orf13a      VHAKTAVGKVETDSYQDLGAGQVVEILRH TGGNRYEVXYRGTWQAQNTGQEELFPGTRA
                                     70      80      90      100      110      120
                                     120
orf13.pep      LIVRKEGNLLIITHPX
                                     |||
50

```

orf13a LIVRKEGNLLIIAKPX
130

The complete length ORF13a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 63> is:

```

5      1  ATGACTGTAT  GGTGTGTGCG  CGCTGTGTCG  GTCTTAATCA  TCGAATTATT
51     51  GACGGGAACG  GTTTATCTTT  TGGTTGTGCG  CGCGGGCTTG  GCGGGTTCGG
101    101  GCATTGCTTA  CGGGCTGACC  GGCAGCACGC  CTGCGCGCGT  CTTGACCGCC
151    151  GCTCTGCTTT  CGCGCTGGG  TATTTGTTTC  GTACACGCCA  AAACCGCGCT
201    201  GGGAAAAGTT  GAAACGGATT  CATATCAGGA  TTTGGATGCC  GGGCAATATG
251    251  CCGAATCCT  CGGCAACGCA  GCGGCAACCC  GTTACGAAGT  TTTTATCGC
301    301  GGTACGCACT  GGCAGGCTCA  AATACGCGGG  CAAGAAGAGC  TTGAACCGAG
351    351  AACCGCGGCC  CTATCTGCTC  GCAAGGAGGG  CAACCTCTCT  ATCATCGCAA
401    401  AACCTTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 64>:

```

15      1  MTWVFVAAVA  VLIIEELLGT  VYLLVVSAA  AGSGIAYGLT  GSTPAAVLTA
51     51  ALLSALGIWF  VHAKTAVGKV  ETDSYQDLDA  GQYAEILRHA  GGNRYEVFVR
101    101  GTHWQAQNTG  QEELEPGTRA  LIVRKEGNLL  IIAKP*

```

ORF13a and ORF13-1 show 94.4% identity in 126 aa overlap

```

20      orf13a.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      orf13-1          AVLIIEELLGTGYLLVVSAAAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTXALLSALGIXF
                        10      20      30      40      50
30      orf13a.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      orf13-1          VHAKTAVRKVETDSYQDLDAQYVEILRHAGGNRYEVFGRTHWQAQNTGQEELEPGTRA
                        60      70      80      90      100     110
35      orf13a.pep      130
      orf13-1          LIVRKEGNLLIIITHP
                        120
40      orf13a.pep      130
      orf13-1          LIVRKEGNLLIIITHP
                        120

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF13 shows 89.7% identity over a 126aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF13.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

40      orf13          AVLIIEELLGTGYLLVVSAAAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTXALLSALGIXF  51
      orf13ng         MTWVFVAAVA VLIIEELLGTGYLLVVSAAAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTXALLSALGIWF  60
45      orf13          VHAKTAVRKVETDSYQDLDAQYVEILRHAGGNRYEVFGRTHWQAQNTGQEELEPGTRA  111
      orf13ng         VHAKTAVRKVETDSYQDLDTGKYAEILRYTGGNRYEVFGRTHWQAQNTGQEELEPGTRA  120
      orf13          LIVRKEGNLLIIITHP  126
      orf13ng         LIVRKEGNLLIIIANP  135

```

50 The complete length ORF13ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 65> is:

```

55      1  ATGACTGTAT  GGTGTGTGCG  CGCTGTGTCG  GTCTTAATCA  TCGAATTATT
51     51  GACGGGAACG  GTTTATCTTT  TGGTTGTGCG  CGCGGGCTTG  GCGGGTTCGG
101    101  GCATTGCTTA  CGGGCTGACT  GGCAGCACGC  CTGCGCGCGT  CTTGACCGCC
151    151  GCACTGCTTT  CGCGCTGGG  CATTTGTTTC  GTACATGCCA  AAACCGCGCT
201    201  GGGAAAAGTT  GAAACGGATT  CATATCAGGA  TTTGGATACC  GGAATAATATG
251    251  CCGAATCCT  CCGATACACA  GCGGCAACCC  GTTACGAAGT  TTTTATCGC
301    301  GGTACGCACT  GGCAGGCGCA  AATACGCGGG  CAGGAAGTGT  TTGAACCGGG
351    351  AACCGCGGCC  CTATCTGCTC  GCAAGGAGGG  TAACCTCTCT  ATCATCGCAA
401    401  AACCTTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 66>:

```

1  MTWVFVAAVA VLIIELLTGT VYLLVVSAAL AGSGIAYGLT GSTPAAVLTA
51  ALLSALGIWF VHAKTAVGKV ETDSYQDLDT GKAYEILRYT GGNRYEVFYR
101 GTHWQAQNTG QEVFEPGTRA LIVRKEGNLL IIANP*

```

5 ORF13ng shows 91.3% identity in 126 aa overlap with ORF13-1:

```

              10      20      30      40      50
orf13-1.pep      AVLIIEELLTGTVYLLVVSAALAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTXALLSALGIXF
10  orf13ng      MTWVFVAAVA VLIIEELLTGTVYLLVVSAALAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTAALLSALGIWF
              10      20      30      40      50      60
orf13-1.pep      VHAKTAVRKVETDSYQDLDTGAGQYVRI LRHTGNNRYEVFYRGTHWQAQNTGGQEELEFGTRA
15  orf13ng      VHAKTAVGKVETDSYQDLDTGKAYEILRYTGGNNRYEVFYRGTHWQAQNTGQEVFEPGTRA
              70      80      90      100     110     120
              120
20  orf13-1.pep      LIVRKEGNLLIITHFX
              |||||
orf13ng      LIVRKEGNLLIIANEX
              130

```

Based on this analysis, including the extensive leader sequence in this protein, it is predicted that

25 ORF13 and ORF13ng are likely to be outer membrane proteins. It is thus predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 9

The following DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 67>:

```

30  1  ATGTWTGATT TCGGTTTtGG CGAcCTGGTT TTTGTCCGGA TTATGCGCCT
51  51  GATWtGtCtCt GGCcCCGAAc GcS TGCCCGA GGCcCGCCGc AyCGCCGGAC
101 101 GGCTCATCGG CAGGCTGCAa CGCTTTGTcG GCAGCGTCAA ACAGGAATTT
151 151 GACACTCAAA TCGAACTGGA AGAAGTGAAG AAGGCAAAAG AGGAATTTGA
201 201 AGCTGCCGcC GCTCAGGTTcT GAGACAGCCT CAAGAAGAAC GGTACGGATA
35  251 TGGAAGGCaa TCTGCAGSAC ATTTCCGACG GTCTGAAGCC TTGGGAAAAA
301 301 CTGCCCGAaC AGCGSACACC TGCGATTTTC GGTGTGATG AAAACGGCAA
351 351 TCCGCT.TCC CGATCGGGCA AACACCCATC CAGACGGCAT TTCCGACGTT
401 401 ATCGCGTC..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 68; ORF2>:

```

40  1  MXDFLGLGELV FVGIIALIVL GPERKFEAAR XAGRLIGRLQ RFVGSVKQEF
51  51  DTQIELEELR KAKQEFEEAA AQVRDSLKET GTDMEGNLHD ISDGLKFEWK
101 101 LPEQRTPADF GVDENGNPXS RGRKPIRRH FRRYAV..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 69>:

```

45  1  ATGTTTGATT TCGGTTTGGG CGAGCTGGTT TTTGTCCGGA TTATGCGCCT
51  51  GATTGTCTCT GGCcCCGAAc GCCTGCCCGA GGCcCGCCGc ACCGCGCGAC
101 101 GGCTCATCGG CAGGCTGCAa CGCTTTGTcG GCAGCGTCAA ACAGGAATTT
151 151 GACACTCAAA TCGAACTGGA AGAAGTGAAG AAGGCAAAAG AGGAATTTGA
201 201 AGCTGCCGcC GCTCAGGTTcT GAGACAGCCT CAAGAAGAAC GGTACGGATA
50  251 TGGAAGGCaa TCTGCAGSAC ATTTCCGACG GTCTGAAGCC TTGGGAAAAA
301 301 CTGCCCGAaC AGCGSACACC TCCCGATTTC GGTGTGATG AAAACGGCAA
351 351 TCCGCTTCCC GTCGGGCAAC ACACCTATC AGACGCGCAT TCCGACGTTG
401 401 TGCGCTCCGA AGTTTCTCAT GCTTCCGCGG AAACCCCTGG GGACCCGGG
451 451 CAACCCGGCA GTACAGCGGA ACCCGCGGAA ACCACCCAG ACCCGCATG
501 501 CGCGGAATAC CTGACTGCTT CTGCGCGCGC ACCCGTCGTA CAGACCGTCG

```

```

551 AAGTCAGCTA TATCGATACT GCTGTTGAAA CGCCTGTGCC GCACACCACCT
601 TCCTCGCGCA AACAGGCAAT AAGCGCGAAR CGCATTTTC GTCCGAACAA
651 CCGCGCCAAA CCTAANTTGC GCGTCCGTAA ATCATAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 70; ORF2-1>:

```

5      1 MFDFGLGELV FVGIIALIVL GPERLPEAAR TAGRLIGRLQ RFVGSVKQEF
      51 DTQIELEELR KAKQEFEEAA AQRDLSLKET GTDMEGNLHD ISDGLKFWKE
    101 LPEQRTPADF GVDENGNPLF DAANTLSDGI SDVMPERSY ASAETLGDSDG
      151 QTGSTAEPAE TDQDRAWREY LTASAAAPVV QTVEVSYIDT AVETFPVPHTT
      201 SLRQKQISRK RDRPKHRAK FKLVRKRS*

```

10 Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 71 >:

```

      1 ATGTTTGATT TCGGTTTGGG CGAGCTGGTT TTTGTCCGCA TTATCGCCCT
      51 GATTGTCTCT GCGCCCGAAG GCCTGCCGGA GGCCCGCCGC ACCGCCGAGC
    101 GGCTCATCGG CAGGCTGCAA CGCTTTGTGC GACGCGTCAA ACAGGAATTT
      151 GACACGCAAA TCGAAGTGA AGAACTAAGG AAGCAAAGC AGGAATTTGA
    201 AGCTGCGGCT GCTCAGGTTC GAGACAGCCT CAAGAAGAAC GGTACGGATA
      251 TGGAGGGTAA TCTGCAGGAC ATTTCCGAGC GTCTGAAGCC TTGGGAAAAA
    301 CTGCCGGAAC AGCGCAGGCC TGCTGATTTC GGTGTCCGAT AAAACGGCAA
      351 TCCTTTTCCC GATGCGGCAA ACACCTTATT AGACGCGATT TCCGACGTTA
    401 TGCCGTCGGA AGCTGCTAC GCTTCGCGCG AAACCTTTGG GACGACGGGG
      451 CAACCGCGCA GTACGTCGCA ACCGCGCAAG ACCGTCGATG
    501 GCGGGAATAC CTGACTGCTT CTGCGCCGCG ACCGTCGTA CAGACCTGCG
      551 AAGTCAGCTA TATCGATACT GCTGTTGAAA CGCCTGTGCC GCATACCACT
      601 TCGCTCGGTA AACAGGCAAT AAGCGCGAAR CGCATTTTC GTCCGAACAA
      651 CCGCGCCAAA CCTAANTTGC GCGTCCGTAA ATCATAA

```

25 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 72; ORF2a>:

```

      1 MFDFGLGELV FVGIIALIVL GPERLPEAAR TAGRLIGRLQ RFVGSVKQEF
      51 DTQIELEELR KAKQEFEEAA AQRDLSLKET GTDMEGNLHD ISDGLKFWKE
    101 LPEQRTPADF GVDENGNPFF DAANTLSDGI SDVMPERSY ASAETLGDSDG
      151 QTGSTAEPAE TDQDRAWREY LTASAAAPVV QTVEVSYIDT AVETFPVPHTT
      201 SLRQKQISRK RDLRPKSRAK FKLVRKRS*

```

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF2) shows 97.5% identity over a 118aa overlap with ORF2a:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
35  orf2.pep  MXDFGLGELVFVGIIALIVLGPXPERXPEAARXAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQEFDTQIELEELR
      10      20      30      40      50      60
      orf2a  MFDFGLGELVFVGIIALIVLGPRLPEAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQEFDTQIELEELR
      10      20      30      40      50      60

      70      80      90      100     110     120
40  orf2.pep  KAKQEFEEAAQVRDLSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKFWKLEPQRTPADFGVDENGNPXS
      70      80      90      100     110     120
      orf2a  KAKQEFEEAAQVRDLSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKFWKLEPQRTPADFGVDENGNPFF
      70      80      90      100     110     120

      130
45  orf2.pep  ROGKHFIRRHFRYYAV
      130     140     150     160     170     180
      orf2a  DAANTLLDGISDVMPERSYASAETLGDSDGTAEPAETDQDRAWREYLTASAAAPVV
      130     140     150     160     170     180

```

50 The complete strain B sequence (ORF2-1) and ORF2a show 98.2% identity in 228 aa overlap:

```

      orf2a.pep  MFDFGLGELVFVGIIALIVLGPRLPEAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQEFDTQIELEELR  60
      orf2-1    MFDFGLGELVFVGIIALIVLGPRLPEAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQEFDTQIELEELR  60

      orf2a.pep  KAKQEFEEAAQVRDLSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKFWKLEPQRTPADFGVDENGNPFF  120
      orf2-1    KAKQEFEEAAQVRDLSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKFWKLEPQRTPADFGVDENGNPFL  120

      orf2a.pep  DAANTLLDGISDVMPERSYASAETLGDSDGTAEPAETDQDRAWREYLTASAAAPVV  180

```

orf2-1 DAAN¹LSDGISDVMPERSYASAEATLGDGSGTGSTAEPETDQDRAWEYLITASAAAPVV 180

orf2a.pep QTVEVSYIDTAVETVPVHTTSLRQKQALSRKRDLRPKSRAPKPLVRKXS 229
|||||

5 orf2-1 QTVEVSYIDTAVETVPVHTTSLRQKQALSRKDRFPKHRAPKPLVRKXS 229
|||||

Further work identified a partial DNA sequence <SEQ ID 73> in *N.gonorrhoeae* encoding the following amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 74; ORF2ng>:

1 MFDFGLGELI FVGIIALIVL GPERLPEAAR TAGRLIGRLQ RIVGSVKQEL
51 DTQIELEELR KVKQAFEEAA AQVRDSLKET DTDNQNSLHD ISDGLKPWEK
101 LPEORTPADF GVDEKGNLSL RYGKHIRRRH FRRYAV*

Further work identified the complete gonococcal gene sequence <SEQ ID 75>:

	1	ATGTTTGATT	TGCGTTTGGG	CGAGCTGATT	TTTGTGGCGA	TTATGCGCCT
15	51	GCTGTTTGCTT	GCTGCAGAAC	GATCGCCGGA	AGCGCGGCAC	ATCGCGGCAC
	101	CGCTTATCGG	CGACTGTGAA	CGCTTTGTAG	GAGGCTCGAA	ACAGAACATT
	151	GACACTCAAA	TGCAACTGAA	AGAGCTGAGG	AGGCTTCAAC	AGGCATTTCGA
	201	AGCTCGCGCC	GCTCAGCTGA	GATGACGCTT	CAAGTAAGCC	GATACGGTAA
	251	TGCGAAGACG	TCTGCAGCAC	ATTTCGACAG	CTTGGAAGCC	TGGGGA AAAA
20	301	CTGCCGGAAC	AGGCGACGCC	tgcgcattat	tgTGTGTGAt	AAACgcgcaa
	351	tcacctctccc	gATACGCGAA	AGACGCGATC	AGACGCGATT	TCGCGAGTTA
	401	TGCGTGTGTA	AGCTTCGGAT	ACTtccgcCG	AAACCCTTGG	GGACGACAGG
	451	CAAACCGCGA	GTACACGCGA	ACCTCGCGGAA	ACGCGAAGG	ACGCGCGATG
	501	CGGGGAATAC	TGCAactgtt	ctcgcgcgcg	acctctcgta	Cagaggcggcc
	551	tgcgaagtac	ctaTATCGAT	CTGCTGTGTG	AAacgctgtt	tcgcgaCacc
25	601	actcttcctgc	gcAACGAGCG	AATAAACCGC	AAACGCGATT	TttgtcgaAA
	651	ACACCGCGCA	gaACCGAATG	tgacatccCT	TGAGTATATA	

This encodes a protein having the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 76; ORF2ng-1>:

30

1	MPDFGLGELI	FVGIILALIVL	GPRLPEAAR	TAGRLIGRLQ	RFVGSVKQEL
51	DTQIELESLR	KVKQAFEGNA	AQVRDSLKET	DTDQNSLHD	ISDGLPKPQL
101	LPEQRTPADF	GDQWENPLP	DTVTSVDSGI	SDVMPSPERSD	TSAEITLGDGR
151	QTGGTAEPKE	TKDRDWRREY	LTASAAAPVV	QRAVEVSYID	TAVETVPVHT
201	TSLRKQAINR	TKDRFCPKHRA	KPKLRKRS*		

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF2) shows 87.5% identity over a 136aa overlap with ORF2ng:

35	orf2.pep	MYDPLGLGELFVFGVGIATILVLPGERKPEAAAXAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVQKEFTDTQIELEELR	60
	orf2n2g	MYDPLGLGELFVFGVGIATILVLPGERLPEAAATAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVQKELDTQIELEELR	60
40	orf2.pep	KAKQEFEEAAAQVRDSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKPWEKLEPQRTPADFGVVDENGNPXS	120
	orf2n2g	KYKQEFEEAAAQVRDSLKETGTDMQNSLHDISDGLKPWEKLEPQRTPADFGVDEKGNSLP	120
45	orf2.pep	RGKHPRIRRHFRRYAV	136
	orf2n2g	RYGKHPRIRRHFRRYAV	136

The complete strain B and gonococcal sequences (ORF2-1 & ORF2ng-1) show 91.7% identity in 229 aa overlap:

[illegible]

-97-

		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orf2-1.pep	DAANTLSGDISDVMPSERSYASAEITLGDSTAEPAETDQDRAWREYLTASAAAEV					
	orf2ng-1	DTANTVSDGISDVMPSERSDTSAEITLGDSDRTGTAEPATDQDRAWREYLTASAAAEV					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
10	orf2-1.pep	Q-TVEVSYIDTAVETFPVPHITSLRKQAISSRKDRFRPKHRAKPKLRVRKX					
	orf2ng-1	QRAVEVSYIDTAVETFPVPHITSLRKQAINRKDRFCPKHRAKPKLRVRKX					
		190	200	210	220	229	
		190	200	210	220	230	

Computer analysis of these amino acid sequences indicates a transmembrane region (underlined), and also revealed homology (59% identity) between the gonococcal sequence and the TatB protein of *E. coli*:

gnl|PID|e1292181 (AJ005830) TatB protein [Escherichia coli] Length = 171
 Score = 56.6 bits (134), Expect = 1e-07
 Identities = 30/88 (34%), Positives = 52/88 (59%), Gaps = 1/88 (1%)

Query: 1 MFDFGLGELIFVGIIALIVLGPRLPEAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVSGVKQELDTQIELEELR 60
 MFD G EL+ V II L+VLGP+RLP A +T I L+ +V+ EL +++L+E +
 Sbjct: 1 MFDIGFSELLVFIIGLVVLGQRLPVAVKTAVGIRALRSLATTVQNELTQELKIQEFQ 60

Query: 61 -KVKQAFEAQVRSDLSKETDMDQNS 87
 +K+ +A+ + LK + ++++
 Sbjct: 61 DSLKGVKASLTNLTPELKASMDLRQA 88

Based on this analysis, it was predicted that ORF2, ORF2a and ORF2ng are likely to be membrane proteins and so the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF2-1 (16kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E. coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 3A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 3B shows the results of expression of the His-fusion in *E. coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for Western blots (Figure 3C), ELISA (positive result), and FACS analysis (Figure 3D). These experiments confirm that ORF37-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 10

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 77>:

1 ATGCAAGCAC GGCTGCTGAT ACCTATTCTT TTTTCAGTTT TTATTTTATC
 51 CGC.TGCGGG ACACTGACAG GTATTCCATC GCATGGCGga GKTAACAGCT
 101 TTGCGGTGCA ACAAGAACTT GTGGCGCGTT CTGCCAGAGC TGCGCTTAAA
 151 GACATGGATT TACAGGCATT ACACGGAAGA AAGTGTGAT TGACATTGCG
 201 CACTATGGGC GACCAAGGTT CAGGCACTTT GACAGGGGGG TCGCTACTCC
 251 ATTGATGCAC KGTWCTGG CGATATACATA AACGCGCTTC CGTCCGTAC
 301 CGATTACACC TATCCACGTT ACGAAGCCAC ACATGACGCG CACTGACGCG
 351 GTTTGACAGG TTAAACCACT TCTTTATCTA CACTTAATAC CCCTGACTAC
 401 TCTCGCACCC AATCAGACGG TAGCGGAAT AAAGCAGTC TGGCTTAAA
 451 TATTGCGCGG ATGGGGGATT ATCGAAATGA AACCTTGAGC ACTAACCAGC

```

501 GGGCACTGCT CTTCTTTCTCC CACITGGTAC AGACCGTIAT TTTCTGCGGC
551 GGCATAGACG TTGTTTCTCC TGCCATGCC GATACAGATG TGTTTATTAA
601 CATCGACGTA TTCGGAACGA TCCGCAAGC AACCGAATG .

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 78; ORF15>:

```

5      1 MQARLLIPIL FSVFILSACG TLTGIPSHGG KRFAYEQEL VAASARAARK
      51 DMDLQALHGR KVALYIATMG DQSGSLTGG RYSDAXXGG EYINSPAVRT
      101 DYTYPYRYET AETTSGGGLTG LTSLSLTINA PALSRQSDG SGSKSLGLLN
      151 IGGMGDYRNE TLTNPNRDTA FLHLVQTVF FLRGIDVSP ANADTVDFIN
      201 IDVFGTIRNR TEM..

```

10 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 79>:

```

      1 ATGCAAGCAC GGCTGCTGAT ACCTATTCTT TTTTCAGTTT TTATTTTATC
      51 CGCCTGGCGG ACACTGACAG GTATTCCATC GCATGGCGGA GGTAAACGCT
      101 TTGCGGTCGA ACAAGAACTT GTGGCGGCTT CTGCCAGAGC TGCCGTTAAA
      151 GACATGGATT TACAGGCATT ACACGGACGA AAAGTTGCAT TGTACATTGC
      201 CACTATGGGC GACCAAGGTT CAGGCAGTTT GACAGGGGGT CGCTACTCCA
      251 TTGATGCACG GATTCTGGGC GAATACATAA ACAGCCCTGC CGTCGATACC
      301 GATTACACCT ATCCACGTTA CGAAACCAAC GCTGAAACAA CATCAGGCGG
      351 TTTGACAGGT TTAACCACTT CTTTATCTAC ACTTAATGCC CTTGCACTCT
      401 CTGCGACCCA ATCAGACGCT AGCGGAAGTA AAAGCAGTCT GGGCTTAAAT
      451 ATTGGCGGGA TGGGGGATTA TCGAAATGAA ACCTTGAGCA CTAAACCGCG
      501 CGACACTGCC TTTCTTTCCC ACTTGGTACA GACCGTATTT TTCTGCGCGG
      551 GCATAGACGT TGTCTTCTCT GCCAATGCCG ATACAGATGT GTTTATTAA
      601 ATCGACGTAT TCGGAACGAT ACGCAACAGA ACGAAATGC ACCTATACAA
      651 TGCCGAAACA CTGAAAGCCC AAACAAACT GGAATATTC GCAGTAGACA
      701 GAACCAATAA AAAATTGCTC ATCAACCAAA AAACCAATGC GTTTGAAGCT
      751 GCCTATAAAG AAAATTACGC ATTGTGGATG GGGCGGTATA AAGTAGACAA
      801 AGGAATTAAA CCGACGGAAG GATTATGGT CGATTCTGCC GATATCGAC
      851 CATACGCGAA TCATACGGGT AACTCCGCCC CATCGTAGA GGCTGATAAC
      901 AGTCATGAGG GGTATGGATA CAGCGATGAA GTACTGCGAC AACATAGACA
      951 AGGACCACTT TGA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 80; ORF15-1>:

```

      1 MQARLLIPIL FSVFILSACG TLTGIPSHGG KRFAYEQEL VAASARAARK
      51 DMDLQALHGR KVALYIATMG DQSGSLTGG RYSDALIRG EYINSPAVRT
      101 DYTYPYRYET AETTSGGGLTG LTSLSLTINA PALSRQSDG SGSKSLGLLN
      151 IGGMGDYRNE TLTNPNRDTA FLHLVQTVF FLRGIDVSP ANADTVDFIN
      201 IDVFGTIRNR TEMHLYNAET LKAQTKLEYF AVDRNKKLL IKPKTNAEFA
      251 AYKENIALWM GPYKVSIGIK PTEGLMVDFP DIRPYGNHTD NSAPSVADND
      301 SHBGVGTSD VVRQHRGQSP *

```

Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 81>:

```

      1 ATGCAAGCAC GGCTGCTGAT ACCTATTCTT TTTTCAGTTT TTATTTTATC
      51 CGCCTGGCGG ACACTGACAG GTATTCCATC GCATGGCGGA GGTAAACGCT
      101 TTGCGGTCGA ACAAGAACTT GTGGCGGCTT CTGCCAGAGC TGCCGTTAAA
      151 GACATGGATT TACAGGCATT ACACGGACGA AAAGTTGCAT TGTACATTGC
      201 AACTATGGGC GACCAAGGTT CAGGCAGTTT GACAGGGGGT CGCTACTCCA
      251 TTGATGCACG GATTCTGGGC GAATACATAA ACAGCCCTGC CGTCGATACC
      301 GATTACACCT ATCCACGTTA CGAAACCAAC GCTGAAACAA CATCAGGCGG
      351 TTTGACAGGT TTAACCACTT CTTTATCTAC ACTTAATGCC CTTGCACTCT
      401 CGCGACCCA ATCAGACGCT AGCGGAAGTA AAAGCAGTCT GGGCTTAAAT
      451 ATTGGCGGGA TGGGGGATTA TCGAAATGAA ACCTTGAGCA CTAAACCGCG
      501 CGACACTGCC TTTCTTTCCC ACTTGGTACA GACCGTATTT TTCTGCGCGG
      551 GCATAGACGT TGTCTTCTCT GCCAATGCCG ATACAGATGT GTTTATTAA
      601 ATCGACGTAT TCGGAACGAT ACGCAACAGA ACGAAATGC ACCTATACAA
      651 TGCCGAAACA CTGAAAGCCC AAACAAACT GGAATATTC GCAGTAGACA
      701 GAACCAATAA AAAATTGCTC ATCAACCAAA AAACCAATGC GTTTGAAGCT
      751 GCCTATAAAG AAAATTACGC ATTGTGGATG GGGCGGTATA AAGTAGACAA
      801 AGGAATTAAA CCGACGGAAG GATTATGGT CGATTCTGCC GATATCGAC
      851 CATACGCGAA TCATACGGGT AACTCTGCCC CATCGTAGA GGCTGATAAC
      901 AGTCATGAGG GGTATGGATA CAGCGATGAA GCACTGCGAC GACATAGACA
      951 AGGCAACCTT TGA

```

60 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 82; ORF15a>:

```

      1 MQARLLIPIL FSVFILSACG TLTGIPSHGG KRFAYEQEL VAASARAARK

```



```

      51 DMDLQALHGR KVALYIATMG DQSGSGSLTGG RYSIDALIRG EYINSPAVRT
      101 DYTYPREYET AETTSGLTG LTSLSTLINA PALSRDQSDG SSKSGSLGIN
      151 ICGMGDYRNE TLTTNPRDTA FLSHLVQTVF FLRGIDVVPV ANADTDVFIN
      201 IDVFGTIRNR TEMHLYNAET LKAQTKLEYF AVDRTNKKLL IKPKTNAFEA
5      251 AYKENYALWM GPYKVSKGIK PTEGLMVDFS DIQPYGNHMG NSAPSV EADN
      301 SHEGYGYSDE AVRRHRQGF *

```

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF15) shows 98.1% identity over a 213aa overlap with ORF15a:

```

10      orf15.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MQARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGKKRFAVEQELVAASARAANKMDLQALHGR
      orf15a      MQARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGKKRFAVEQELVAASARAANKMDLQALHGR
      10      20      30      40      50      60

15      orf15.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDAXXGGEYINSPAVRTDYTYPRYETTAETTSGLTG
      orf15a      KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTYPRYETTAETTSGLTG
      70      80      90      100     110     120

20      orf15.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
      LTSLSTLINA PALSRDQSDGSGSKSLGLNIGMGDYRNELTTNPRDTAFSLHLVQTVF
      orf15a      LTSLSTLINA PALSRDQSDGSGSKSLGLNIGMGDYRNELTTNPRDTAFSLHLVQTVF
      130     140     150     160     170     180

25      orf15.pep      190     200     210
      FLRGIDVVPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEM
      orf15a      FLRGIDVVPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL
      190     200     210     220     230     240

```

The complete strain B sequence (ORF15-1) and ORF15a show 98.8% identity in 320 aa overlap:

```

35      orf15a.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MQARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGKKRFAVEQELVAASARAANKMDLQALHGR
      orf15-1      MQARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGKKRFAVEQELVAASARAANKMDLQALHGR
      10      20      30      40      50      60

40      orf15a.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTYPRYETTAETTSGLTG
      orf15-1      KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTYPRYETTAETTSGLTG
      70      80      90      100     110     120

45      orf15a.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
      LTSLSTLINA PALSRDQSDGSGSKSLGLNIGMGDYRNELTTNPRDTAFSLHLVQTVF
      orf15-1      LTSLSTLINA PALSRDQSDGSGSKSLGLNIGMGDYRNELTTNPRDTAFSLHLVQTVF
      130     140     150     160     170     180

50      orf15a.pep      190     200     210     220     230     240
      FLRGIDVVPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL
      orf15-1      FLRGIDVVPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL
      190     200     210     220     230     240

55      orf15a.pep      250     260     270     280     290     300
      IKPKTNAFEAAAYKENYALWMGPYKVSKGIKPTEGLMVDFS DIQPYGNHMGNSAPSV EADN
      orf15-1      IKPKTNAFEAAAYKENYALWMGPYKVSKGIKPTEGLMVDFS DIQPYGNHMGNSAPSV EADN
      250     260     270     280     290     300

60      orf15a.pep      310     320
      SHEGYGYSDEAVRRHRQGFQFX
      orf15-1      SHEGYGYSDEVVRQHRQGFQFX

```

310

320

Further work identified the corresponding gene in *N.gonorrhoeae* <SEQ ID 83>:

```

1  ATGGGGGCAC  GGCTGCTGAT  ACCTATTCTT  TTTTCAGTTT  TTATTTTATC
5  101  CGCTGCGGGG  ACACGTGACG  GTATTCATC  GCATGGCGGA  GGCAACGCT
    101  TCGCGGTCGA  ACAAGAACCT  GTGGCCGCTT  CTGCCAGAGC  TGCGGTAAAA
    151  GACATGGATT  TACAGGCATT  ACACGGACGA  AAGTTTGAT  TGTACATTGC
    201  AACTATGGGC  GACCAAGGTT  CAGGCAGTTT  GACAGGGGGT  CGCTACTCCA
    251  TTGATGCACT  GATTTCGGGC  GAATACATAA  ACAGCCCTGC  CGTCCGACC
    301  GATTACACCT  ATCCGGGTTA  CGAAACACCC  GCTGAAACAA  CATCAGCGGG
    351  TTTGACGGGT  TTAACCACTT  CTTTATCTAC  ACTTAATGCC  CCTGCACTCT
    401  CGCGCACCCA  ATCAGACGTT  AGCGGAAGTA  GGAGCAGCTC  GGGCTTAAT
    451  ATTGGCGGGA  TGGGGGATTA  TCGAATGAA  ACCTTGACGA  CCAACCCGG
    501  CGACACTGCC  TTTCTTTCCC  ACTTGGTGCA  GACCGTATTT  TTCCTGCGGG
    551  GCATAGACGT  TGTTCCTCCT  GCCAATGCCG  ATACAGATGT  GTTTATTAA
    601  ATCGACGTAT  TCGGAACGAT  ACGCAACAGA  ACGGAATGTC  ACCTATACAA
    651  TCGCGAARCA  CTGAAGGCC  AAACAAACT  GGAATATTT  CGAGTAGACA
    701  GAACCAATAA  AAAATTGCTC  ATCAAAACCA  AAACCATGTC  GTTTGAAGCT
    751  GCCTATAAAG  AAAATTACGC  ATTGTGATG  GGGCCGTATA  AAGTAGACAA
    801  AGGATCAAA  CACGCGGAG  GATGTATGCT  CGATTCTCC  GATATCCAC
    851  CATACGGCAA  TCATACGGGT  AACTCGGCC  CATCCGTAGA  GCCTGATAAC
    901  AGTCATGAGG  GGTATGCGTA  CAGCGATGAA  GCAGTGCAG  AACATAGACA
    951  AGGGCAACCT  TGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 84; ORF15ng>:

```

1  MRARLLIPIL  FSVFILSACG  TLTGIPSHGG  GKRFAVEQEL  VAASARAARK  DMDLQALHGR
25  51  DMDLQALHGR  KVALYIATMG  DQSGSGSLTG  RYSIDALIRG  EYINSPAVRT  DYTYPRYET
    101  DYTYPRYETT  AETTSGLGTG  LTSLSTLNPA  PALSRQSDG  SGRSSSLGLN
    151  IGGMGDYRNE  TLTNPRDTA  FLSHLVQTVF  FLRGIDVVS  ANADTDVFIN
    201  IDVFGTIRNR  TEMHLYNAET  LKAQTKLEYF  AVDRTNKKLL  IKPKTNAFEA
    251  AYKENYALWM  GPKYKSGIK  PTEGLMVD  DIQPYGNHTG  NSAPSVEADN
30  301  SHEGYGSYDE  AVRQHRGGQP  *

```

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF15) shows 97.2% identity over a 213aa overlap with ORF15ng:

```

orff15.pep  MQARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGKRFAVEQELVAASARAARKDMDLQALHGR  60
35  orff15ng  MRARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGKRFAVEQELVAASARAARKDMDLQALHGR  60
    orff15.pep  KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDAXXGEYINSPAVRTDYTYPRYETTAETTSGLGTG  120
    orff15ng  KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTYPRYETTAETTSGLGTG  120
40  orff15.pep  LTSLSTLNAPALSRTQSDGSGSKSSLGLNIGMGDYRNETLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQTVF  180
    orff15ng  LTSLSTLNAPALSRTQSDGSGSRSSGLNIGMGDYRNETLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQTVF  180
45  orff15.pep  FLRGIDVVSANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEM  213
    orff15ng  FLRGIDVVSANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL  240

```

The complete strain B sequence (ORF15-1) and ORF15ng show 98.8% identity in 320 aa overlap:

```

50  orff15-1.pep  10 20 30 40 50 60
    orff15ng  MQARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGKRFAVEQELVAASARAARKDMDLQALHGR
    orff15ng  MRARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGKRFAVEQELVAASARAARKDMDLQALHGR
    10 20 30 40 50 60
55  orff15-1.pep  70 80 90 100 110 120
    orff15ng  KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTYPRYETTAETTSGLGTG
    orff15ng  KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTYPRYETTAETTSGLGTG
    70 80 90 100 110 120
60  orff15-1.pep  130 140 150 160 170 180
    orff15ng  LTSLSTLNAPALSRTQSDGSGSKSSLGLNIGMGDYRNETLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQTVF

```

-101-

	orf15ng	130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orf15ng	LTTSLSTLNAFALSRTQSDGSSRSSLGLNIGMGDYRNETFLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQVFP					
	orf15-1.pep	FLRGIDVVSEFANADTVDFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKILL					
	orf15ng	FLRGIDVVSEFANADTVDFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKILL					
10	orf15ng	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf15-1.pep	IKPKTNAFEAYKENYALWMGPYKYSKGIPKTEGLMVDFSIDIRPYGNHTGNSAFSVEADN					
	orf15ng	IKPKTNAFEAYKENYALWMGPYKYSKGIPKTEGLMVDFSIDIRPYGNHTGNSAFSVEADN					
15	orf15ng	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf15-1.pep	SHEGGYGSDEAVRQHRGQGPX					
	orf15ng	SHEGGYGSDEAVRQHRGQGPX					
20	orf15ng	310	320				
	orf15-1.pep	SHEGGYGSDEAVRQHRGQGPX					
	orf15ng	SHEGGYGSDEAVRQHRGQGPX					

Computer analysis of these amino acid sequences reveals an ILSAC motif (putative membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site, as predicted by the MOTIFS program).

indicates a putative leader sequence, and it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF15-1 (31.7kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 4A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 4B shows the results of expression of the His-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for Western blot (Figure 4C) and ELISA (positive result). These experiments confirm that ORFX-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 11

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 85>:

35	1	.GG. CAGCAGCA	AAAAACAGGC	GTTTGACCG	AAGAACCGTA	TTTCAGATGA
	51	TGCGCGGGAT	GATATTGCG	GGATTACGG	GCGCAATCTC	CGCAAAATAT
	101	ATCCCCCGCT	TGCGGTGTCA	AAITTTCTCTC	ATCGCTTTTC	TAAACGCGCT
	151	CGCATTCACAA	ACACTGCTA	CGACCCATCA	GACGGGATCC	CGACCGCTGC
	201	CGCGACTGCC	CrGACTGCT	CGGGTTTCCA	CACTGCTTGG	CACAATGTGG
40	251	AGCTGGGTGC	CGATAGCGCG	GGCTTCACTT	TCCGTGCCCT	TCTTAATCCA
	301	CTCGGGCTCT	CCGCGCCATA	AAGCATATGG	CACATCATCC	GGCGTGGTCT
	351	GGCGCATATTC	AGCTCTCGCG	CGAATATGCT	ACTTGCFCAA	GGCGCTCAAC
	401	ATTGTCAGGAT	TGCCCGAAGC	GATCTGGGG	TTCTTTTACC	TGCCCGCGCT
	451	CGCGCTFCTCT	AGCGCGGAA	CGATTGCTT	TGCCCGCGCT	GGTGTCAAAA
45	501	CGCGCCACACA	ACTTTCTTTCT	CGCAAACTCA	AAAAATCT	TCGCGATTATG
	551	TGCGCTTTTGA	TGCGCGGAA	GATGCTGTGAC	AACCTGCTTT	AA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 86; ORF17>:

1 ..GQHKKQAVNG KTVFTMMPGM IFGVFTGAFS AKYIPAFGLQ IFFILEFLTAV
51 AFKTLHTDPO TASRPLPLGLF XLTAVSTLFG TMSSWVGIGG GSLSVPFLIH

101 CGFFAHKAIG TSSGLAWPIA LSGAISYLLN GLNIAGLPGE SLGLFLYPAV
151 AVLSAATIAF AFLGVKTAHK LSSAKLKKSF GIMLLIAGK MLYNLL*

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 87>:

```

1  ATGTGGCATT GGGACATTAT CTTAATCCTG CTGCGCTAGG CAGTGGGGC
5  51  AGCTTTTATT GCCGCGCTCTG TCGCGCTAGG CCGCGGACAG CTGATTGTCC
101 CTGTGCTTTT ATGGGTGCTT GATTTCAGG GTTTGGCACA ACATCCTTAC
151 GCGCAACACC TCGCGTCTGG CACATCCTCT GCGGTCTATG TCTTCAACCG
201 CTTTTCAGT ATGTGGGGC AGCACAAAA ACAGCGCGTC GACTGGAAAA
251 CCGTATTATC GATGATGCGG GGTATGATAT TCGGCTATT CACGGGCGCA
301 CTCTCCGCAA AATATATCCC CGCGTTCGGG CTTCAAATTT TCTTCATCCT
351 GTTTTAAACC GCGCTGCGAT TCAAAACACT GCATACCGAC CCTCAGACGG
401 CATCCGCGCC GCTGCCCGGA CTGCGCGGAC TGACTCGGTT TTCCACACTG
451 TTCGSCACAA TGTCGAGCTG GGTGCGGATA GCGGCGCGTT CACTTTCGCT
501 CCCCTTCTTA ATCCACTGCG GCTTCCCGCG CCATAAAGCC ATCGGCACAT
15 551 CATCCGCGCT TGCTGCGCGG ATTCGACTCT CCGCGCGCAT ATCGTATCTG
601 CTCACGCGCC TGAATATTGC AGGATTGCC GAAGGCTCAC TGGGCTTCCT
651 TTACCTGCCC GCGCTGCGCG TCCTCAGCGC GGCACACATT GCCTTTGCCC
701 CGCTCGGTGT CAAACCGGCC CACAAACTTT CTTCTGCCAA ACTCAAAAAA
20 751 TC.TTCGCA TTATGTGCT TTTGATTGCC GGAARAAATC GTTACACACT
801 GCTTTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 88; ORF17-1>:

```

1  MHWDDILL LAVGSAAGFI AGLPGVGGT LIVPVVLVL DLQGLAQHPY
5  51  AQLAVGTSF AVMVPTAFSS MLGQHKQAV DWKVTETMP GMIFGVTTGA
101 LSAKYIPAF LQIFILFLIT AVAFKTLHTD PQTASRPLG LPLGLTAVSTL
25 151 FGTSSWVGT GGSLSVPFL THCGFPAHKA IGTSSGLAWP TALSAGISYL
201 LNLNLIAGL EGSGLFLYPL AVAVLSAATI AFAPLGKTA HKLSSAKLKK
251 XGIMLLLIA GRMLYNLL*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with hypothetical *H. influenzae* transmembrane protein HI0902 (accession number P44070)

30 ORF17 and HI0902 proteins show 28% aa identity in 192 aa overlap:

```

ORF17 3  HKQAVNGKTVFTMPGMIFGVFT-GAFSAKYIPAFGLQIF--FILFLTAVAFKTLHTDP 59
HK + + V + P ++ VF G F + +IF +++L ++ D
HI0902 72  HKLGNIVWQAVRILAPVIMLSVFICGLFIRGLDREISAKIFACLVVYATKMLVLSIKKD- 130

35 ORF17 60  QTSARPLPGLXLTAVSTLFGTSSWVGIGGSLVPFLIHCGFPAHKAIGTSSGLAWFI 119
Q ++ L L + LG SS GIGGG VPFL G +ATG+S+ +
HI0902 131 QVTTKSITPLSSVIG-GILIGMASSAAGIGGGFIVFLTARGINIKQAIGSSAFQMLL 189

ORF17 120  ALSGAISYLLNLIAGLPEGLGLFLYPAVAVLSAATIAFAPLVGXXXXXXXXXXXXX 179
+SG S+++G +PE SLG+YLPVAV ++A + LG
HI0902 190 GISGMFSFIVSGWGNFLMPEYSLGYLPAVLGITATSFSTSKLGASATAKPLVSTLKKG 249

ORF17 180  FGIMLLLIAGKM 191
F + L+++A M
45 HI0902 250 FALFLIVVAINM 261

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF17 shows 96.9% identity over a 196aa overlap with an ORF (ORF17a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

```

50 orf17.pep                                10      20      30
                                GQHKHQAVNGKTVFTMPGMIFGVFTGAFS
orf17a  QGLAQHPYAQLAVGTSFAVMVPTAFSSMLGQHKHQAVDWKVTFTMPGMIFGVFGVAGALS
                                50      60      70      80      90     100

55 orf17.pep                                40      50      60      70      80      90
                                AKYIPAFGLQIFILFLTAVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPLPGLXLTAVSTLFGTSSWVGIGG
orf17a  AKYIPAFGLQIFILFLTAVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPLPGLPGLTAVSTLFGTSSWVGIGG

```

-103-

		110	120	130	140	150	160
		100	110	120	130	140	150
5	orf17.pep	GSLSVPFLHCGFFPAHKAIGTSSGLWPALSGAISYLLNGINIAGLPEGSIGFLYLPV					
	orf17a	GSLSVPFLHCGFFPAHKAIGTSSGLWPALSGAISYLLNGINIAGLPEGSIGFLYLPV					
		170	180	190	200	210	220
10	orf17.pep	AVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTAHKLSSAKLKSPGIMLLLAGKMLYNLLX					
	orf17a	AVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTAHKLSSAKLKSPGIMLLLAGKMLYNLLX					
		230	240	250	260		

The complete length ORF17a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 89> is:

15	1	ATGTGGCATT	GGGACATTAT	CTTAATCCTG	CTTGCCGTAG	GCAGTGGCGC
	51	AGGTTTATT	GCCGGCCTGT	TCGGCGTAGG	CGCGGCACG	CTGATTGTCC
	101	CTGTGTTTT	ATGGGTGCTT	GATTTGCGAG	GTTTGGCACA	ACATCTCTAC
	151	GGCGAACACC	TGCGCGTCGG	CACATCCTTC	GCGTCATGG	TCTTCACGCG
	201	CTTTTCCAGT	ATGCTGGGGC	AGCACAAGAA	ACAGSCGCTC	GACTGGAAGA
20	251	CCGTATTAC	GATGATGGTC	GATGATGAT	TGCGCTATT	CGCTGGCGCA
	301	CTCTCCGCA	AATATATCCC	AGCGTTCGGG	CTTCAAATT	TCTTCATCCT
	351	GTITTTAACC	GCGCTGCGAT	TCAAAACACT	GCATACCGAC	CCTCAGACGG
	401	CATCCGCGCC	GCTGCCCGGA	CTGCCCGGAC	TGACTGCGGT	TTCACACTG
	451	TTCCGCGACA	TGTGCGAGCT	GGTCCGCATA	GGCGCGGTT	CACCTTCCGT
25	501	CCCCTTCTTA	ATCCACTGCG	GCTTCCCGCG	CCATAAAGCC	ATCGGCACAT
	551	CATCCGCGCT	TGCGTGGCCG	ATTGCACTCT	CCGCGCGCAAT	ATCGTATCTG
	601	CTCAACGGCC	TGAATATTGC	AGGATTGCC	GAGGGGTAC	TGGGCTTCT
	651	TACCTGCGCC	GCGCTGCCG	TCTCATGCG	GGCAACCAAT	GCCTTTGCC
	701	CGCTCGGTGT	CAAAACCGCC	CACAAACTTT	CTTTCGCCAA	ACTCAAAAAA
30	751	TCCTTCGGCA	TTATGTTGCT	TTTGATTGCC	GGAAAAATCG	TGTACAACT
	801	GCITTTAA				

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 90>:

	1	MHWWDIILIL	LAVGSAAAGT	AGLEGVGGGT	LIVPVVLWVL	DLOGLAQHPY
	51	AQHLAVGTSE	AVMVFATFSS	MLGQHKQAV	DWKTVFTHMP	GMVFGVFAGA
35	101	LSAKYIPAFG	LQFFILFLT	AVAFKTLHTD	PQTASRPLEG	LPGLTAVSTL
	151	FGTMSWVGI	GGGSLVPEFL	HCGFFPAHKA	IGTSSGLWP	IALSGAISYL
	201	LNGLNIAGLP	EGSLGFLYLP	AVAVLSAATI	AFAPLGVKTA	HKLSSAKLLK
	251	SPGIMLLLLA	GKMLYNLL*			

ORF17a and ORF17-1 show 98.9% identity in 268 aa overlap:

40		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf17a.pep	MHWWDIILILAVGSAAAGT	AGLEGVGGGT	LIVPVVLWVL	DLOGLAQHPY	AQHLAVGTSE	
	orf17-1	MHWWDIILILAVGSAAAGT	AGLEGVGGGT	LIVPVVLWVL	DLOGLAQHPY	AQHLAVGTSE	
		10	20	30	40	50	60
45		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf17a.pep	AVMVFATFSSMLGQHKQAV	DWKTVFTHMP	GMVFGVFAGAL	SAKYIPAFGL	QIFFILFLT	
	orf17-1	AVMVFATFSSMLGQHKQAV	DWKTVFTHMP	GMVFGVFAGAL	SAKYIPAFGL	QIFFILFLT	
		70	80	90	100	110	120
50		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf17a.pep	AVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPL	EPGLTAVSTL	FGTMSWVGIGG	GSLSVPFLH	CGFFPAHKA	
55	orf17-1	AVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPL	EPGLTAVSTL	FGTMSWVGIGG	GSLSVPFLH	CGFFPAHKA	
		130	140	150	160	170	180
		190	200	210	220	230	240
60	orf17a.pep	IGTSSGLWPALSGAISYLL	LNGLNIAGLPE	GSIGFLYLP	PAVAVLSAAT	IAFAPLGVKTA	
	orf17-1	IGTSSGLWPALSGAISYLL	LNGLNIAGLPE	GSIGFLYLP	PAVAVLSAAT	IAFAPLGVKTA	
		190	200	210	220	230	240
65	orf17a.pep	HKLSSAKLKSPGIMLL	LAGKMLYNLLX				

-104-

orf17-1 HKLSSAKLKXFGIMLLTAGKMLYNLLX
250 260

5 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF17 shows 93.9% identity over a 196aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF17.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

	orf17 pep	GQHKQAVNGKTVFTMMPMGMIFGVFTGAFS	30
10	orf17 ng	QQLAQHPYAQHLAVGTSFVAVMVFTAFSSMLGQHKQAVDWKTI FAMPMPGMIFGVFTAGALS	102
	orf17 pep	AKYIPAFGLQIFFFLLFLTAVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPLPLGLXLTAVSTLFGTMSWVGIGG	90
15	orf17 ng	AKYIPAFGLQIFFFLLFLTAVAFKTLHTGRQTASRPLPLGLTAVSTLFGAMSSWVGIGG	162
	orf17 pep	GSLSVPFLIHCGFPAHKAIGTSSGLAWPFIALSAGSISYLLNGLNIAGLPEGSGLFLYLPVAV	150
	orf17 ng	GSLSVPFLIHCGFPAHKAIGTSSGLAWPFIALSAGSISYLLNGLNIAGLPEGSGLFLYLPVAV	202
20	orf17 pep	AVLSAATIAFAPLGVYTHAKLSAKLKKSFGIMLLIAGKMLYNLL	196
	orf17 ng	AVLSAATIAFAPLGVYTHAKLSAKLKESFGIMLLIAGKMLYNLL	268

An ORF17ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 91> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEO ID 92>:

25	1	MHHWDIIILL	LVMSAAGFI	AGLFGVGGGT	LIVPVVLWL	DQLQGLFAGY
	5	AQLHQAIVTSF	AVVGFPAFS	MGLQHKHQAG	DKTIFAFMM	GMIFGVPFPA
	10	LSAKYIPAFG	LQIFIFLLPT	AVAFKFLATK	RQTASRPLPG	LPGLTAVSTL
	15	FGAMSSVWGI	GGSLVFLPL	IHCGFPLHGA	IGTSSGLAWP	LTLSAISVLI
	20	VNGLINAGLE	EGSLGFLYLP	AVAVLSAATI	AFAPLGVKTA	HKLSSAKLKE
30	25	SGTMIILLIA	GKMLYNLL*			

Further work revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEO ID 93>:

	1	ATGTGGCATTT	GGGACATCT	CTTAATCTCG	CTTGCGctag	gcAGTGGCGG
35	51	AGGCTTTTAT	CGGGCCCTGT	Tcggtagttag	cggcgGTACG	CTGATGTGCT
	101	CTGTCGTTT	ATGGGTCGTT	GATTTGACG	CTTTGGCACA	ACATCCTTAC
	151	GGCGCAACT	TGCGCGCTGG	CagaTccttc	gcGCTCATGG	TCTTCAcCGG
	201	CTTTTCCAGT	ATGTTGGGCG	AGCACAATAA	ACAGGCGGTC	CGCTGGAAAA
	251	CCATATTGCG	GATGATTCGG	GGTATGATAT	TGCGGCTAT	GCCTGGCGCA
	301	CTCTCGCCAA	AATATATACG	CGCGT CGGG	CTCTAAATTT	TCTCTACTCT
40	351	GTTTTTAAAC	GGCGTCGCAT	TCAAAAACAT	GCATACCGGT	GTCCAGACGG
	401	CTACCGCCCG	CTGCGCCGGG	CTGCGCCGAC	TGACTTCGGT	TCCACACTCT
	451	TTGCGCGCAA	TGTCGCGCAT	GGTCGCGCAT	GGCGGCGGTT	CATCTTCGGT
	501	CCCGCTCTTA	ATCCACATGG	CTGTCGCCCG	CCATAAAGCC	ATCGGCACAT
	551	CATCCGCTTC	TGCGTCGGTG	ATGACACTCT	CGGCGGCACT	ATCGATCTCT
45	601	GTCACCGGTC	GAGATCTGCG	GGAGTCTGCG	TGAGTCTGCG	GGGCTGCTCT
	651	TTACCGCGCT	GGAGTCGGCG	CTCTCAGCGC	TCCACACTAT	GCCTTTCCGAT
	701	CGCTCGGCTT	CAAAAACGCG	CACAAAATCT	CTTCTGCACA	ACTCAAGAAA
	751	TCTCTTGGCA	TTATGTGTCT	TTTGATTTGC	GGAAAAATGC	TGTACAACCT
	801	GCITTTAA				

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 94; ORF17ng-1>:

50	1	MHHWDIILIL	LVASRAAGEI	AGLGFVGGGT	LIVFVVLWL	DLQGLQAHV
	5	AQHLVAGTSE	AVMVFATFS	MLQGHKQAV	DWKTFIAPMS	GMIEFVPGA
	101	LSAKYIPAPG	LQIFFLFTLT	AVAFATLHTG	ROTASRPLPG	PLGLTAVSTL
	151	EAGMSWVG	GGSSLVPL	THCGFPAHKA	IGTSSGLAWP	LPAGSIAVYL
	201	VNGLNLAGL	EKGSGLYLYP	AVAVLSAATI	AFAPLGVKTA	HLSSAKLKE
55	251	SPGIMLLIL	IA GKM-LYLL*			

ORF17ng-1 and ORF17-1 show 96.6% identity in 268 aa overlap:

orf17-1.psp MHHWDIILILLAVGSAAGFIAGLFGVGGGTLLIVPVVLWVLDLOGLAOHYPYAOHLAVGTSTF

	orfl7nq-1	 MWHWDIILLAVGSAAGFIAGLFGVGGGTLIVPVVLVDLQGLAQHPYAQHLAVGTSF	10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orfl7-1.pep	70 80 90 100 110 120 AVMVFTAFSSMLGQHKQAVDWKTIFFMMPGMIFGVFTGALSAKYIPAFGLQIFFLFLT						
10	orfl7nq-1	70 80 90 100 110 120 AVMVFTAFSSMLGQHKQAVDWKTIFFMMPGMIFGVFTGALSAKYIPAFGLQIFFLFLT						
	orfl7-1.pep	130 140 150 160 170 180 AVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPLPGLTAVSTLFGTMSSWVGIGGSLVPFLIHCGFFPAHKA						
15	orfl7nq-1	130 140 150 160 170 180 AVAFKTLHTGRQTASRPLPGLTAVSTLFGAMSSWVGIGGSLVPFLIHCGFFPAHKA						
	orfl7-1.pep	190 200 210 220 230 240 IGTSSGLWAPIALSQAISYLLNGINIAGLEPESLGLFYLPAFAVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTA						
20	orfl7nq-1	190 200 210 220 230 240 IGTSSGLWAPIALSQAISYLLNGINIAGLEPESLGLFYLPAFAVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTA						
	orfl7-1.pep	250 260 269 HKLSSAKLKKKFGIMLLIAGKMLYNLLX						
25	orfl7nq-1	250 260 HKLSSAKLKEFSFGIMLLIAGKMLYNLLX						

In addition, ORF17nq-1 shows significant homology with a hypothetical *H. influenzae* protein:

30	sp P44070 Y902_HAEIN_HYPOTHETICAL_PROTEIN_HI0902_pir G64015_hypothetical_protein_HI0902 - Haemophilus influenzae (strain Rd KW20) gi 1573922 (U32772) H. influenzae predicted coding region HI0902 (Haemophilus influenzae) Length = 264 Score = 74 (34.9 bits), Expect = 1.6e-23, Sum P(2) = 1.6e-23 Identities = 15/43 (34%), Positives = 23/43 (53%)	
35	Query: 55 AVGTSFAVMVFTAFSSMLGQHKQAVDWKTIFFMMPGMIFGVF 97 A+GTSEFA +V T S HK + W+ + + P ++ VF	
	Objct: 52 ALGTSFATIVITGIGSAQRHKLGNIVWQAVRILAEVIMLSVF 94	
40	Score = 195 (91.9 bits), Expect = 1.6e-23, Sum P(2) = 1.6e-23 Identities = 44/114 (38%), Positives = 65/114 (57%)	
	Query: 150 LFGAMSSWVGIGGSLVPFLIHCGFFPAHKAIGTSSGLWAPIALSQAISYLLNGINIAGL 209 L G SS GIGGG VPFL G +AIG+S+ + +SG S++V+G +	
45	Objct: 148 LIGMASSAAGIGGGFIVPFLTARGINIKQAIGSSAFCGMLLGTISGMFISVSGWGNL 207	
	Query: 210 PEGSLGLFYLPAFAVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTAHKLSSAKLKEFSFGIMLLIAGKM 263 PE SLG++YLEAV ++A + + LG KL + LK+ F + L+++A M	
50	Objct: 208 PEYSLGVYILPAVLGITATSFSTSKLGASATAKLFVSTLKKGFALFLIVVAIMN 261	

This analysis, including the homology with the hypothetical *H. influenzae* transmembrane protein, suggests that the proteins from *N. meningitidis* and *N. gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 12

55 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N. meningitidis* <SEQ ID 95>:

1	..GGAACCGAT GGCAGGCAGA CCCGACACAT CCCTGCTCG GCGTTTTTGC
51	CCTCACTAAT GTATCGATGA CGCTTGCCTTT TGTCCGATAA TGTCGGCTGG
101	TGCATTATTG CTTTTCGGGA ACGGTTCAAG TGTTTGTGTT TGCGGCACCTG
151	CTCAACTTT ATCGGCTGAA CGCGGTTTAT TGCTTGTGTT TGCACTTTGT
201	GCTGATGGCG GTTGCTATG TCCACGCTG CGGTATAGAC CGGCAGCCGC
251	CGTCAACGTT CGGCGGCTCG CAGCTGCGAC TCGCGGGTGT GACGGCAGCG

301 TTGATGCAGG TCTCGGTACT GGTGCTGCTG CTTTCAGAAA TTGGAAGATA
351 A

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 96; ORF18>:

5 1 . . GNGWQADPEH PLLGLFAVSN VSMTLAFVGI CALVHYCFSG TVQVFVFAAL
51 LKLYALPKPVY WFLVQFVLMA VAYVHRCGID RQPFSTFGGS QLRLGGLTAA
101 LMOVSVLVLL LSEIGR*

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 97>:

	1	ATGATTATTCG	TGCATTTGGA	TTTTTTTGGT	GCCTTACTGT	ATCGGCGCGT
10	51	TTTCTTGTCG	CTGATATTC	GCGCAGGATC	TTTGCAATGG	TTTTGGGCAA
	101	GTATTATTCG	GTGGCTGGCC	ATATCGGTTT	TGGGGCGAAA	GCTGATGCC
	151	GCGATATGGG	GAATGACGCC	GCGCGCGGTC	TGTTCATCG	CCCATTTTAA
	201	CTCGACTTGG	GCGACGATAT	TTTTTTTACG	GCGGCATGG	AACCGGAAAA
	251	CAGATGGAAA	CGGATCGGAC	GACGACCCG	AACATCGCTG	CTCGGGCTGT
15	301	TTTGGCGTCA	GTAATGTATC	GATGACGCTT	GCTTTTGTGG	GAATATGTGC
	351	GTGGTGCAAT	TATGCTTTT	CGGGAACTGT	TCAAGTGTGT	GTGTTTGGGG
	401	CACCTGCTCA	ACTTTATGCG	CTAGACCGCG	TTTATTCGGT	CGTGTGCGGT
	451	TTTGTGCTGA	TGGCGGCTGT	CTATGTCGTA	TTCTTCTGTA	TACAGTCGCA
	501	GCGCGTGGCG	ACGTTGGGCG	GCTCGACGCG	GGGTTGGG	GGGTTGGG
	551	CAGCGTTGAT	GCGAGTCTCG	GTACTGGTGC	TGCTGCTTTC	AGAAATTTGA
20	601	AGATA				

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEO ID 98: ORF18-1>:

25

1	MILLHDLFLS	ALLYAAVFLF	LIFRAGMLQW	FWASIMLWLG	ISVLGAKIMP
51	GIWGTTRAAP	LFIPHYFLYL	GSFFIFIGHW	NRKTDGNGW	ADPEHPLFGL
101	FVSNVSMTL	AFVGICHALV	YCSEFQVOVF	VFAALLKLQY	LKPYPYFVLQ
151	FVLMAYAVYH	RCGIDRQPPS	TFFGSQLRLG	GLTAALMQVS	VLVLILLSEIG
201	R*				

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF18 shows 98.3% identity over a 116aa overlap with an ORF (ORF18a) from strain A of *N.*

30 *meningitidis:*

35

orf18.pep
GNGWQADPEHPILLGLFAVSNVSMTLAFVGI
|||

orf18a
TAAAPLFIPHFYLTGLSIFFFIGHWNKRTDNGWQADPEHPILLGLFAVSNVSMTLAFVGI
60 70 80 90 100 110

40

orf18.pep
CALVHYCFSGTVQVFVFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMNAVAYVHRCIGDRQPPSTFGGS
40 50 60 70 80 90

orf18a
CALVHYCFSGTVQVFVFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMNAVAYVHRCIGDRQPPSTFGGS
120 130 140 150 160 170

45

orf18.pep
QLRLGGTLAALMQSVLVLLSEIGRX
|||

orf18a
QLRLGGTLAALMQSVLVLLSEIGRX
180 190 200

The complete length ORF18a nucleotide sequence <SEO ID 99> is:

50		ATGATTTTGCG	TGCATTGTGGA	TTTTTTGTCT	GCCTTACTGT	ATGCGGCGGT
	51	TTTTCTGTTGT	CGCATATTCC	CGCGCAGGAA	GTGTGCAGAT	TTTTGGCGGCT
	101	GATTATTATGT	TGCGCTGGCCG	ATATCGGCTT	TGGGGGCAAA	GCTGATGCCCC
	151	GSCATATGGG	GAATGTACCG	CGCGCGCGGG	TGTTCATCTG	CCCATTTTAT
	201	CTCGATTGTTG	CGCGACGATAT	TTTTTTTTCAT	CGGGCATCTG	AACGCGAAAA
55	251	CGSATTGAAA	CGGATGATCG	CGACACCTCG	ACACATCTTG	GCTCGGCGCT
	301	TTTTCGCGGCG	CGATGATGAT	GATGCGGCGG	CGATGCGGCG	GATGCGGCGG
	351	GTGTCGCGCG	TATTTGCTTTT	CGNACGCGCT	TCAAGATTGT	GTGTTTGTGCT
	401	CACCTGCGCAA	ACTTTATTCGG	CGACGACGGT	TATATGGTTT	CGTGTTCGCG
	451	CGGATGATCG	CGGATGATCG	CGACACCTCG	ACACATCTTG	GCTCGGCGCT


```

451 TTTGTGCTGA TGGCGGTTGC CTATGTCACG CGCTGCGGTA TAGACCGGCA
501 GCGCGCGTCA ACGTTCGGCG GNTGCGAGCT GCGACTCGCG GGGTTCACGG
551 CAGCGTTGAT GCAGNCTCG GTACTGGTGC TGCTGCTTTC AGAAATGGGA
601 AGATAA

```

- 5 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 100>:

```

1 MILLHLDFLS ALLYAAVFLF LIFRAGMLQW FWASIMLWLG ISVLGAKLMP
51 GINGMTRAAP LFIPHFYTLT GSIFFFIGHW NRKTDGNGWQ ADPEHPLLGL
101 FAVSNVSMTL AFVGICALVH YCFSTXQVQV VFAALLKLYA LKPVYWFVLQ
151 FVLMAYAVYH RCGIDRQPPS TFGGSQRLRG GLTAALMQXS VLVLLEISGE
201 R*

```

ORF18a and ORF18-1 show 99.0% identity in 201 aa overlap:

```

100 10 20 30 40 50 60
orf18a.pep MILLHLDFLSALLYAAVFLFLIFRAGMLQWFWASIMLWLGISVLGAKLMFPGIWMTRAAP
15 orf18-1 MILLHLDFLSALLYAAVFLFLIFRAGMLQWFWASIMLWLGISVLGAKLMFPGIWMTRAAP
10 20 30 40 50 60
200 70 80 90 100 110 120
orf18a.pep LFIPHFYTLTGSIFFFIGHWNRKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSMTLAFVGICALVH
20 orf18-1 LFIPHFYTLTGSIFFFIGHWNRKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSMTLAFVGICALVH
70 80 90 100 110 120
250 130 140 150 160 170 180
orf18a.pep YCFSTXQVQVFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAVYHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGSQRLRG
25 orf18-1 YCFSTXQVQVFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAVYHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGSQRLRG
130 140 150 160 170 180
300 190 200
orf18a.pep GLTAALMQXSVLVLLEISGRX
35 orf18-1 GLTAALMQXSVLVLLEISGRX
190 200

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*

ORF18 shows 93.1% identity over a 116aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF18.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

40 orf18.pep GNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSMTLAFVGI 30
orf18ng TAAALFIPHFYTLTGSIFFFIGHWNRKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSMTLAFVGI 115
orf18.pep CALVHYCFSGTVQVFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAVYHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGS 90
45 orf18ng CALVHYCFSGTVQVFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAVYHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGS 175
orf18.pep QLRGLGLTAALMQXSVLVLLEISGR 116
orf18ng QLRGLGLTAALMQXSVAAMLLABEGR 201

```

- 50 The complete length ORF18ng nucleotide sequence is <SEQ ID 101>:

```

1 ATGATTTTGC TGCATTGGGA TTTTGTCT GCCTTACTGT aTGGCGeggt
51 tttTctgTTT CTGATATCC GCGCAGCAAT GTTGCAATGG TTTGGGCGGA
101 GTATTGCGTT GTGCGTCGCG ATCTCGGTTT TAGGGGTAAA GCTGATGCCG
55 151 GGGATGTGGG GAATGACCCG CGCGCGGCTT TTGTTATCC CCATTTTITA
201 CCTGACTTTG GGCAGCATAT TTTTTCAT CGGGTATTGG AACCGAAAA
251 CAGATGGAAA CGATGGCAG GCAGACCCG AACATCCGT GCTCGGGCTT
301 TTTGCGCTCA GTAATGTATC GATGACGCTT GCTTTGTGCG GAATATGTGC
351 GTTGTGTCAT TATTGCTTTT CGGGAACGGT TCAAGTGTIT GTGTTTGGCG
401 CATTGCTCAA ACTTTATGCG CTGAACCGG TTTATTGGTT CGTGTTCGCG
60 451 TTTGTATTGA TGGCGgttgc CTATGTCACG CGCTGCGGTA TAGACCGGCA
501 GCGCGCGTCA ACGTTCGGCG GTTCGCACT GCGCACTCGG GTGTTGGCGG

```

551 CGATGTTGAT GCAGGTTGCG GTAACGGGA TGCTGCTTGC CGAAATCGGC
561 AGATGA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 102>:

5 1 MILLHLDFLS ALLYAAYFLF LIFRAGMLWF FVASTALWIG ISVLGVKLMF
51 GMMGNTAAAP LFIPHFYTLT GSIFFFIGYWK NRKTDGNGWO ADPEHPLLGL
101 FAVSNVSMITL DFVGLCALVH YCFSGTVQVF VFAALLKLYA LKPYVWFVLQ
151 FVLMNAVAYVH RCGIDROPPS TFGGSQRLG VLAAMINQVA VTAMLLAEIG
201 R*

This ORF18ng protein sequence shows 94.0% identity in 201 aa overlap with ORF18-1:

10	orf18-1.pep	10	20	30	40	50	60
	MILLHLDFLSALLYAAYFLFLIFRAGMLQFWASIMLWLGISVLGAKLMFGIWMGNTAAAP						
	orf18ng	MILLHLDFLSALLYAAYFLFLIFRAGMLQFWASIALWLGISVLGAKLMFGIWMGNTAAAP					
15	orf18-1.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
	LFIPHFYTLTGSIFFFIGHWNKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSMITLAFVGLCALVH						
20	orf18ng	LFIPHFYTLTGSIFFFIGHWNKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSMITLAFVGLCALVH					
	orf18-1.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
	YCFSGTVQVFVFAALLKLYALKPYVWFVLQFVLMNAVAYVHRCGIDROPPSTFGGSQRLG						
25	orf18ng	YCFSGTVQVFVFAALLKLYALKPYVWFVLQFVLMNAVAYVHRCGIDROPPSTFGGSQRLG					
	orf18-1.pep	190	200				
	GLTAALMQVSVLVLLSEIGRX						
30	orf18ng	VLAAMINQVAVTAMLLAEIGRX					
		190	200				

Based on this analysis, including the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the
gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and
their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 13

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 103>:

40 1 ATGAAACCC CACTCCTCAA GCCTCTGCTN ATTACCTGCG TTCCCGTTTT
51 GCGCAGTGT TTTACCGCGC CCTCCATCGT CTGGCAGCTA GCGCAACCCA
101 AGCTCGCCAT GCCTTCGTA CTGGCAGCTA CTGGCAGCGG CCTTGTCCAT
151 TTGGACAACC NCGTACCGG ACGGCTNAAA AACATCATCA CCACCGTCGC
201 CCGTTCACCT CTCTCCTCGC TCACGCGACA AAGCACCTC GGCACAGGGC
251 TGCCCTTCAT CCTCGCATG ACCCTGATGA CTT.CG.CTT CACCATTTTA
45 301 GCGCGGNCG ...

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 104; ORF19>:

1 MKTPLLKPLL ITSPLPVFAS FTAASIVWQL GEPKLAMPFV LGIIAGGLVD
51 LDNXXTGRLL NIITVALFT LSSLTAQSTL GTGLPFILAM TMTXXFTIL
101 GAX...

50 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 105>:

1 ATGAAACCC CACTCCTCAA GCCTCTGCTC ATTACCTGCG TTCCCGTTTT
51 GCGCAGTGT TTTACCGCGC CCTCCATCGT CTGGCAGCTA GCGCAACCCA
101 AGCTCGCCAT GCCTTCGTA CTGGCAGCTA CTGGCAGCGG CCTTGTCCAT
151 TTGGACAACC GCGTACCGG ACGGCTGAAA AACATCATCA CCACCGTCGC

-109-

201 CTTGTTCCACC CTCCTCTCGC TCACGGCACA AAGCAACCTC GGCACAGGGC
 251 TGCCCTCATG CTTGCGCATG ACCTGCGCAT GCTTGGCGTT CACCATTTTA
 301 GGCGGGCTCG GGCTCAAAATA CCGCAGCTTC GCCTTCGGTG CACTCGCGCT
 351 GGCCACCTTAC ACCACACTTA CCTACACCC CGAAACCTAC TGGCTGACCA
 401 ACCCCTTCAT GATTTTATGCG GGCACCGTAC TGTACACGAC CGCCTCTCTC
 451 CTGTTCOCAAA TCGTCTCGCC CCACCGCCCC GTCCAAAGAA GCGTCGCCAA
 501 GGCTTACGAC GCATCTGGCG GCTACCTCGA AGCCAAAGCC GACTTCTTGG
 551 ACCCGGATGA GCGAGCCTGG ATAGGCAACC GCCACATCGA CCTCGGCATT
 601 AGCAACACCG GCGTCATCAC CGCCTTCAAC CAATGCGGTT CGCGCCTGTT
 651 TTACCGCCTT GCGGCAAAAC ACGGCCACCC GCGCACCGCC AAATGCTGCG
 701 GTTACTACTT TGCGGCCCAA GACATACACG AAGCATCAG CTCCGCCAC
 751 CTGCATTATC AGGAATATCT CGAAAAATTC AAAAACACCG ACATCATCTT
 801 CCGCATCCAC CGCTCTGCTG AATGCGAGG ACAAGCCTGC CGCAACACCG
 851 CCGAAGCCCT GCGGCGAAGC AAGACTAGG TTTACAGCAA ACGCTCGGCG
 901 GCGGCCATCG AAGGCTGCGG CCAATCGCTG CGCCTCCTTT CAGACAGCAA
 951 CGACAGTCCC GACATCGCGC ACCTGCGCGC CTTTCTGAC AACCTCGGCA
 1001 GCGTCGACCA GCACTTCCGC CAACTCGCAG ACACGGGCT CAGGCGAGAA
 1051 AACGCGCCGA TGGCGACGAC CGGCATCGCC GCCTTCGAAA CAGCAGCCT
 1101 CAAAACACC TGGCAGCAA TCCTTCGCGA GCTAAACCT GATTCAGGG
 1151 TATTTCGCCA TGGCGTCCGC CTGTCCTCTG TCGTTCGCGC CGCTCGACC
 1201 ATGCTCGAAG CCTCAACCT CAACCTCGGC TACTGACATC TACTGACCG
 1251 CTTTTCGCTC TGCCAAACCA ACTACACCGC CACCAAAAGC CGCTCGCGC
 1301 AGCGCATGCG CGGCACGTA CTGGCGTAA TCGTCGGCTC GCTGTCCTCC
 1351 TACTTCACCC CGTCTGCGA AACCACACTC TGGATTGTA TCGCGAGTAC
 1401 CACCCTCTTT TTTATGACCC GCACCTACAA ATACAGTTTC TCCACTTCT
 1451 TCATTACCAT TCAAGCCCTG ACCAGCCTCT CCTCGCAGG TTTGGACGTA
 1501 TACGCGGCCA TGCCCGTAGC CATCATGAC ACCATTATCG GCGCATCCCT
 1551 TGCTGGGGCG GCACTCAGCT ACCTGTGGCC AGACTGGAAA TACCTCAGCG
 1601 TCGAACGCGC CGCGCCCTT GCGGTATGCA GCAACGGTGC CTATCTCGAA
 1651 AAAATCACCG AACGCCCTCA AAGCGGGGAA ACCGCGCGAG ACGTCAATA
 1701 CCGGCGCCAC CGCGCGCGCG CCAACGAAAC CACGCGCGCG CTCAGCAGCA
 1751 CCGTTTTCGA CATGAGCAGC GAACCCGCAA AATTGCGCGA CAGCCTCGAA
 1801 CCGCGCTTTA CCTGTGTCGA ACCGGCTAC GCCTGACCG GCTACATCTC
 1851 CGCCTCTGAC GCATATGCA GGAATATGCA CGGAATATG AGCCCGCTA
 1901 TTACCGCAGC GTTCAACCTC GCGCGCGAAG ACAGCGCCCA CACTTCCGA
 1951 CACCTCGCGC AAACCGAAC CGACGACTT CGACGACAC TGGATACACT
 2001 GCGGCGGCAA CTCGACACCC TCCGACCCCA CAGCAGCGGA ACACAAAGCC
 2051 ACATCTCTCT CCAACAGCTC CAACTCATCG CCGACAGCT CGAACCTTAC
 2101 TACCGCGCCT ACCGCGCAAT TCCGACAGG CAGCCCCAAA ATGACGCGCT
 2151 A

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 106; ORF19-1>:

1 MKTELLKPLL ITSLEPVFASV FTAASIVWQL GEPKlampfv LGIIAGGLVD
 51 LDNRLTGRLL NIITTVALEFT LSSLTAOSTL GTGLPFILAM TLMTFGFTIL
 101 GAVGLKYRTF AFGALAVATY TLTLYTPETY WLTNPFMILC GTVLYSTAIL
 151 LEQIVLPHRP VQESVANAYD ALGGYLEAKA DFFDDEAAV IGNRHIDLAM
 201 SNTGVITAFN QCRSALFYRL RGKRRHPTA KMLRYEPAQ DIHERISSAH
 251 VDYCEMSEKF KNTDIIIFRIH RLLEMQGQAC RNTAQALRAS KDYVYSKRLG
 301 RAIEGRCROSL RLLSDNSDPS DIRHLRLLD NLGSDVDQFR QLQHNGLQAE
 351 NDRMGDTRIA ALETSLKMT WQAIRPQLNL ESGVRHAYR LSLVVAACCT
 401 IVEALMNLG IYILLTALFV CQPNYATKS RVRKRIAGTV LGVTVGSLVP
 451 IETPSVEYKL WIVASTTLEF EMTRYKYSF STEFTTIAL TSLSLAGLDV
 501 YAMFVRIID TIGASLAWA AVSYLWPDWK YLTLEPRL AVCSNGAYLE
 551 KTERLKSGE TGGDVEYRAT RRAHEHTAA LSLTSLDMSW EBAKPADSLQ
 601 PGPTLLKGY ALTGYISALG AYRSEMHIEC SPDTAQPHL AEHTAHIFQ
 651 HLPETEPDDF QALDTLRGE LDPLRTHSSG TQSHILLQQL QLIARQLEPY
 701 YRATRIQPHR PQNAA*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with predicted transmembrane protein YHFK of *H. influenzae* (accession number P44289)

ORF19 and YHFK proteins show 45% aa identity in 97 aa overlap:

60 orf19 6 LKPELLITSLEPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKlampfvLGIIAGGLVDLDNXXXTGRLLNIIT 65
 L +L+HPV +V AA +W +MP +LGIIAGGLVDLDN TGRLLK+ T
 YHFK 5 LNAKIVSTIPVFIANVIAVGIWFFDISSQSMPLLIIGIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLLKNVFT 64

```
orf19 66 VALFTLSSSLTAQSTLTGTGLPFIAMTMTXXFTILGA 102
      + F++SS Q +G ++I+ MT++T FT++GA
YHEK 65 LIAFSISSFIVOLHIKPIQYIVLMTVLTFTFTMIGA 101
```

5 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF19 shows 92.2% identity over a 102aa overlap with an ORF (ORF19a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
10	orf19.pep	<u>MKTPLKPLLLITSLPVFASVFTAAASIVWCLGEPKLANP</u> <u>FVLGIIAGGLVLDLNRXKTRGLK</u>					
	orf19a	<u>MKTPLKPLLLITSLPVFASVFTAAASIVWCLGEPKLANP</u> <u>FVLGIIAGGLVLDLNRITRGLK</u>					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
15	orf19.pep	<u>NIITVAFTLSSLTAQSTLTGTLGFPILANTMTXFTILGAX</u>					
	orf19a	<u>NIITVAFTLSSLTAQSTLTGTLGFPILANTMTFGFTIMGAVGLKYRTFAFGALAVATY</u>					
		70	80	90	100		
20	orf19a	<u>TTLTYTFEYWLNTNPFMILGCVLYSTAILLQILPHRFVCVENVNAEALGSYLEAKL</u>					
		130	140	150	160	170	180

The complete length ORF19a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 107> is:

		ATGAAACACC	GACCTCGCGA	GCGTCTGCTG	ATTACCTGCG	TTCGGGTTTC
25	51	CGCCAGTGTG	TTTACCGTGA	CTCTCATCGT	TGCGCAGCTG	GGCGAACCCA
	101	AGCTCGCCAT	CGCTTCFSTA	TGCGGTCAAT	TGCGTGGCGG	CCTGGTCGAT
	151	TTGGACACCC	GCGTGACCGG	ACGGCTGAAA	AACATCATCG	CACCGTCGAC
	201	CTCGTTGCAC	CTCTCTCCAT	TTGTGCGGCA	AAGCAGCCCTC	GGCAGCAGGT
	251	TGCGATTACT	CCTCGGACAT	ACCTTGATGA	TTCTGGCGTT	TACCATCATG
30	301	GGCGCGCTGG	GCGTGAAATA	CGGCACCTTC	GCGTCTGGCG	CAGTCGCGGT
	351	CGCGACTAC	ACCGACATTA	CCTACACCTC	GGAAACCTAC	TGCGTGACCT
	401	ACCCCTTTAT	GATTCTGTGG	GGACACCGAT	TGTACAGCAT	CGCCATCATC
	451	CTGTGTCAAA	TCATCTGGCC	CCACGCCGTC	TTGTCAAGAA	ACGTCGCCAA
	501	CGCGCTAGAA	GCACTCGGGA	GCTACTCTGC	ACCGAAAGCG	GACTTTTTCG
	551	ATCCGACAGA	AGCGGATGTG	ATAGGCCAAC	GCGCATTCGA	CCTCGGCATG
35	601	AGCAGACACG	GCGTCTCATC	CGCCTTCAC	CATGCGCGTT	CGCGCCTGTT
	651	TTACCGCGTT	CGGGCGCAAC	ACGCGCCATC	GGAGCCGCGT	AAATATCTCG
	701	GCTACTACTT	CGCGCGCCAA	GACATACATG	AAGCATCTAG	CTCGGCGCAC
	751	GTGCACTGTC	AGAGATGTC	GGAAAAITG	AAAAACACG	ACATCATCTT
	801	CGCGACTCAC	CGGATCGGTC	AAATCGAGG	ACCGACCTGT	CGCGACAGCT
40	851	CCGACGCGCT	CGGCGTACG	AGAGATCTG	TTTACAGTCA	ACCGCGCGCG
	901	CGGCGCGCT	ANGGCTGCG	CCATATCGTG	CGCCTCTCT	CAGACACGAA
	951	CGCATATCCG	GACATCCGCG	ACCTCGCGCG	CTTCTCGAC	ACCTCGGCGA
100	1001	GCGTGCAGCA	CGAGTTCGCG	CACTCTCGG	ACCAAAGCCT	CGAGCGAGAA
45	1051	AACAGACGCA	TGGGCGACAC	CGCGATCGCG	CGCCCTCGAA	CGGGCAGGCT
	1101	CAACCAACCA	TGCGAGGCAA	TGCGTCCGCA	GATTAACCTC	GAATCAGGCG
	1151	TATTCGCGCA	TGCGCTCGCG	CTGTCCCTTT	TGCTTGGCGG	CGGCTGCACC
	1201	ATCGTCGAAG	CGCTCAACTC	CGCATGCGG	TACTGGATAC	TACTGACGCG
	1251	CTCTTTTGGT	TGCGCAACCGA	ACTACACCGC	CACCGAAAGC	CGGCTCGCGG
50	1301	AGCGACTGCG	CGGCAACCCTA	CTGGGCTTAA	TGCTGGCTC	GCTGTTCCCG
	1351	TACCTTACCC	CTCTCGTGGA	AGCAAACACT	TGGATGCTCA	TGCGGACATT
	1401	CACCTCTCTT	TTTATGACGC	GACCATACAA	ATATACGCTT	TGCACTATT
	1451	TATCATCATT	TGCAAGCGCTG	ACAGCATCTG	CTCTCGGACG	GTTGAGCGTA
	1501	TACGCGCGCA	TGCGCGTAGC	ACTCATTCAG	ACCATTTACG	GGGATCCCTT
55	1551	TGCTGTGGCG	CGAGTCAGCT	ACGTGTGGCG	AGAGTGGAAA	TACCTCACTG
	1601	TGGAACGCAC	CGCGCGCATC	GCGTATGCGA	GACAAGCGGC	CTATCTCGAA
	1651	AAATATCGAC	ACGCGCTCAA	AAGCGCGGAA	ACCGCGGAGC	ACGTGGAATA
	1701	CGCGCCACCG	CGCGCGGCGA	CCACGAGACA	CACGCGGCGC	CTCAGAGACA
	1751	CCCTTTTCGA	CTGACGAGCG	GAAACCGCGCA	AAATTGACCGA	CAGCTCTGCA
	1801	CGCGGCTTTA	CCCTGCTGTA	AGACCGCTAC	GGCTGGACGC	GCTACATCTT
60	1851	CGGCTCGGCG	GATATACGCA	CGGATATGCT	CAAGAGATGC	AGCCGAGCAT
	1901	TACCTGCTGCA	CGGCGCGGAC	CGGCGCGGAC	CGGCGCGGAC	CATCTCTCTT
	1951	CGGCGCGGCA	AAACCGAAC	CGACGACTCT	CAGACAGCAT	TGGATACACT
	2001	CGGCGCGGAA	CTGCACACCT	TGCGGACAGC	CAGCAGCGGA	ACACAACCTC
	2051	ACATCCTCTC	CCACAGCCTC	CACATCATCG	CGCGGACGTA	GCAAGGCTAC
65	2101	TACGCGCGCT	ACCGGACAA	TGCGGACAGG	CAGCGCCAAA	ACGCGACCTG
	2151	A				

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 108>:

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1  MKTPPLKPLL  ITSLSVPFASV  FTAASIVWQL  GEPKLAMPFV  LGIIAGGLVD
51  LDNRLTGRLE  NIIATVALFT  LSSLSVAQST  GTGLPFILAM  TMTFTGFTIM
101  GAVGLKYRTF  AFGALAVATY  TLTLYTPETY  WLTNPFILC   GTVLYSTAI
151  LFQITLPHRP  VQENVANAYE  ALGSYLEAKA  DFFDPDEAEW  IGNRHIDLAM
201  SNTGVITAFN  QCRSALFYRL  RGKRRHPTA  KMLRYFFAAQ  DIHERISSAH
251  VDYQEMSEKF  KNTDIIIFRIH  RLLEMQQAC  RNTAQALRAS  KDYVYSKRLG
301  RAIEGCRQSL  RLSSDSNDNF  DIRHLRRLD  NLGSVDQQFR  QIQHNLQAE
351  NDRMGUTRIA  ALETGSLKNT  WQAIRPOLN  FSGVERHVR  LSLVVAARCT
401  IVEALNMLG  TWILLTALFV  CQPNYATKKS  RVRQRIAGTV  LGVIVGSLVP
451  YTPPSVETKL  WVIASSTLEF  FMTRTYKYSF  STFTITQAL  TSLSLAGLVD
501  YAAMPVRIID  TIIGASLAWA  AVSYLWPMK  YLTLERTAAL  AVCNSGAYLE
551  KITERLKSGE  TGDDVEYRAT  RRAHEHTAA  LSLTSDMS  EPAKFADSLQ
601  PGFTLTKTGY  ALTGYSIALG  AYRSEMHEEC  SPDFTAQFHL  AAEHTAHIFQ
151  HLPETEPDDF  OTALDTLRGE  LDTLRTHSSG  TQSHILLQQL  QLIRARLEFY
701  YRAYRQIPHR  PQONAA*

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ORF19a and ORF19-1 show 98.3% identity in 716 aa overlap:

```

20  orf19a.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKTPPLKPLLITSLSVPFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLPFVLTGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLE
      orf19-1      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKTPPLKPLLITSLSVPFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLPFVLTGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLE

25  orf19a.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      NIIATVALFTLSSLSVAQSTLTGLPFILAMTMTGFTIMGAVGLKYRTFAFGALAVATY
      orf19-1      70      80      90      100     110     120
      NIITPVALFTLSSLSVAQSTLTGLPFILAMTMTGFTILGAVGLKYRTFAFGALAVATY

30  orf19a.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
      TLTLYTPETYWLTNPFILCGTVLYSTAILLFQITLPHRPVQENVANAYEALGSYLEAKA
      orf19-1      130     140     150     160     170     180
      TLTLYTPETYWLTNPFILCGTVLYSTAILLFQIVLPHRPVQENVANAYDALGGYLEAKA

35  orf19a.pep      190     200     210     220     230     240
      DFFDPDEAEWIGNRHLIDAMSNTGVITAFNQCRSALFYRLRGKRRHPTAKMLRYFFAAQ
      orf19-1      190     200     210     220     230     240
      DFFDPDEAEWIGNRHLIDAMSNTGVITAFNQCRSALFYRLRGKRRHPTAKMLRYFFAAQ

40  orf19a.pep      250     260     270     280     290     300
      DIHERISSAHVDYQEMSEKFKNTDIIIFRIHRLLEMQQACRNTAQALRASKDYVYSKRLG
      orf19-1      250     260     270     280     290     300
      DIHERISSAHVDYQEMSEKFKNTDIIIFRIHRLLEMQQACRNTAQALRASKDYVYSKRLG

45  orf19a.pep      310     320     330     340     350     360
      RAIEGCRQSLRLSSDSNDNPDIRHLRRLDNLGSVDQQFRLQHNGLQANDRMGDTRIA
      orf19-1      310     320     330     340     350     360
      RAIEGCRQSLRLSSDSNDNPDIRHLRRLDNLGSVDQQFRLQHNGLQANDRMGDTRIA

50  orf19a.pep      370     380     390     400     410     420
      ALETGSLKNTWQAIRPOLNLESGVFRHVRSLVVAARCTIVEALNMLNGYWILLTALFV
      orf19-1      370     380     390     400     410     420
      ALETSSLKNTWQAIRPOLNLESGVFRHVRSLVVAARCTIVEALNMLNGYWILLTALFV

55  orf19a.pep      430     440     450     460     470     480
      CQPNYATKSRVRRIAGTVLGVIVGSLVPYTPPSVETKLMIVIASTTLEFMTRTYKYSF
      orf19-1      430     440     450     460     470     480
      CQPNYATKSRVRRIAGTVLGVIVGSLVPYTPPSVETKLMIVIASTTLEFMTRTYKYSF

60  orf19a.pep      490     500     510     520     530     540
      STFTITQALTSLSLAGLVDYAAMPVRIIDTIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPMKYLTLERTAL
      orf19-1      490     500     510     520     530     540
      STFTITQALTSLSLAGLVDYAAMPVRIIDTIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPMKYLTLERTAL

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-112-

5	orf19-1	STFFITIQALTSLSLAGLDVYAAMPVRIIDTIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPDWKYLTLETAAL	490	500	510	520	530	540
	orf19a.pep	AVCSNGAYLEKITERLKSGETGDDVEYRATRRRAHEHTAALSSTLSMDSSEPAKFADSLQ	550	560	570	580	590	600
10	orf19-1	AVCSNGAYLEKITERLKSGETGDDVEYRATRRRAHEHTAALSSTLSMDSSEPAKFADSLQ	550	560	570	580	590	600
	orf19a.pep	PGFTLLKGYALTGYISALGAYRSEMHEECSPDFTAQFHAAEHFAHIFQHLPETEPDF	610	620	630	640	650	660
15	orf19-1	PGFTLLKGYALTGYISALGAYRSEMHEECSPDFTAQFHAAEHFAHIFQHLPETEPDF	610	620	630	640	650	660
	orf19a.pep	OTALDTLRGELDTLRTHSSGTQSHILLQQLIARQLEPPYRAYROIPIHQFQNAAX	670	680	690	700	710	
20	orf19-1	OTALDTLRGELDTLRTHSSGTQSHILLQQLIARQLEPPYRAYROIPIHQFQNAAX	670	680	690	700	710	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF19 shows 95.1% identity over a 102aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF19ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

25	orf19.pep	MKTPLLKPLLITSLPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLPMPFVGLIAGGLVDLDNXXTRGLK	60
	orf19ng	MKTPLLKPLLITSLPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLPMPFVGLIAGGLVDLDNRLTRGLK	60
30	orf19.pep	NIITVALFTLSSSLTAQSTLGTGLPFLAMTMTXKFTILGAX	103
	orf19ng	NIITVALFTLSSSLTAQSTLGTGLPFLAMTMTFGTILGAVGLKRTFAFGALAVATY	120

An ORF19ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 109> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 110>:

35	1	MKTPLLKPLL	ITS	LPVFASV	FTAASIVWQL	GEPKLPMPFV	LGIAGGLVD
	51	LDNRLTRGLK	NIITVALFT	LSSSLTAQSTL	GTGLPFLAM	TIATFGFTIL	
40	101	GAUGLKYRTF	AFGALAVATY	TTLTYTET	WLTNPMLIC	GTVLSTAI	
	151	LFQIILPHRP	VOESVANAYE	ALGGYLEAKA	DFDPEAAW	IGNRHIDLAM	
45	201	SNVTGIVTAFN	QCRSALFYRL	RGKRRHPRTA	KMLRYFYAAQ	DIHERISSAH	
	251	VDYQEMSEKF	KNTDIIIFRIR	RLEMLQSQAC	RNTAQAIRSG	KDYVYSKRLG	
50	301	RATEGCRQSL	RLSDGNDSP	DIRHLSRLLD	NLGSVDQQFR	QLRHSDSPA	
	351	NDRMGDTRIA	ALETGSFKNT	*			

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 111>:

45	1	ATGAAACCC	CACCTCTCAA	GCCTCTGCTC	ATTACCTCGC	TTCCCGTTT	
	51	CGCCAGTGTC	TTTACCGCGC	CCTCCATCGT	CTGGCAGCTA	GGCGAACCCA	
50	101	AGCTCGCATC	GCCTTGTGTA	CTGGCATCA	TGCGCGGCGG	CCTGGTCAT	
	151	TTGGACAAAC	GCCTGACCGC	ACGGCTGAAA	AACATCATCG	CCACCGTCGC	
55	201	CCTGTTTACC	CTCTCTCGTC	TCACGGGCGA	AAGCAACCTC	GGCAGCGGCG	
	251	TGCCCTTCAT	CCTCGCCATG	ACCTGATGAC	CCTTCGGCTT	TACCATTTTA	
60	301	GGCGCGGTGCG	GGCTGAARTA	CGGCACCTTC	GCCTTCGGCG	CACCTGCGGT	
	351	CGGCACCTAC	ACCAAGCTTA	CCTACACCCC	CGAACTCTAC	TGGCTCAGCA	
65	401	ACCCCTTCAT	CATTTCATGC	GCACCTAC	GTACACGAC	CGCATCATC	
	451	CTGTTCACAA	TGATCTCGGC	CCACCGCCCC	GTCACAGAAA	GGCTCGCCAA	
70	501	TGCTACAGAA	GCACCTCGGC	GCTACCTCGA	AGCCAAAGCC	GACTCTTCGC	
	551	ACCCGATGTA	GGCAGCCTGC	ATAGCAACCC	GCCACATCGA	CCTGCCATG	
75	601	AGCAACACCG	CGCTCATCAT	CGCTTCAAC	CAATGCGGT	CGGCCCTGTT	
	651	TTACCGTTTG	CGGGGCAAAC	ACCGCAACCC	GGCAGCCGCG	AAATGCTGCG	
80	701	GCTACTACTT	CGCGGCCCAA	GACATCTCAC	AACGATCAG	CTCGGCCAC	
	751	GTCGACTACC	AAGAGATGTC	CGAAAAATTC	AAAAACACCG	ACATCATCTT	
85	801	CGCATCTCGC	CGCTGCTCG	AAATGCAGGG	GCAGGCGTGC	CGCAACACCG	
	851	CCCAAGCCAT	CGGTCGGCG	AAAGACTACg	TTTACAGCAA	ACGCTCGGA	
90	901	CGGCGCATCg	aaggctgCG	CCAGTCGCTg	cgccctCCTTt	cagacggca	
	951	CGACAGTCCC	GACATCGCGC	ACCTGAGcgg	CCTTCTCGAC	AACCTCGca	

1001	GCGTCgagcca	gcaggtTCgcg	caactCGGAC	ACAGcgactC	CCCGCGcgaa
1051	Aacgagccga	cgggcgacac	CGCGATCGCC	GCCTctcgaa	ccggcgagctT
1101	caaaaaCacc	tygcaggCAA	TCCGTCGCCA	gctgaaCCTC	GAATCAtgCG
1151	TATTCGCGCA	TSCGTCGCG	CTGTCCCTCG	TGTTGCGCG	CGCCTGCACC
1201	ATCGTCgaag	cCTCAACCT	CRACTCGGC	TACTGTATAC	TGCTGACCGC
1251	CCTTTTTCGT	TGCCAACCCA	ACTACACGCG	CACCAAAAGC	CGCGTGTACC
1301	AACGCAATCG	CGGACCGTA	CTCGGCGTAA	TGCTGCGCTC	GCTCGTCCCC
1351	TACTTTCACCC	CCTCGGTCGA	AACCAAACTC	TGGATTGTCA	TGCGCGGTAC
1401	CACCTGTGTC	TTCACTGACC	GCACCTACAA	ATACAGTTTC	TCCACCTTCT
1451	TCATCAACAT	TCAGGCAGTG	ACCAGCCTCT	CCCTCGCAGG	TTTGGACGTA
1501	TACGCGSCCA	TGCCCGTGGC	CATCATcgaC	ACCATTATCG	GCGCATCCCT
1551	TGCGTGGGGG	GCGGTTCAGT	ACCTGTGGCC	AGACTGGAAA	TACCTCACGC
1601	TGGAACGCAC	CGCGGCCCTT	GCGCTATGCA	GCAGCGGCAC	ATACCTCCAA
1651	AAAATTGCGS	AACGCCTCAA	AACCGGCGAA	ACGCGCGACG	ACATAGAATA
1701	COGCATCACG	CGCGCCCGCG	CCCAACAACA	CACCGCCGCG	CTCAGCAGCA
1751	CCCTTTTCGCA	CATGAGCAGG	GAACCGCGAA	AATTGCGCGA	CAGCGTGCAC
1801	CCCGGCTTTA	CCTCTCTCAA	AACCGGCTAC	GCCCTGACCG	GCTACATCTC
1851	CGCCCTCGGG	GCATACCGCA	GCGAATGTGA	CGAAGAATCG	AGCCCCGACT
1901	TTACGCGACA	GTTCCACCTT	CGCGCGGAAC	ACACCGCCCA	CATCTTCCAA
1951	CACCTGCCCG	ACATGGGACC	CGACGACTTT	GCAGCGCAT	TGGATACACT
2001	GCGCGGCGAA	CTCGGACACC	TCCGCACCCG	CAGCAGCGGA	ACACAAAGCC
2051	ACATCTCTCT	CCACGAGCTC	CRACTCATCG	CcggGCAACT	CGAACCCCTAC
2101	TACCGGCGCT	ACCGACAAAT	TCCGCACAGG	CAGCCCCAAA	ACGCAGCCTG
2151	A				

25 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 112; ORF19ng-1>:

1	MKTPLLKPLL	ITSLPVFASV	FTAASIVWL	GEPKlampfV	LGIIAGGLVD
51	LDNRLTGRLK	NIATVALFT	LSSLTAQSTL	GTGLFFILAM	TLMTFGFTIL
101	GAVGLKYRTE	AFGALAVATY	TLTLYTPETY	WLTNPFMILC	GTVLYSTAIL
151	LFQILPHRP	VOESVANAYE	ALGGYLEAKA	DFPDDEAAW	IGNRHIDLAM
201	SNTGVTATFN	QCRSALFYRL	RGKHRHRTA	KMLRYYYFAQ	DIHERISSAH
251	VDYOEMSEKF	KNTDIIIFRIR	RLEMMQGCAC	RNTAQAIRSG	KDYVYSKRLG
301	RAIEGRCQSL	RLSDGNSDTP	DIRHLRSLLD	NLGSDVOQFR	QLRHSDSPA
351	NDRMGRTRIA	RLSDGNSDTP	WQIRFPQLNL	ESCVFRAVR	LSLVAAACT
401	IVEALNMLG	YWILLTALFV	CPNVTATKRS	RVYQIRAGTV	LGIVGSGLVE
451	YTPSPVEKIL	NIITGATTLF	FWTRTYKYSF	STFFETITQAL	TSLSLAGLVD
501	YRAMPFRIID	TIIGASLAWA	AVSYLWDMNK	YLTLERTAAL	AVCSSGYLYQ
551	KIAERLKTGE	TGDDIEYRIT	RRRAHEHTAA	LSSTLSDMS	EPAKFADSLQ
601	PGPTLTKTGY	ALTGYISALG	AYRSEMHEEC	SPDETQAFHL	AAEHTAHIFQ
651	HLPDMGPDFF	QTALDTRLGE	LGTLRTRSSG	TQSHILLQQL	QLIARQLEFY
701	YRAYRQIFHR	QPONAA*			

ORF19ng-1 and ORF19-1 show 95.5% identity in 716 aa overlap:

	10	20	30	40	50	60
orf19-1.pep	MKTPLLKPLLITSLFVFASVFTAASIVWOLGEFKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLK					
45	orf19ng-1	MKTPLLKPLLITSLFVFASVFTAASIVWOLGEFKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLK				
	10	20	30	40	50	60
	70	80	90	100	110	120
50	orf19-1.pep	NIITVALFTLSSLTAQSTLGTGLPFIAMTLMTFGTILGAVGLKYRTEAFGALAVATY				
	orf19ng-1	NIITVALFTLSSLTAQSTLGTGLPFIAMTLMTFGTILGAVGLKYRTEAFGALAVATY				
	70	80	90	100	110	120
	130	140	150	160	170	180
55	orf19-1.pep	TTLTYTPETYWLTNPFMILCGTVLYSTAILLFOIVLPHRFVQESVANAYEALGGYLEAKA				
	orf19ng-1	TTLTYTPETYWLTNPFMILCGTVLYSTAILLFOIVLPHRFVQESVANAYEALGGYLEAKA				
	130	140	150	160	170	180
60	orf19-1.pep	DFPDDEAAWIGNRHIDLAMSGNTGVITAFNQCRSALFYRLRGKHRHRTAKMLRYYYFAQ				
	orf19ng-1	DFPDDEAAWIGNRHIDLAMSGNTGVITAFNQCRSALFYRLRGKHRHRTAKMLRYYYFAQ				
	190	200	210	220	230	240
65	orf19-1.pep	DIHERISSAHVDYOEMSEKFNTDIIIFRIRLLEMMQGCACRNTAQALRSKADYVYSKRLG				
	250	260	270	280	290	300

	orfl9ng-1	DIHERISSAHVDYQEMSEKFNKDIIIFRIIRRLLEMGGQACRNTTAQATISGKDYYVSKRLG
		250 260 270 280 290 300
5	orfl9-1.pep	310 320 330 340 350 360
	orfl9ng-1	RATIEGCRQSLRLSDSNDSPDIRHLRRLLDNLGVSVDQFQRLQHNGLQENDRMGDTRIA RATIEGCRQSLRLSDGNDSPDIRHLRRLLDNLGVSVDQFQRLQHNGLQENDRMGDTRIA
10		310 320 330 340 350 360
	orfl9-1.pep	370 380 390 400 410 420
	orfl9ng-1	ALETSSLKNWTQAIRPOLNLESCVFRHAVRLSLVVAACTIVEALNINLGWILLTALFV ALETGSEFKNWTQAIRPOLNLESCVFRHAVRLSLVVAACTIVEALNINLGWILLTALFV
15		370 380 390 400 410 420
	orfl9-1.pep	430 440 450 460 470 480
	orfl9ng-1	CQPNYATKSRVQRIRAGTVLGVIGVSLVPYPTSPVETKLWIVIACTTLFFMTRTRYKYSF CQPNYATKSRVQRIRAGTVLGVIGVSLVPYPTSPVETKLWIVIACTTLFFMTRTRYKYSF
20		430 440 450 460 470 480
	orfl9-1.pep	490 500 510 520 530 540
	orfl9ng-1	STFFITIQALTSLSLAGLDVYAAMPVRIIDTIIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPDWKYLTLETAAL STFFITIQALTSLSLAGLDVYAAMPVRIIDTIIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPDWKYLTLETAAL
25		490 500 510 520 530 540
	orfl9-1.pep	550 560 570 580 590 600
	orfl9ng-1	AVCSNGAYLEKITERLKSGETGDDVEYRATRRRAHEHTAALSSTLSDMSSSEPAKFADSLQ AVCSNGGYLQIRAEKLTGETGDDIEYRTRRRRAHEHTAALSSTLSDMSSSEPAKFADSLQ
30		550 560 570 580 590 600
	orfl9-1.pep	610 620 630 640 650 660
	orfl9ng-1	PGFTLLKTGYALTGYSALGAYRSEMHEECSPDFTAQFHLAAEHTAHIQHLPETEPDGF PGFTLLKTGYALTGYSALGAYRSEMHEECSPDFTAQFHLAAEHTAHIQHLPETEPDGF
35		610 620 630 640 650 660
	orfl9-1.pep	670 680 690 700 710
	orfl9ng-1	QTALDTLRGELDTLRTHSSGTQSHILLQQLIARQLEPYRAYRQIPHROPQNAAX QTALDTLRGELDTLRTRSSGTQSHILLQQLIARQLEPYRAYRQIPHROPQNAAX
40		670 680 690 700 710
45		670 680 690 700 710

In addition, ORF19ng-1 shows significant homology to a hypothetical gonococcal protein previously entered in the databases:

50	sp O33369 YOR2_NEIGO HYPOTHETICAL 45.5 KD PROTEIN (ORF2) gnl PID e1154438 (AJ002423) hypothetical protein [Neisseria gonorrh] Length = 417 Score = 1512 (705.6 bits), Expect = 5.3e-203, P = 5.3e-203 Identities = 301/326 (92%), Positives = 306/326 (93%)
55	Query: 307 RQSLRLSDGNDSPDIRHLRRLLDNLGVSVDQFQRLRHS DSPAENDRMGDTRIALETGS 366 RQSLRLSDGNDSPDIRHLRRLLDNLGVSVDQFQRLRHS DSPAENDRMGDTRIALETGS 366 Sbjct: 1 RQSLRLSDGNDSPDIRHLRRLLDNLGVSVDQFQRLRHS DSPAENDRMGDTRIALETGS 60
60	Query: 367 FKNTWQAIRPOLNLESCVFRHAVRLSLVVAACTIVEALNINLGWILLTALFVCOQNYT 426 FKNTWQAIRPOLNLESCVFRHAVRLSLVVAACTIVEALNINLGWILLTALFVCOQNYT 426 Sbjct: 61 FKNTWQAIRPOLNLESCVFRHAVRLSLVVAACTIVEALNINLGWILLTALFVCOQNYT 120
65	Query: 427 ATKSRVYQIRAGTVLGVIGVSLVPYPTSPVETKLWIVIACTTLFFMTRTRYKYSFSTFFIT 486 ATKSRVYQIRAGTVLGVIGVSLVPYPTSPVETKLWIVIACTTLFFMTRTRYKYSFSTFFIT 486 Sbjct: 121 ATKSRVYQIRAGTVLGVIGVSLVPYPTSPVETKLWIVIACTTLFFMTRTRYKYSFSTFFIT 180
	Query: 487 IQALTSLSLAGLDVYAAMPVRIIDTIIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPDWKYLTLETAALAVCSSG 546 IQALTSLSLAGLDVYAAMPVRIIDTIIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPDWKYLTLETAALAVCSSG 546 Sbjct: 181 IQALTSLSLAGLDVYAAMPVRIIDTIIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPDWKYLTLETAALAVCSSG 240

Query: 547 TYLQKIAERLKTGETGDDIEYRITRRRAHEHTAALSSSTLSDMSSEPAKFADSLQFGFTLL 606
 TYLQKIAERLKTGETGDDIEYRITRRRAHEHTAALSSSTLSDMSSEPAKFAD+ F
 Sbjct: 241 TYLQKIAERLKTGETGDDIEYRITRRRAHEHTAALSSSTLSDMSSEPAKFADTCNPALPCS 300

5 Query: 607 KTGALTYGYSALGAYRSEMHEECSP 632
 K ALTYGYSALG ++ + +P
 Sbjct: 301 KPATALTYGYSALGHATAKCTKNAAP 326

Based on this analysis, including the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein (the first of which is also seen in the meningococcal protein), and on homology with the YHFK protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 14

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 113>:

```

15      1  ATGAATATGC  TGGGAGCTTT  GGCAAAAGTC  GGCAGCCTGA  CGATGGTGTC
      51  GCGCGTTTTG  GGATTGTGTC  GCGATACGGT  CATTGCGCGG  GCATTGCGGG
    101  CGGGTATGGC  GACGGATGCG  TTTTGTGTCG  CGTTCAACTG  GCCCAACCTG
    151  CTTGCGCGCG  TGTTTGCGBA  GGGGGCGGTT  GCCCAAGCGT  TTGTGCCGAT
    201  TTTGGCGGAA  TACAAGGAAA  CGCGTCAAA  AGAGGCGG.  C  GAAGCGCTTA
    251  TCGCGCATGT  GCGGGGATG  CTGTGTTTTG  TACTGTTTAT  CGTTACCGCG
    301  CTGGGCATAC  TTGCGCGSC  TTGGGTGATT  TATGTTCCG  CACCGAGTT
    351  TTGCCAAGA  TCGCGACAAA  TTTCAGCTCT  CCATCGATTG  GCTGCGSATT
    401  AGSTTTCTCT  ATATATTATT  GATTTCCTGT  TCTTCATTGG  TCGCGCTGGT
    451  ACTCAATCT  TATCATAGT  TCGCATTCG  GCGGTTTATG  CCAC.  GTTTC
    501  TGAAGCTGTC  CTTTATCGTA  TCGCGCTGT  TTTTGGTGG  GTATTTCGAT
    551  CCGCGCGTTA  CCGCGCtGG  GTGGCGGCT  TTTGTGCGG  GCATTTTGGA
    601  ACTCGmTTC  CAACTGCCCT  GGCTGGCGAA  ACTGGGCTTT  TTGAACCTGC
    651  CCAAACTGAG  TTTCAAAGAT  GCGGCGGTCA  ACGCGTGAT  GAAACAGATG
    701  GCGCTGCGA  TTTTgGGGT  GAgCGTGGC  CAGGTTTCTT  TGGTGTATCA
    751  CACGATTTC  GCGTCTTATC  TGCAATCGG  CAGCGTTTCA  TGGATGTATT
    801  ACGCGACGCG  CATGATGGAG  CTGCCACGCG  GCGTCTGGGG  GCGGCACTC
    851  GGTACGATT  TGCTGCGGAC  TTTGTCCAAA  CACTCGGACA  ACCAAGATAC
    901  GGAACAGTTT  TCCGCCCTGC  TCGACTGGGG  TTTGCGCGTG  TGCATGCTgc
    951  TGAOGCTGCC  GCGCGcGGT  GGACTGGGG  TGTTGTGGTT  cCGcTGGTG
    1001  GOGACGCTGT  TTATGTACCG  CGWATTTAGC  CTGTTTGAOG  CGCAGATGAC
    1051  GCAACACGCG  CTGATTGCCT  ATTCTTTGG  TTTAATCGG  TTARTCATGA
    1101  TTAATAGTGT  GGCACCGCG  TTCTATGGC  GGCAAAACAT  CAAWAmGCC
    1151  GTCAAAATCG  CCATCTTCAC  GCTCATCTGC  mCGCAGTTGA  TGAACCTTGS
    1201  CTTTAYCGGC  CCACTrAAC  rCAgTCGAC  TTTGCTGGC  CATCGGTCTG
    1251  GCGCGGTGTA  TCAATGCGGG  ATTGTGTTT  TACCTGTGTC  GCAGACAGG
    1301  TATTTACCAA  CCTGG.  CAAG  GGTTTGGCAG  CGTCTT.  AG  CAAAATGCT
    1351  GCTCTGCTC  GCGGTGA
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 114; ORF20>:

```

45      1  NMNLGALAKV  GSLTMVSRVL  GFVRDTVIAR  AFAGMATDA  FFVAFKLPNL
      51  LRRVFAEGA  AQAEPVPIAA  YKSTRSEKAX  RAFIRHVAGM  LSFVLVIVTA
    101  LGILAAWPVI  VYSAFSPAQD  ADKFQLSIDL  LRITPPYILL  ISLSFVGSV
    151  LNSYHKFGIP  AFTPFxLNVS  FIVEFLFVP  YFDPPTAXA  WAFVFGIILQ
    201  LXFQLEWLAK  LGFLKLPKLS  FKDAAVNRVM  KQMAPAILGV  SVAQSVLVIN
    251  TIFASYLQSG  SVSWMYAYDR  MMELPSGVLG  AALGILLPT  LSKHSANQDT
    301  EQFSALLDWG  LRLCMLLTLP  AAVGLAVLSF  PLVATLFMYR  XFTLFDQMVT
    351  QHALIAYSFG  LIGLIMIKVL  APGFYARQNI  XXPVKIAIFT  LICXQIMNLX
    401  FXGLIXXIGL  SLAIGLGACI  NAGLLFYLLR  RHGIYQFXQG  LGSVLXQKCC
    451  SRSP*
  
```

These sequences were elaborated, and the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 115> is:

```

55      1  ATGAATATGC  TGGGAGCTTT  GGCAAAAGTC  GGCAGCCTGA  CGATGGTGTC
      51  GCGCGTTTTG  GGATTGTGTC  GCGATACGGT  CATTGCGCGG  GCATTGCGGG
  
```

101	CGGGTATGGC	GACGGATGCG	TTTTTTGTGCG	CGTTCAAACT	GCCCCAACCTG
151	CTTCCGCGCG	TGTTTGGCGA	GGGGGCGTTT	GCCCAAGCGT	TTTGCCCGAT
201	TTTGGCGGAA	TACAAGGAAA	CGGTTTCAAA	AGAGGCGCGC	GAGGCTTTTA
251	TCGCGCATGT	GGCGGGGATG	CTGTCGTTTG	TACTGGTTAT	CGTTACCGCG
301	CTGGGCATAC	TTCGCGCGCC	TTGGGTGATT	TATGTTCCCG	CACCGCGTTT
351	TGCCCAAGAT	GCGGACAAAT	TTGACCTCTC	CATCGATTGT	CTCGCGATTA
401	CGTTTCCCTA	TATATTATTG	ATTTCCCTGT	CTTCATTTGT	CGGCTCGGTA
451	CTCAATCTCT	ATCATAAGTT	CGGCATTCCG	CGGTTTACGC	CCACGTTTCT
501	GAACTGTGCG	TTTATCGTAT	TGCGGCTGTT	TTTGGTGGCG	TATTTGATAT
551	GGCCGCTTAC	CGCGCTGGCG	TGGGCGGTCT	TTGTGCGGCG	CATTTTGCAA
601	CTCGGCTTCC	AACTGCCCTG	GCTGGCGAAA	CTGGGCTTTT	TGAAACTGCC
651	CAAACTGAGT	TTCAAAGATG	CGGGGCTCAA	CGCGGTGATG	AAACAGATGG
701	CGCTCGCGAT	TTTGGGCGTG	AGCGTGCGCG	AGGTTTCTTT	GGTGATCAAC
751	ACGATTTTTCG	CGTCTTATCT	GCAATCGGGC	AGCGTTTCAAT	GGATGTATTA
801	CGCCGACCGC	ATGATGAGCG	TGCCGAGCGG	CGTCTCGGCG	CGCGGACTCG
851	GTACGATTTT	GCTGCCGAGT	TTGTCGAAC	ACTCGCGAAA	CCAAGATAGC
901	CAACGATTTT	CGCCCTGTCT	CGACTGGGGT	TGCGCGCTGT	GCATGCTGCT
951	GACGCTGCGC	CGCGCGGTGC	GACTGGCGGT	GTGTCGCTTC	CGCGTGGTGG
1001	CGACGCTGTT	TATGTACCGC	GAATTTACGC	TGTTTGACGC	CGAGATGACG
1051	CAACACGCGC	TGATTGCCCTA	TTCTTTCCGT	TTAATCGCGT	TAATCATGAT
1101	TAAAGTGTTG	GCAACCGGCT	TCTATGCGCG	GCAAAACGCG	AAAACGCCCG
1151	TCAAAATGCG	CATCTTCAAG	CTCATCTGCA	CGCACTTGAT	GAACTTGGCC
1201	TTTATCGCGC	CACCTGAAACA	CGTCGGACTT	TCGCTTGCCA	TCGCTCGGG
1251	CGCGTGATCT	AATGCGGGAT	TGTTGTTTTA	CGCTTGCGCG	AGACACGGTA
1301	TTTACCAACG	TGGCAAGGGT	TGGGCGAGCT	TCTTAGCAAA	AATGCTGCTC
1351	TCGCTGCGCG	TGATGTGCGG	CGGACTGTGG	CGACGCGAGC	CTTACCTGCC
1401	GTTTGAATGG	GCGCACGCGC	GCGGAATGCG	GAAAGCGGGG	CAGCTCTGCA
1451	TCCTGATTGC	CGTGGCGCGC	GGACTGTATT	TGCGTCACT	GGCGGCTTTG
1501	GGCTTCGCTG	CGCGCAATTT	CAACGCGGTG	GAAACTGTA	

30 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 116; ORF20-1>:

1	MNMLGALAKV	GSMTMVRVL	GFVRDVTIAR	AFGAGMATDA	FFVAFKLPNL
51	LRRVFAEGAF	AQAFVPIIAE	YKETSKEAA	EAFIRHVGAG	LSFVLVITLA
101	LGLAARAVL	YVSAEGFADP	ADKFLSIDL	LRITFFLLIL	ISLSFVGSV
151	LSNYEKFGIP	AFPTPLINVS	FIVFALFFVP	YDFPVTALA	WAVFVGILQ
201	LGFPLPWLAG	LGLFLKFLS	FKDAVRNRM	KQMAPAILGV	SVAQVSLVIN
251	TIFASYLQSG	SVSMYIADR	MMELPSGLG	AALGTILLPT	LSKHSANQDT
301	EQFSALLDWG	LRLCMLTLP	AAVGLAVLSF	PLVATLFMYR	EFTLFDAPMT
351	CHALLAYSFG	LIGLIMIKVL	APGFYARQNI	KTPVKIAIFT	LICTOLMOLA
401	FIGPLKHVGL	SLAIGLGACI	NAGLLFYLLR	RHGIYQPGKG	WAAFLAKMLL
451	SLAVMCGGLW	AAQAYLPEFW	AHAGGMKAG	QLCLILAVGG	GLYFASLAAL
501	GFPRHFKFRV	EN*			

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with the MvN virulence factor of *S. typhimurium* (accession number P37169)

ORF20 and MvN proteins show 63% aa identity in 440aa overlap:

45	Orf20	1	MNMLGALAKVGS	TMVRVLGFVRDVTIAR	AFGAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRRVFAEGAF	60
	MvN	14	MNLLKSLAAVSMTN	MFVRSLGFARDAIVARIFAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRRVFAEGAF	73	
50	Orf20	61	AQAFVPIIAEYKETSKEAXEAFIRHVGAGLSFVLVITLALGILAAAPFWIYVSAPSFQD	120		
	MvN	74	LSNYEKFGIPAFPTPLINVSFIVFALFFVPYDFPVTALWAVFVGILQ	133		
55	Orf20	121	ADKFLSIDLRLITRITFYILLISLSFVGSVLSNYHKGIFAPFTPKPLNVSFIVFALFFVP	180		
	MvN	134	ADKFLSIDLRLITRITFYILLISLSFVGSVLSNYHKGIFAPFTPKPLNVSFIVFALFFVP	193		
60	Orf20	181	YDFPVTALWAVFVGILQKFLQFLPWLAGLFLKFLSKFKDAVRNRMKQMAPAILGV	240		
	MvN	194	YDFPVTALWAVFVGILQKFLQFLPWLAGLFLKFLSKFKDAVRNRMKQMAPAILGV	253		
	Orf20	241	SVAQVSLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSMYIADRMELPSGLGALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT	300		
	MvN	254	SVAQVSLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSMYIADRMELPSGLGALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT	313		

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Orf20 301 EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAVGLAVLSFPLVATLFMYRXTFLFDAQMTQHALIAYSFG 360
+++ L+DWGLRLC LL LP+AV L +L+ PL +LF Y ET FDA MTQ ALIAYS G
MviN 314 DEYGRIMDWGLRLCFLALPFAVALGILAKPLTVSLFQYGFATFADAMTQRALIAYSFG 373

5 Orf20 361 LIGLIMIKVLAPGFYARQNIKXPKVIAIPTLICXQLMNLKFXKXXXXXXXXXXXXXKCI 420
LIGLI++KVLAPGFY+RQ+I PVKIAI TLI QLMML F C+
MviN 374 LIGLIVVKVLAPGFYSRQDIKTPVKIAIVTLMTQLMNLAFIGPLKHAGLSLSIGLAACL 433

10 Orf20 421 NAGLLFYLLRRHGIYQFXQG 440
NA LL++ LR+ I+ P G
MviN 434 NASLLYWQLRKQNIPTFPQG 453

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF20 shows 93.5% identity over a 447aa overlap with an ORF (ORF20a) from strain A of *N.*

15 *meningitidis*:

```

          10      20      30      40      50      60
orf20.pep  MNMLGALAKVGSGLTMVSRVLGVFRDVTVIARAFGAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRRVFAEGAF
          10      20      30      40      50      60
orf20a     MNMLGALAKVGSGLTMVSRVLGVFRDVTVIARAFGAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRRVFAEGAF

          70      80      90      100     110     120
orf20.pep  AQAQFVPIIAEYKETSKEAXEAFIRHVAGMLSFLVIVITALGILAAPVWVIYVSAPSFACD
          70      80      90      100     110     120
orf20a     AQAQFVPIIAEYKETSKEATEAFIRHVAGMLSFLVIVITALGILAAPVWVIYVSAPGFAD

          130     140     150     160     170     180
orf20.pep  ADKFQSLIDLLRITFPYILLISLSSFFVGSVLSYHKKFIPAFTPKXFLNVSIVFALFFVP
          130     140     150     160     170     180
orf20a     ADKFQSLIDLLRITFPYILLISLSSFFVGSVLSYHKKFIPAFTPKXFLNVSIVFALFFVP

          190     200     210     220     230     240
orf20.pep  YFDPPTVAXAWAVFVGGIQLQXLPFLWAKLGFLLKLPKLSFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV
          190     200     210     220     230     240
orf20a     YFDPPTVAXAWAVFVGGIQLQXLPFLWAKLGFLLKLPKLSFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV

          250     260     270     280     290     300
orf20.pep  SVAQVSLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSMYYADRMNELPSGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT
          250     260     270     280     290     300
orf20a     SVAQVSLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSMYYADRMNELPSGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT

          310     320     330     340     350     360
orf20.pep  EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAVGLAVLSFPLVATLFMYRXTFLFDAQMTQHALIAYSFG
          310     320     330     340     350     360
orf20a     EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAVGLAVLSFPLVATLFMYRXTFLFDAQMTQHALIAYSFG

          370     380     390     400     410     420
orf20.pep  LIGLIMIKVLAPGFYARQNIKXPKVIAIPTLICXQLMNLKFXGPLXIGLSLAIGLGACI
          370     380     390     400     410     420
orf20a     LIGLIMIKVLAPGFYARQNIKTPVKIAIPTLICXQLMNLAFIGPLKHVGLSLAIGLGACI

          430     440     450
orf20.pep  NAGLLFYLLRRHGIYQFXQGLGSVLXQKCCSRSPX
          430     440     450
orf20a     NAGLLFYLLRRHGIYQFGKWAFLAKMNLSSAVMGGGLYAAQINLPFDWAHAGGMQKAA
          430     440     450     460     470     480

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The complete length ORF20a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 117> is:

```

65 1 ATGAATATGC TGGAGCATTT GGTAAAAGTC GCGAGCGTGA CGATGGTGTG
51 GCGCGTTTTG GATTGTGTC GCGATACGGT CATTCGCGCG GCATTGCGCG
101 CAGGCATGCG GACGGATGCG TTCTTTGTGC CGTTCAAACT GCCCAACCTG

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-118-

151 CTTCGCGCGG TGTTTGGCGA GGGGGCGTTT GCCCAAGCGT TTCTGCGGAT
 201 TTTGGCGGAA TATAAGGAAA CGCGTCTTAA AGAGCCGACG GAGGCTTTTA
 251 TCGGCCATCG GCGCGGATG CTCTGCTTTC TACTGCGCAT CTTTACCGCG
 301 CTGGGCAATC TTGGCGCGCC TTGGGCGATT TATGTTTCGG CACCGCGTTT
 351 TGGCAAGGAT GCGGCAAAAT TTCAGCTCTC TATCGATTTC CTGCGGATTA
 401 CGHTTCCCTA TATCTTATTG ATTTCACTTT CCTCTTTGTG CGGCTCGGTA
 451 CTCAAITTCCT ATCAATAAAT CAGCAATTCCT GCGTTTACGC CCACGTTCTCT
 501 GAACGIGTCG TTTATTCGAT TCGCGCTGTT TTTCTGCGCG TATTTCGATC
 551 CTCGCCATTAC CGCGCTGGCT TGGGCGGTTT TTGTCGGCGC CATTTTGCCAA
 601 CTCGGCTTCC AACTGCCCTG GCTGGCGGAA CTGGGCTTTT TGAAGCTGCC
 651 CAAACTGAGT TTCAAGATCG CGGCGGTCAA CCGGCTGATG AAACAGATGG
 701 CGCCTGCGAT TTTGGCGGTG AGCGTGGCGC AGATTCTCTT GGTGATCAAC
 751 ACGATTITTC CGTCTTATCT GCAATCGGCG AGCGTTTATC GGATGTATTA
 801 CGCCGACCGC ATGATGGAAC TGCCCGGCGG GTGCTGGGGG GCGGCACTCG
 851 GTACGATTTT GCTGCCGACT TTGCTCAAACT ACTCGGCGAA CCAAGATACG
 901 GAACAGTTT CCGCGCTGCT CGACTGGGCT TTGCGGCTGT GCATGCTGCT
 951 GACGCTGCGG CGGCGGCTCG GAATCGGCTG GTTGTGCTTC CCGCTGGTGG
 1001 CAAGCTTGTT TATGTACCGA GAATTCACCG TGTTTGACCG CGCATGACGC
 1051 CAACACCGCC TGATTGCGCTA TTCTTCTGCT TTAATCGGTT TAATCATGAT
 1101 TAACGCTGTC GCGCGCGGCT TTTATGCGGG CCAAAACATC AAAACGCCG
 1151 TCAAAATCGC CATCTTCACT CTATTTCGCA CCGCTTGATG GAACCTTGCC
 1201 TTTATCGGCC CACTGAAACA CGTCCGACTT TCGCTTGCCA TCGGTCTGGG
 1251 CGCGCTGATC AATGCCGGAT TGTTGTTTTC CCGTGTGCGC AGACACGGTA
 1301 TTTACCAACC TGGCAAGGGT TGGCGAGCGT TCTTGGCGAA AATGCTGCTC
 1351 TCGCTCGCGC TGATGGGAGG CGGCGCTGAT CGCGCCGAAA TCGGCTGCGC
 1401 GTTCGACTGG GCACACGCGG CGGGAATGCA AAGGCGCGCC CGGCTCTTCA
 1451 TCCTGATTTC CCTCGGCGCG GACTGTATT TCGCATCACT GCGCGCTTGG
 1501 GGCTCCGCTC CGCGCCATTT CAAACGCGTG GAAAGCTGA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 118>:

30 1 MNMLGALVKV GSLTMVSRVL GFVRDVTIAR AFGAGMATDA FVFAFKLNL
 51 LRRVFAEGAF AQAFVPIIAE YKTRSKEAT EAFIRHVAGM LSFVLVIVTA
 101 LGILAAPWVI YVSAPGFAKD ADFKQLSIDL LRIFFPYILL ISLSSFVGSV
 151 LNSYHKFSIP AFTPTFNLVS FIVFALFVFP YFDPPTVIALA WAVFVGGILQ
 201 LGFQLPWIAK LGFLKLPKLS FKDAAVNRVM KQMAFALIGV SVAQISLVIN
 251 TIFASYLQSG SVSWMYADR MMLPGVLG AALGILLIPT LSKHSANQDT
 301 EQFSALLSFG LRKMLTLPL LAWGKALVF PLVATLPMVR ETTLDAQMT
 351 QHALJAYSFG LIGLIMIKVL APGFYARQNI KTFVKIAIET LICITQDNLN
 401 FIGFLKHVGL SLATLGACT NAGLFLYLLR RHGIVQPKRG WAAPLAKMLL
 451 SLAVMCGGLY AQTWLPFDW AHAGCNQRAA RLFILIAVGG GLYPASLAAL
 501 GFRPRHFRKV ES*

ORF20a and ORF20-1 show 96.5% identity in 512 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
or120a.pep		MNMLGALVKV	GSLTMVSRVL	GFVRDVTIAR	AFGAGMATDA	FFVFAFKLNL	LRRVFAEGAF
45 or120-1		MNMLGALVKV	GSLTMVSRVL	GFVRDVTIAR	AFGAGMATDA	FFVFAFKLNL	LRRVFAEGAF
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
or120a.pep		AQAFVPIIAE	YKTRSKEATE	EAFIRHVAGM	LSFVLVIVTA	LGILAAPWVI	YVSAPGFAKD
or120-1		AQAFVPIIAE	YKTRSKEATE	EAFIRHVAGM	LSFVLVIVTA	LGILAAPWVI	YVSAPGFAKD
		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
55 or120a.pep		ADKFQSIDLL	RITFFPYILL	ISLSSFVGSV	LNSYHKFSIP	AFTPTFNLVS	FIVFALFVFP
or120-1		ADKFQSIDLL	RITFFPYILL	ISLSSFVGSV	LNSYHKFSIP	AFTPTFNLVS	FIVFALFVFP
		130	140	150	160	170	180
		190	200	210	220	230	240
60 or120a.pep		YFDPPTVIAL	AWAVFVGGIL	QLGFLPWIAK	LGFLKLPKLS	FKDAAVNRVM	KQMAFALIGV
or120-1		YFDPPTVIAL	AWAVFVGGIL	QLGFLPWIAK	LGFLKLPKLS	FKDAAVNRVM	KQMAFALIGV
		190	200	210	220	230	240
		250	260	270	280	290	300
65 or120a.pep		SVAQISLVIN	TIFASYLQSG	SVSWMYADR	MMLPGVLG	AALGILLIPT	LSKHSANQDT

	orf20-1	SVAVQSLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSMYYADRMMLPSGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT	250	260	270	280	290	300
5	orf20a.pep	EQFSALLDWGLRXCMLLTLPAAVGMVLSFPLVATLPMYREFTLFDQMTQHALIAYSG	310	320	330	340	350	360
10	orf20-1	EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAVGLAVLSFPLVATLPMYREFTLFDQMTQHALIAYSG	310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf20a.pep	LIGLIMIKVLAPGFYARONIKTPVKIAIFTLICTQMLNLAFIGPLKHVGLSLAIGLGACI	370	380	390	400	410	420
15	orf20-1	LIGLIMIKVLAPGFYARONIKTPVKIAIFTLICTQMLNLAFIGPLKHVGLSLAIGLGACI	370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf20a.pep	NAGLLFYLLRRHGIYQPGKQWAAFLARMLLSLAVMGGGLYAAQIWLFDWAHAGMKGAA	430	440	450	460	470	480
20	orf20-1	NAGLLFYLLRRHGIYQPGKQWAAFLARMLLSLAVMGGGLYAAQIWLFDWAHAGMKGAA	430	440	450	460	470	480
	orf20a.pep	RLFILIAVGGGLYFASLAALGFPRPHFKRVESX	490	500	510			
25	orf20-1	QLCILIAVGGGLYFASLAALGFPRPHFKRVENX	490	500	510			

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*

30 ORF20 shows 92.1% identity over a 454aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF20ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

	orf20.pep	MNMLGALAKVGSLSLTVSRVLGFSVRDVIARAFAGMATDAFFVAFKPNLLRRVFAEGAF	60
35	orf20ng	MNMLGALAKVGSLSLTVSRVLGFSVRDVIARAFAGMATDAFFVAFKPNLLRRVFAEGAF	60
	orf20.pep	AQAFVPIAEYKETRSEKAEAFIRHVAGMLSFLVIVVTALGILAAPVVIYVSAPSFAGD	120
	orf20ng	AQAFVPIAEYKETRSEKATEAFIRHVAGMLSFLVIVVTALGILAAPVVIYVSAPGETKD	120
40	orf20.pep	ADKFLQSLIDLLRITFFPYILLISLSFVGSVLNSYHKFGIPATFEXFLNVSFIVFALFFVP	180
	orf20ng	ADKFLQSLISLLRITFFPYILLISLSFVGSILNSYHKFGIPATFETFLNISFIVFALFFVP	180
45	orf20.pep	YFDPFVTAXMAVAVFGGILQLXQFLWLAKGLFLKPLKLSFKDAAVNRVMKQMAFPAIGV	240
	orf20ng	YFDPFVTALAAVAVFGGILQLGFQFLWLAKGLFLKPLKLNFKDAAVNRVMKQMAFPAIGV	240
	orf20.pep	SVAVQSLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSMYYADRMMLPSGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT	300
50	orf20ng	SVAVQSLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSMYYADRMMLPSGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT	300
	orf20.pep	EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAVGLAVLSFPLVATLPMYRXFTLFDQMTQHALIAYSG	360
55	orf20ng	EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAAGLAVLSFPLVATLPMYREFTLFDQMTQHALIAYSG	360
	orf20.pep	LIGLIMIKVLAPGFYARONIKTPVKIAIFTLICTQMLNLAFIGPLKHVGLSLAIGLGACI	420
	orf20ng	LIGLIMIKVLASGFYARONIKTPVKIAIFTLICTQMLNLAFIGPLKHVGLSLAIGLGACI	420
60	orf20.pep	NAGLLFYLLRRHGIYQPGKGLSVLXQKCCSRSP	454
	orf20ng	NAGLLFFLFRKHGIYRPGGLGQPSWRKCCSRSP	454

An ORF20ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 119> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 120>:

-120-

1 MNMLGALAKV GSLTMVSRVL GFVRDVTIAR AFGAGMATDA FVFAFKLNL
 51 LRRVFAEGAF AQAFVPIIAE YKETRSEKAT EAFIRHVAGM LSFVLIVVTA
 101 LGILAAPWVI YVSAPGFTKD ADKPOLISISL LRITFFYILL ISLSSEFVSI
 151 LNSYHKFGIP APTPTFLNIS FIVFALFVFP YEDPPVTALA WAVFVGILQ
 5 201 LGPOLFWLAK LGFLKLPKLN FKDAVNVRVM KQMAPAILGV SVAQISLVIN
 251 TIFASYLQSG SVSWMYADR MMELPGGVLG AALGTLILPT LSKHSANQDT
 301 EQFSALLDWG LRLCMLLTLP AAAGLAVLSF PLVATLFMYR EFTLFDAQMT
 351 QHALIAYSFG LIGLIMIKVL ASGFYARQNI KTPVKIAIFT LICPOLMNIA
 401 FIGPLKHAGL SLAIGLGACI NAGLLFFLLR KHGIYRPGGG LGQPSWRKCC
 10 451 SRP3*

Further DNA sequence analysis revealed the following DNA sequence <SEQ ID 121>:

1 ATGAATATGC TTGGAGCTTT GGC AAAAGTC GGCAGCCTGA CGATGGTGTG
 51 CGCGGTTTTG GAAATTTGTC GCGATACCGT CATTGCGCGG GCATTGCGGG
 101 CGGGTATGCG GACGGATGCG TTTTGTGCG CGTTCAAAC GCCCAACCTG
 151 CTCGCGCGCG TGTATGCGGA GGGGGCGTTT GCCCAACCGT TTGTGCGGAT
 201 TTTGGCGGAA TATAAGGAAA CGCGTTCTAA AGAGGCGGCG gAGGCTTTTA
 251 TCGCGCACGC tgcgggAatg CTGCTGTTTG TGCTGATcgt cGttacCGCG
 301 CTGGGCATAC TTGCGGCGcc tTGGGTGATT TATGTTlccg CgcccGGCTT
 351 TACCAAGAC CGGCGCAAT TCGACCTTC CATCGACCTG CTGCGATATA
 401 CGTTTCCTTA TATATTATTG ATTCTCTTGT CTCTCTTTGT CGGCTCGATA
 20 451 CTCAATTCCT ACCATAAGTT CGGCATTCCT GCGTTPACG CCACGTTTTT
 501 AAACATCTCT TTTATCGTAT TCGCACTGTT TTTGTCGCGG TATTTCGATC
 551 CGCCCGTTAC CGCGCTGGCG TGGCGGCTTT TTGTCGCGG TATTTTGCAG
 601 CTCGGTTTCC AACTCGCGTG GCTGGCGAAA CTGGGCTTTT TGAACATGCC
 25 651 CAAACTGAAT TTCAAAGATG CGCGCGTCAA CGCGCTCATG AAACAGATGG
 701 CGCGTCGCAT TTTGGGCGTG agcgTGGCGC AAATTTCTTT GggtATCAAC
 751 ACGATTTTTC CGTCTTATCT GCAATCGGGC AGCGTTTCAT GGATGTatta
 801 cgCGGACCGC ATGATGGAGC tgcgcCGGG CGTGCTGGGG GCTGCACTCG
 851 GTACAAATTT GCTGCCGACT TTGTCCAAAC ACTCGGCAAA CCAAGATAGC
 30 901 GAACAGTTTT CGGCCGTGCT CGACTGGGGT TTGGCGCTGT GCATGCTGCT
 951 GACGCTGCGC GCGGCGGCG gACTGCGGCT ATTGTGCTTC CGGCTGGTGG
 1001 CGACGCTGTT TATGTACCGA GAATTCACGC TGTTTGACGC ACAAATGACG
 1051 CAACACGCGC TGATTTGCCA TTCTTCGCTT TTAATCGGTT TAATTATGAT
 1101 TAAAGTGTGG GCATCGGGCT TTTATGCGCG CCAAAACATC GAACCGCCG
 35 1151 TCAAAATCG CATCTTCGCG CTGCTGCGCT CGCATGTTGAT GAACCTGCGC
 1201 TTTATCGGCT CGTGAAGAACA CGCGCGCTTT TCGCTGCGCA TCGCGCTGGG
 1251 CGGCTGCATC AACGCGGAT TGTGTTCTTT CCGTGTGCGC AAACACGGTA
 1301 TTTACCGGCC cggcaggggt tgggcggcgt TCTTGGCGAA AATGCTGCTC
 1351 CGCGCTGCCG TGATGTGCGG CGGACTGTGG GCGGCGCGAG CTTGCTGCC
 40 1401 GTTCGAATGG GCGCAACGCG GCGAATGCG GAAAGCGGGC CAGCTCTGCA
 1451 TCCTGATTGC CGTGGCGCGG GGACTGTATT TCGCATCTCT CGCGGCTTTG
 1501 GGCTTCGCTG CGGCGCATTT CAAACGCGTG GAAAGCTGA

This encodes the following amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 122; ORF20ng-1>:

1 MNMLGALAKV GSLTMVSRVL GFVRDVTIAR AFGAGMATDA FVFAFKLNL
 45 51 LRRVFAEGAF AQAFVPIIAE YKETRSEKAT EAFIRHVAGM LSFVLIVVTA
 101 LGILAAPWVI YVSAPGFTKD ADKPOLISISL LRITFFYILL ISLSSEFVSI
 151 LNSYHKFGIP APTPTFLNIS FIVFALFVFP YEDPPVTALA WAVFVGILQ
 201 LGPOLFWLAK LGFLKLPKLN FKDAVNVRVM KQMAPAILGV SVAQISLVIN
 50 251 TIFASYLQSG SVSWMYADR MMELRGLVG AALGTLILPT LSKHSANQDT
 301 EQFSALLDWG LRLCMLLTLP AAAGLAVLSF PLVATLFMYR EFTLFDAQMT
 351 QHALIAYSFG LIGLIMIKVL ASGFYARQNI KTPVKIAIFT LICPOLMNIA
 401 FIGPLKHAGL SLAIGLGACI NAGLLFFLLR KHGIYRPGGG WAFLAKVLL
 451 ALAVHCGGLW AAQCLFFFW AHAGGMRKG QLCILIAVGG GLYFASLAA
 501 GFRPRHFKRV ES*

55 ORF20ng-1 and ORF20-1 show 95.7% identity in 512 aa overlap:

	10	20	30	40	50	60
orf20-1.pep	MNMLGALAKV	GSLTMVSRVL	GFVRDVTIAR	AFGAGMATDA	FFVFAFKLNL	RRVFAEGAF
orf20ng-1	MNMLGALAKV	GSLTMVSRVL	GFVRDVTIAR	AFGAGMATDA	FFVFAFKLNL	RRVFAEGAF
	10	20	30	40	50	60
	70	80	90	100	110	120
orf20-1.pep	AQAFVPIIAE	YKETRSEKAE	AFIRHVAGML	SFVLIVVTA	LGILAAPWVI	YVSAPGFTKD
orf20ng-1	AQAFVPIIAE	YKETRSEKATE	AFIRHVAGML	SFVLIVVTA	LGILAAPWVI	YVSAPGFTKD

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		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orf20-1.pep	ADKFQLSIDLRLITFFPYILLISLSSVFGSILNSYHKFGIPAFPTFTFLNISFIVFALFFVP					
	orf20ng-1	ADKFQLSISLRLITFFPYILLISLSSVFGSILNSYHKFGIPAFPTFTFLNISFIVFALFFVP					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
10	orf20-1.pep	YFDPFVPTALAWAVFVGGLQLGFLPWLAKLGLKLPKLNFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV					
	orf20ng-1	YFDPFVPTALAWAVFVGGLQLGFLPWLAKLGLKLPKLNFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
15	orf20-1.pep	SVAQISLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSWMYADRMELPSPGVLAGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT					
	orf20ng-1	SVAQISLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSWMYADRMELARGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
20	orf20-1.pep	EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAVGLAVLSFPLVATLEMYREFTLFDACMTQHALIAYSFG					
	orf20ng-1	EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAVGLAVLSFPLVATLEMYREFTLFDACMTQHALIAYSFG					
25		310	320	330	340	350	360
30	orf20-1.pep	LIGLIMIKVLAPGFYARONIKTPVKIAIFTLICTQLMNLAFIGPLKHVGLSLAIGIGACI					
	orf20ng-1	LIGLIMIKVLASGFYARONIKTPVKIAIFTLICTQLMNLAFIGPLKHAGLSLAIGIGACI					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
35	orf20-1.pep	NAGLLFYLLRREGIYQPGKGWAAFLAKMLLSLAVMCGGLWAAQAYLFFFEWAHAGGMRKAG					
	orf20ng-1	NAGLLFYLLRREGIYQPGKGWAAFLAKMLLSLAVMCGGLWAAQACLFEEWAHAGGMRKAG					
		430	440	450	460	470	480
40	orf20-1.pep	OLCILIAVGGGLYFASLAALGFRPRHFKRVENX					
	orf20ng-1	OLCILIAVGGGLYFASLAALGFRPRHFKRVESX					
		490	500	510			

In addition, ORF20ng-1 shows significant homology with a virulence factor of *S. typhimurium*:

45	sp P37169 MVIN_SALTY VIRULENCE FACTOR MVIN pir I540271 mvin protein - Salmonella typhimurium gi 438252 (Z26133) mvb gene product [Salmonella typhimurium] gnl PID d1005521 (D25292) ORF2 [Salmonella typhimurium] Length = 524
	Score = 1573 (750.1 bits), Expect = 1.1e-220, Sum P(2) = 1.1e-220
	Identities = 309/467 (66%), Positives = 368/467 (78%)
50	Query: 1 MNLGALAKVSGSLTMVSRVLGFSVRDVTIARAFAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRNVFEGAF 60
	MN+L +LA V S+TM SRVLGF RD ++AR FGAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLR+FAEGAF
	Sbjct: 14 MNLKLSLAAVSSMTMFSRVLGFARDATVAFIFAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRIFEGAF 73
55	Query: 61 AQAEPVILAEYKESKTEAFIRHVAGMLSEVLIVTALGILAAAPWIVYVAPGFTKD 120
	+QAFVPILAEYK + +EAT F+ +V+G+L+ L VVT G+LAAPWIV V+APGF
	Sbjct: 74 SQAEPVILAEYKSKQGEAETRIFVAVVSGLLTLALAVTVAGMLAAPVIMVTAPGFADT 133
60	Query: 121 ADKFQLSISLRLITFFPYILLISLSSVFGSILNSYHKFGIPAFPTFTFLNISFIVFALFFVP 180
	ADKF L+ LLRITFFPYILLISL+S VG+ILN+++F IPAF PTFLNIS I FALF P
	Sbjct: 134 ADKFALTTQLRLITFFPYILLISLISLGVAILNTWNRFSIPAFPTFTFLNISIMIGFALFAP 193
	Query: 181 YFDPFVPTALAWAVFVGGLQLGFLPWLAKLGLKLPKLNFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV 240
	YF+PEV ALAWAV VGG+LQL +QLP+L K+G L LP++NF+D RV+QKM PAIILG
65	Sbjct: 194 YFNPVPLALAWAVTVGGVLQVLYQLPYLKGIMLVLPINFRDGTAMRVVQMGMAPAILGV 253
	Query: 241 SVAQISLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSWMYADRMELRGRVGLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT 300
	SV+QISL+INTIFAS+L SSVSWMYADR+ME GVLG ALGTILLP+LSK A+ +
70	Sbjct: 254 SVSQISLIINTIFASFLASGSVSWMYADRLMEFFPSGVGLGVALGTILLPSLSKSFASGNH 313

Query: 301 EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAAGLAVLSFPLVATLIMYREFTLFDQMTQHAIATYSFG 360
 +++ L+DWGLRLC LL LP+A L +L+ P+ +LF Y +FT FDA MTQ ALIAYS G
 Sbjct: 314 DEYCRMDWGLRLCFLIALPSAVALGILAKPLTVSLFQYQKTFADAMTORALIAYSVG 373

5 Query: 361 LIGLIMIKVLASGFYARQNIKTVPVKIAITFLICTQLMNLAFIPLKHAGLSLAIGLGACI 420
 LIGLI++KVLG GFY+RQ+IKTPVKIAI TLI TOLMNLAFIPLKHAGLSL+IGL AC+
 Sbjct: 374 LIGLIVVVLAPGPFYSRODIKTVPVKIAITVLTINTOLMNLAFIPLKHAGLSLSIGLAACL 433

10 Query: 421 NAGLLFFLLRKHGIIYRPGRWXXXXXXXKXVMCGGLWAAQACL 467
 NA LL++ LRK I+ P GW VM L+ +P
 Sbjct: 434 NASLLYWQLRKQNIPTPOGWMFIMRLIISVLVMAAVLPGVLHMP 480

Score = 70 (33.4 bits), Expect = 1.1e-220, Sum P(2) = 1.1e-220
 Identities = 14/41 (34%), Positives = 23/41 (56%)

15 Query: 469 EWAHAGMRKAGQLCIIAVGGGLYFASLAALGFRPRHFKR 509
 EW+ + + +L ++ G YFA+LA LGF+ + F R
 Sbjct: 481 EWSQGSMLRWLLRLMAVVIAGIAYFAALAVLGFVKVEFVR 521

- 20 Based on this analysis, including the homology with a virulence factor from *S.typhimurium*, it is predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 15

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 123>:

25 1 atGATTAAAA TCAAAAAAGG TCTAAACCTG CCCATCGCGG GCAGACCGGA
 51 GCAAGCCGCT tACGACGGCC CGGCCATTAC CGAAGTCGCG TTGCTTGGCG
 101 AAGAATATGC CGGTATGCGC CCTCGATGA AAGTCAAGGA AGCGATGCC
 151 GTCAAAAAGG GCCAAGTGCT GTTTGAAGAC AAAAAGAATC CGGCGTGCT
 201 GTTTACTGCG CGCGCTTCAG GCAAAATCGC CGCGATTAC CGTGCGAAA
 30 251 AGCGCGTACT TCAGTCAGTC GTGATTGCGC TTGAAGCAAA GCAGCAAAATC
 301 GAGTTGAAC GCTACGCACC TGAAGCGCTG GCAAACTTAA CGCGCGAAGA
 351 AGTGCGCGCG AACCTGATCC AATCCGCTTT GTGGACTGCG CTGCGCACCC
 401 GTCGCTTCAG CAAAATTCCT GCGCTCGATG CCGAGCCGTT GCCATCTTTC
 451 GTCAATGCGA tGGACACCAA TCCG..

- 35 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 124; ORF22>:

1 MIKIKKGLNL PIAGRPQAV YDGPATIEVA LIGEEYAGMR PSMKVKEGDA
 51 VKKGVLFFED KMPGVVFTA PASKIAIARH RGEKRVLQSV VIAVEKNDEI
 101 EFERVAPCAL ANLSGEEVRR NLIQSLWTA LRTRPFSKTP AVDAEPFAIF
 151 VNAMDNP..

- 40 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 125>:

1 ATGATTAAAA TCAAAAAAGG TCTAAACCTG CCCATCGCGG GCAGACCGGA
 51 GCAAGCCGCT TACGACGGCC CGGCCATTAC CGAAGTCGCG TTGCTTGGCG
 101 AAGAATATGC CGGTATGCGC CCTCGATGA AAGTCAAGGA AGCGATGCC
 151 GTCAAAAAGG GCCAAGTGCT GTTTGAAGAC AAAAAGAATC CGGCGTGCT
 201 GTTTACTGCG CGCGCTTCAG GCAAAATCGC CGCGATTAC CGTGCGAAA
 251 AGCGCGTACT TCAGTCAGTC GTGATTGCGC TTGAAGCAAA GCAGCAAAATC
 301 GAGTTGAAC GCTACGCACC TGAAGCGCTG GCAAACTTAA CGCGCGAAGA
 351 AGTGCGCGCG AACCTGATCC AATCCGCTTT GTGGACTGCG CTGCGCACCC
 401 GTCGCTTCAG CAAAATTCCT GCGCTCGATG CCGAGCCGTT GCCATCTTTC
 451 GTCAATGCGA TGGACACCAA TCCGCTGGCT GCGGACCCCTA CGGTCTATT
 501 CAAAGAAGCC GCGAGGAGTT TCAACACGCG CCTGTTGGTA TTGAGCCGTT
 551 TGACCGAAGC CAAATCCAT GTTTGTAAGG CAGCTGGCGC AGACGTGCGC
 601 TCTGAAATAT CTGCCACATC GAAACACATC GAATTCGCGC GCGCGCATCC
 651 TCCGCGTTTG AGTGCACGAC ACATTCATT CATCGAGCGC GTGCGCGGCA
 701 ATAAACCGCT GTGACACCAT ATATTCAAG ATTAATATT CATGTGCGCGT
 751 TTGTTTGCAA CAGGCGTCT GAACACGAG CCGGTGATT CCCTAGGTGG
 801 TTCTCAAGTC AACAAACGCG GCCTCTTGGC TACCGTTTGT GGTGCGCAAG
 851 TATCGCAAAT TACTGCGGGC GAATTTGGTTG ACACAGACAA CCGCGTGATT
 901 TCCGCTTCG TATTGAACGG CGGATTACA CAGGCGCGC ACGATTATT

951 GGGACGCTAC CACAATCAGA TTTCGGTTAT CGAAGAAGCG CGCAGCAAAG
 1001 AGCTGTTCGG CTGGGTTCGG CGCAGCGCG CAAATATCTC CATCAGCGGT
 1051 ACAGGCTCGG GCAATTCCTG GAAACACAA CTCTTCAAGT TCACACACAG
 1101 CGTCAACGCG GCGCAGTCGC CATGGTGGC GATTGGTACT TACGAGCGCG
 1151 TGATGCCCTT GGATATCCTG CCCACCTCTG TTTTGGCGSA TTAAATCGTC
 1201 GCGGATACCG ACAGCGCGCA GGCATTGGGT TGCTTGGAAAT TGGACGAAGA
 1251 AGACCTCGCT TTGTCGAGCT TCGTCTGCC GGGCAAATAC GAATACGGCC
 1301 CGCTGTTGCG CAAAGTGCTG GAAACATTG AGAAGGAGG CTGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 126; ORF22-1>:

10 1 MIKIKKGLNL PIAGRPEQAV YDGPATIEVA LLGEEYAGMR PSMKVKEGDA
 51 VKRGQVLFED KKNPGVVFTA PASGKIAIHL RGEKRVLSQV VIAVEGNDEI
 101 EFERYAPEAL ANLSGEEVRR NLIQSLGWLTA LRTRPFSLIP AVDAEPPAIF
 151 VNAMDINFLA ADPTVIIKEA AEDFKRGLLV LSRLETERKIH VCKAAGADV P
 201 SENAANIETH EFGGPHFAGL SGTHIFIEP VGANKVTWII NYQDVTIGR
 15 251 LFATGRNLTE RVIALGGSSQV NKRLLRLTVL GAKVSIQTAG ELVDTDNRVI
 301 SGSVLNGAIT QGAHDYLGRI HNOISVIEEG RSKELFGWVA POPDKYSITR
 351 TTLGHFLKNK LFKFNTAVNG GDRAMVPIGT YERVMPDLIL PTLLLRDLIV
 401 GDTDSAQALG CLELDEEDLA LCSFVCPGKY EYGLLRKVL ETXEKEG*

Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 127>:

20 1 ATGATTAAAA TCAAAAAGG CTCAAACCTG CCGATCGCGG CGAGACCGGA
 51 GCAAGTCATT TATGACGGCG CGCTCATTAC CGAAGTCGCG TTGCTTGGCG
 101 AAGAATATGC CGGATTCGCG CCCTNAGTAA AGTCAAGGA AGGCGATGCC
 151 GTCAAAAAGG GCCAAGTGCT GTTTGAAGAC AAAAAGNATC CGGCGCTGGT
 201 GTTTACCGCG CCNCTTTCAG CAAAATTCGC CGCATTCATC CGCGCGGAAA
 25 251 AGCGGTACT TCACTGGCTG GTGATTGCGG TTGAAGGCAG ACACGAATC
 301 GAGTTCGAAC GCTACGCGCG CGAAGCGTTG GCAAACCTAA CGGCGGANGA
 351 ANTNGNNGC AATCTGATCC AATCGGTTT GTGACTGCG CTGCGTANCC
 401 CTCGCTTCAG CAAAATCCCT GCGTTCGATG CCGAGCGGTT GCCTCTCTTC
 451 GTCAATGCGA TGGACACCAA TCCGTNCGCG CGAGCCGCTG TGGTTGTGAT
 30 501 CARAGAAGCC GNGCANGATT TCAGACGANG TNGCTGGTGA TTGAGCCGTT
 551 TGACCGGAGC TAAATCCATT GTGTGAAGG CAGCTGCGGC AGACGTCGCG
 601 TCTGAAAATG CTGCCACATC CGAACAACAT GAATTTCGGG GCCCGCATCC
 651 GGCCGGTTTG AGTGCGACGC ACATTCAATT CATTCGCGCG GTGCGTGCAA
 35 701 ACAAACCGGT TTGGACCATC AATTATCAAG ATGTAATTGC CATCGGAGCT
 751 TTTGTTGCAA CAGCGCGTCT GAACACCGAG CSCGTGATTG CTTTSGGTGG
 801 TTCTCAAGTC AACAAACCA GCTCTTTCG TACCGTTTGT GGTGCGAAG
 851 TATCGCAAT TACTCGGCGC GAATTCTGTT AGCGAGACCA CGCGGTGATT
 901 TCCGCTTCG TATTGAACGC CGGATATACA CAAGGCGCGC ACGATTATT
 40 951 GGGACGCTAC CACAATCAGA TTTCGGTTAT CGAAGAAGCG CGCAGCAAAG
 1001 AGCTGTTCGG CTGGGTTCGG CGCAGCGCG CAAATATCTC CATCAGCGGT
 1051 ACAGCCCTCG GCCATTTCCT GAAAACCAA CTCTTCAAGT TCACGACGCG
 1101 CGTCAACGGT GCGCAGCGCG CCGATGGTGC GATTGGTACT TACGAGCGCG
 1151 TAATGCGCGT AGACATCCTG CTACCCCTGC TTTTGGCGGA TTAAATCGTC
 1201 GCGGATACCG ACAGCGCGCA AGCATTTGGT TGCTTGGAAAT TGGACGAAGA
 45 1251 AGACCTCGCT TTGTCGAGCT TCGTCTGCC GGGCAAATAC GAATANGGCC
 1301 CGCTGTTGCG TAAGTGCTG GAAACNTTG AGAAGGAGG CTGA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 128; ORF22a>:

10 1 MIKIKKGLNL PIAGRPEQVI YDGPVITEVA LLGEEYAGMR PMKVKEGDA
 51 VKRGQVLFED KKNPGVVFTA PASGKIAIHL RGEKRVLSQV VIAVEGNDEI
 101 EFERYAPEAL ANLSGXEXX NLIQSLGWLTA LRXRPFSLIP AVDAEPPAIF
 151 VNAMDINFLA ADPVVIIKEA XDFRKRXLV LSRLETERKIH VCKAAGADV P
 201 SENAANIETH EFGGPHFAGL SGTHIFIEP VGANKVTWII NYQDVTIGR
 251 LFATGRNLTE RVIALGGSSQV NKRLLRLTVL GAKVSIQTAG ELVDADNRVI
 301 SGSVLNGAIT QGAHDYLGRI HNOISVIEEG RSKELFGWVA POPDKYSITR
 351 TTLGHFLKNK LFKFNTAVNG GDRAMVPIGT YERVMPDLIL PTLLLRDLIV
 55 401 GDTDSAQALG CLELDEEDLA LCSFVCPGKY EXGLLRKVL ETXEKEG*

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF22) shows 94.2% identity over a 158aa overlap with ORF22a:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
60	orf22.pep	MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQAVYDGPVITEVALLGEEYAGMRPSMKVKEGDAVKRGQVLFED					
	orf22a	MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQVIYDGPVITEVALLGEEYAGMRPMKVKEGDAVKRGQVLFED					

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		10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf22.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf22a	70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orf22.pep	130	140	150			
	orf22a	130	140	150	160	170	180

The complete strain B sequence (ORF22-1) and ORF22a show 94.9% identity in 447 aa overlap:

15	orf22a.pep	10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf22-1	10	20	30	40	50	60
20	orf22a.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf22-1	70	80	90	100	110	120
25	orf22a.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf22-1	130	140	150	160	170	180
30	orf22a.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf22-1	190	200	210	220	230	240
35	orf22a.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf22-1	250	260	270	280	290	300
40	orf22a.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf22-1	310	320	330	340	350	360
45	orf22a.pep	370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf22-1	370	380	390	400	410	420
50	orf22a.pep	430	440				
	orf22-1	430	440				

Further work identified a partial gene sequence <SEQ ID 129> from *N.gonorrhoeae*, which encodes the following amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 130; ORF22ng>:

65	1	MIKIKKGLNL	PIAGRPEQVI	YDGPATEVA	LLGEEYVQMR	PSMKIKEGEA
	51	VKKGQVLFED	KKNGPVVFTA	PASGKIAAIH	RGEKRVLSV	VIAVEGNDEI
	101	EFERYVPEAL	AKLSSEKVR	NLIQSGWLTA	LRTRPFSKIP	AVDAEPFAIF

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151 VNAMDNPLA ADPTVIIKEA AEDFKRGLLV LSRLETERKH VCKAAGADVP
201 SENAANIETH EFGGPHFAGL SGTIHFIETP VGANKTWTI NYQDVIAIGR
251 LFTVGRINTE RVVALGGLQV NKPRLLRTVL GAKVSQLTAG ELVDADNRVI
301 SGSVLNGAIA QGAHDYLGRI HN*

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5 Further work identified complete gonococcal gene <SEQ ID 131>:

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1 ATGATTAAAA TCAAAAAAGG TCTAAATCTG CCCATCGCGG GCAGACCGGA
51 GCAAGTCATT TATGACGGCC CGGCCATTAC CGAAGTCGCG TTGCTTGGCG
101 AAGAATATGT CGGCATCGCG CCTCGATGA AATCAAGGA AGGTGAAGCC
151 GTCAAAAAGG GCCAAGTGCT GTTTGAAGAC AAAAAGATCT CGGGCGTAGT
10 201 ATTACTGCG CGCGCTTCAG GCAAAATCGC CGCTATTAC CGTGCGAAA
251 AGCGCGTACT TCACTCAGTC GTGATTGCGG TTGAAGGCAA GCAGCAATAC
301 GAGTTCGAAC GCTACGTACC TGAAGCGCTG GCAAAATTGA GCAGCGAAA
351 AGTGGCGCGC AACCTGATT C AATCAGGCTT ATGGACTGCG CTTCGACCC
401 GTCGTTGCG CAAAATCCCT GCGGTAGATG CGCAGCGCTT GCGCATCTTC
15 451 GTCATGCGA TGSACACCAA TCCGCTGGCT GCGGACCCCTA CGGTATCATC
501 CAAAGGAGCC GCGAAGACT TCAAGCGCGG CCTGTGGTA TTGAGCGGCC
551 TGACGGAACG TAAATCCAT GTGTATAAG CAGCAGGCGC AGACGTGGCG
601 TCTGAAATG CTGCGAATAT GAAACAGAT GAATTTGCG GCCGCAATC
651 TGCGGCTTG AGTGGCACGC ACATTCTATT CATCGAGCA GTGCGCGCGA
20 701 ATAAACCGGT GTGACCATC AATTATCAAG ACGTGATGTC TATCGACGT
751 TTGTTCTGTA CAGCGCTCT GTATACCGAG CGCGTGGTGT CTTGGCGCG
801 CCTGCAAGT AACAAACCGC GCCTCTGCG TACCGTTTGT GGTGCGAAGG
851 TGCTCAACT TACCGCGCGG GAATTGTTG ACAGCGGCAA CGCGTGATT
25 901 TCCGTTGCG TATTGAACGG TGCATTGCA CAAGGCGCGC ATGATTATTT
951 GGGACGCTAC CACAATCAGA TTTCCGTTAT CGAAGAGGC CGCAGCAAG
1001 AGCTGTTGCG TCGGTTGCG CGCAGCGCGG ACAAATCTC CATCAGCGCG
1051 ACCACTCTCG GCCATTCTCT AAAAACAACA CTCTTCAAG TCACGACAGC
1101 CGTCAACGCG GCGACGCGG CCATGGTACC GATCGGCACT TATGAGCGCG
1151 TAATGCGGTT GGACATCTCG CTAACCTGCG TTTTGCGCA TTTAATCGTC
30 1201 GCGCATACG ACAGCGCGCA GCGTTTGGGT TGCTTGAAT TGAACGAAGA
1251 AGACCTCGCT TTGTGCGACT TCGTCTGCGC GGGCAAAATC GAATACGCGC
1301 CGCTGTTGCG CAAAGTGCTG GAAACCATG AGAAGGAGG CTGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 132; ORF22ng-1>:

```

1 MIKIKKGLNL PIAGRPEQVI YDGPATIEVA LLGEEYVGMH PSMKIKEGEA
35 51 VKKGQVLFED KKNPGVVFPA PASGKIAAII RGEKRVLSQV VIAVEGNDEI
101 EFERYVPEAL AKLSSEKVRN NLIQSGLWTA LRTPFSKIP AVDAEPPAIF
151 VNAMDNPLA ADPTVIIKEA AEDFKRGLLV LSRLETERKH VCKAAGADVP
201 SENAANIETH EFGGPHFAGL SGTIHFIETP VGANKTWTI NYQDVIAIGR
40 251 LFTVGRINTE RVVALGGLQV NKPRLLRTVL GAKVSQLTAG ELVDADNRVI
301 SGSVLNGAIA QGAHDYLGRI HNQISVIEEG RSKELFGWVA POPDKYSIR
351 TTLGHFLKNK LFKFTTAVNG GDRAMVPIGT YERVMPLDIL PTLLLRDLIV
401 GDTDSAQALG CLELDEEDLA LCSFVCPGKY EYGLRLRLVL ETIEKRG*

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The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF22) shows 93.7% identity over a 158aa

45 overlap with ORF22ng:

```

orff22.pep  MKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQAVYDGPATIEVALLGEEYAGMRPSMKVKEGDAVKKQGVLFED 60
orff22ng     MKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQVIYDGPATIEVALLGEEYVGMHPSMKIKEGEAVKKQGVLFED 60
50 orff22.pep  KKNPGVVFPA PASGKIAAIIHGEKRVLSQV VIAVEGNDEI EFERYAPEALANLSGEEVRR 120
orff22ng     KKNPGVVFPA PASGKIAAIIHGEKRVLSQV VIAVEGNDEI EFERYVPEALAKLSSEKVR 120
55 orff22.pep  NLIQSGLWTA LRTPFSKIPAVDAEPPAIFVNAMDNPLAADPTVIIKEAAEDFKRGLLV 158
orff22ng     NLIQSGLWTA LRTPFSKIPAVDAEPPAIFVNAMDNPLAADPTVIIKEAAEDFKRGLLV 180

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The complete sequences from strain B (ORF22-1) and gonococcus (ORF22ng) show 96.2% identity in 447 aa overlap:

```

60 orff22-1.pep  10 20 30 40 50 60
MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQAVYDGPATIEVALLGEEYAGMRPSMKVKEGDAVKKQGVLFED

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	orf22ng-1	10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf22-1.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orf22ng-1	70	80	90	100	110	120
15	orf22-1.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
20	orf22ng-1	130	140	150	160	170	180
25	orf22-1.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
30	orf22ng-1	190	200	210	220	230	240
35	orf22-1.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
40	orf22ng-1	250	260	270	280	290	300
45	orf22-1.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
50	orf22ng-1	310	320	330	340	350	360
55	orf22-1.pep	370	380	390	400	410	420
60	orf22ng-1	370	380	390	400	410	420
65	orf22-1.pep	430	440				
70	orf22ng-1	430	440				

Identities = 274/450 (60%), Positives = 323/450 (70%), Gaps = 4/450 (0%)

Query: 1 MIKIKKGLNLPAGRPEQVIYDGPVITEVALLGEEYAGMRPMKVKEGSDAVKKGQVLFED 60
 5 MIKIKGL+LPIAG P QVI++G + EVA+LGEYV GMRP MKV+EGD VKKGQVLFED
 Sbjct: 1 MITIKKGLDLPAGTAPQVIHNGTIVNEVAMLGEEYVGMRSKMKVREGDGVKKGQVLFED 60

Query: 61 KKNPGVVFTAPASGKIAIHRGKRVLSQSVI+VEGNDEIEFERYAPEALANLGSSEKXXX 120
 KK PGVFTAP SG + I+RGEKRVLSQSVI VEG++I F RY LA+LS +
 10 Sbjct: 61 KKNPGVVFTAPASGTVTINRGEKRVLSQSVIKVEGDEQITFTRYEAQALASAEQVKQ 120

Query: 121 NLIQSGLWTALRXRPFPSKIPAVDAEPFAIFVNAMDTNPLAADPVVVIKEAXDXFRXXLV 180
 NLI+SGLWTA R RPSK+PA+DA P +IFVNAMDTNPLAADP VV+KE DF+ V
 15 Sbjct: 121 NLIESGLWTAFTTRPFSKVPALDAIPSSIFVNAMDTNPLAADPEVVLKEYETDFKOGTLV 180

Query: 181 LSLR--TERKIHVCKAAGADVP--SENAANIETHEFGSPHAGLSGTHIHFIIEPVGANKTV 237
 L+RL ++ ++CK A +++P S I F G HPAGL GTHIHF++PVG K V
 20 Sbjct: 181 LTRLENGQKPVYCKDADSNIFLSPAIEGITIKSFGSVHPAGLVGTHIHFDVPGATKQV 240

Query: 238 WTINYQDVIAIGRLFATGRINRERVIALGQSVNKPRLRLTVLGAQVSOITAGELVDADN 297
 W +NYQDVIAIG+LF TG L T+R++L G QV PRL+RT LGA +SQTAL EL +N
 25 Sbjct: 241 WNLNYQDVIAIGKLTFTTGLPTDRISLAGPQVKNPRLVTRIGANLSQLTANLNAEN 300

Query: 298 RVISGSLNGAIQGAHDYLGRIYHNOISVIEEGRSKELFGWVAPQPKYSITRTTGLGHFL 357
 RVISGSL+GA G DYLGRI Q+SV+ EGR KELFGW+P DK+SITRT LGHF
 30 Sbjct: 301 RVISGSLSGATAAGPVDYLGRIYALQVSVLAEGREKELFGWIMPGSKDFSITRTVLGHFG 360

Query: 358 KKNLKFFTTAVNGGDRAMVPIGTYERVMXXXXXXXVGDTSAQXXXXXXXXXXXX 417
 K KLF FTTAV+GG+RAMVPIG YERVM GDTDSAQ
 35 Sbjct: 361 K-KLFNFTTAVHGGGERAMVPIGAYERVMPDLIIPTLLRLDLAGDTSQNLGCLDEE 419

Query: 418 XXXXSFVCPGKYEXGPELLAKVLETKEG 447
 ++VCPGK GP+LR LE EKEG

ORF22ng-1 also shows homology with the OMP from *A. pleuropneumoniae*:

gill185395 (U24492) 48 kDa outer membrane protein [Actinobacillus
 35 pleuropneumoniae] Length = 449
 Score = 555 bits (1414), Expect = e-157
 Identities = 284/450 (63%), Positives = 337/450 (74%), Gaps = 4/450 (0%)

Query: 27 MIKIKKGLNLPAGRPEQVIYDGPVITEVALLGEEYVGMRSKMKIKEGAVKKGQVLFED 86
 40 MIKIKGL+LPIAG P QVI++G + EVA+LGEYVGMRSKMK++EG+ VKKGQVLFED
 Sbjct: 1 MITIKKGLDLPAGTAPQVIHNGTIVNEVAMLGEEYVGMRSKMKVREGDGVKKGQVLFED 60

Query: 87 KKNPGVVFTAPASGKIAIHRGKRVLSQSVI+VEGNDEIEFERYAPEALANLGSSEKVR 146
 KKNPGVVFTAPASG + I+RGEKRVLSQSVI VEG++I F RY LA LS+E+V++
 45 Sbjct: 61 KKNPGVVFTAPASGTVTINRGEKRVLSQSVIKVEGDEQITFTRYEAQALASAEQVKQ 120

Query: 147 NLIQSGLWTALRTRPFSKIPAVDAEPFAIFVNAMDTNPLAADPTVIKEAEDFKRGLLV 206
 NLI+SGLWTA RTRPFSK+PA+DA P +IFVNAMDTNPLAADP V+KE DFK GL V
 50 Sbjct: 121 NLIESGLWTAFTTRPFSKVPALDAIPSSIFVNAMDTNPLAADPEVVLKEYETDFKOGTLV 180

Query: 207 LSLR--TERKIHVCKAAGADVP--SENAANIETHEFGSPHAGLSGTHIHFIIEPVGANKTV 263
 L+RL ++ ++CK A +++P S I F G HPAGL GTHIHF++PVG K V
 55 Sbjct: 181 LTRLENGQKPVYCKDADSNIFLSPAIEGITIKSFGSVHPAGLVGTHIHFDVPGATKQV 240

Query: 264 WTINYQDVIAIGRLFVTRGRINRERVIALGQSVNKPRLRLTVLGAQVSOITAGELVDADN 323
 W +NYQDVIAIG+LF TG L T+R++L G QV PRL+RT LGA +SQTAL EL +N
 60 Sbjct: 241 WNLNYQDVIAIGKLTFTTGLPTDRISLAGPQVKNPRLVTRIGANLSQLTANLNAEN 300

Query: 324 RVISGSLNGAIQGAHDYLGRIYHNOISVIEEGRSKELFGWVAPQPKYSITRTTGLGHFL 383
 RVISGSL+GA A G DYLGRI Q+SV+ EGR KELFGW+P DK+SITRT LGHF
 65 Sbjct: 301 RVISGSLSGATAAGPVDYLGRIYALQVSVLAEGREKELFGWIMPGSKDFSITRTVLGHFG 360

Query: 384 KKNLKFFTTAVNGGDRAMVPIGTYERVMXXXXXXXVGDTSAQXXXXXXXXXXXX 443
 K KLF FTTAV+GG+RAMVPIG YERVM GDTDSAQ
 70 Sbjct: 361 K-KLFNFTTAVHGGGERAMVPIGAYERVMPDLIIPTLLRLDLAGDTSQNLGCLDEE 419

Query: 444 XXXXSFVCPGKYEXGPELLAKVLETIEKEG 473
 ++VCPGK YGP+LR LE IEKEG
 Sbjct: 420 DLALCTVCPGKNYGMPLRAALEKIEKEG 449

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the outer membrane protein of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, it was predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF22-1 (35.4kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 5A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 5B shows the results of expression of the His-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA (positive result) and FACS analysis (Figure 5C). These experiments confirm that ORF22-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 16

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 133>:

```

1      .GCGnCGnAAR TCATCCATCC CC..nACGTC GTAGGCCCTG AAGCCAACTG
51     GTTTTATGATG GTAGCCAGTA CGTTTGTGAT TGCTTTGATT GGTATTATTG
101    TTACTGAAAA AATCGTCGAA CCGCAATTGG GCCCTTATCA ATCAGATTGA
151    TCACAGAAGG AAAAAGACAT TCGGCATTCC AATGAAATCA CGCCTTTGGA
201    ATATAAAGGA TTAATTGGGG CTGGCGTGGT GPTTGTGGCC TTATCGCGCC
251    TATTGGCTTG GAGCATCGTC CCTGCCGACG GTATTTTGGC TCATCCTGAA
301    ACAGGATTGG TTTCCGGTTC GCCGTTTTTA AAATCGATTG TTGTTTTTAT
351    TTTCTTGTG TTTGCACTGC CGGGCAATTGT TTATGGCGGG GTAACCCGAA
401    GTTTGCGCGG CGAACAGGAA GTCGTTAATG CGmGGCGGA ATCGATGAGT
451    ACTCTGGGCG TTTmTTTgsw CakCATCTTT TTTGCCGCAC AGTTTGTCCG
501    ATTTTTTAAT TGGAGCAATA TTGGGCAATA TATTGCCGTT AAAGGGGCGA
551    CGTTCTTAAR AGAAGTCGGC TTGGGCGGCA CGGTGTTGTT TATCGGTTTT
601    ATTTTAATT GTGCTTTTAT CAATCTGATG ATAGGCTCCG CCTCCGCGCA
251    ATGGCGGGTA ACTGGGCCGA TTTTGGTCCC TATGCTGATG TTGGCGGGT
701    ACGCGGCCGA AGTCATTCAA GCCGCTTACC GCATCGGTA TTCCGTTACC
751    AATATTATTA CGCGGATGAT GAGTTATTTT GGGCTGATTA TGGCGACGGT
801    GrKmmmmTAC AAAAAGATG CGGGCGTGGG TaCGcTGATT wCATGATGT
851    TGCCGTATTC CGCTTCTTCT TTGATTGCGT GGATTGCTTT ATTCGTCATT
301    TGGGTATTGg TTTTGGGCGT GCCCGTCGCT CCCGGCGCGC CCACATCTTA
951    TCCGCGACCT TAA
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 134; ORF12>:

```

1      .AXXIIHPXXV VGPEANWFEM VASTFVIALI GYFVTEKIVE PQLGPYQSDL
51     SQEEKDIRHS NEITPLEYKG LIWAGVVFVA LSALLAWSIV PADGILRHPE
351    TGLVSGSPFL KSVIVFIPL FALPGIVYGR VTRSLRGQE VVNAXAEMS
151    TLKXLXIXIF FPAQFVAEFN WTNIQGYIAV KGATFLKEVG LGGSVLFIGF
201    ILCAPINLM IGSASAQWAV TAPIFVPLML LAGVAPEVIQ AAYRIGDSVT
251    NIITPMMSYF GLIMATVXXY KKDAGVGTLI XMMLPYSAFF LIWIALEFCI
301    WVFLGLPVG PGATTFYPAP *
  
```

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 135> to be:

```

1      ATGAGTCAAA CCGATACGCA ACGGGACGGA CGATTTTATC GCACAGTCGA
51     ATGGCTGGGC AATATGTCG CGCATCCGGT TAOGCTTTTT ATTATTTTCA
101    TTGCTGTTAT CTGATPGGCC TGGCGCTGG GTGCGTATTC CGGACATACC
151    GTCCCGATC CGCGCCCTGT TGGTGCGAAA GGACGTGGCG ATGACGGTTT
451    GATTTCATAT CTAGCCTGCG TCAATGCGGA CGGTTTTATC AAAATCTCGA
251    CGCATACCGT TAAAAATTT CACGGTTTTC CGCGTGTGGG AACGTTGTTG
301    GTTTCTTTAT TGGGCGTGGG GATTGCGGAA AAATCGGGCT TGATTTCCGC
351    ATTAATGCGC TTATTGTCTA CAAATCGCC AGCCAAACCT ACTACTTTTA
401    TGGTTGTTTT TACAGGGATT TTATCTAATA CGCTTCTGA ATTTGGCTAT
501    GTGTCCTTAA TCCCTTTGTC CGGCATCATC TTTTCATCCC TCGGCGCGCA
501    TCGCTTGGC GGTCTGGCTG CGGCTTTGCG CGGCGTTTTC GCGGTTTAT
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEO ID 136; ORF12-1>:

	MSQTTQVGDG	RLFRTEVWLG	NMLPHEPTVL	IIIFVILLIA	SAVGAYFGLS
25	51	VPPDRPGKAG	GRADDGLYLI	VLSDNAGDGL	KILTHVTKNE
	101	VSLGSLGAT	KSGLISALMR	LLLTSPKRLT	TMFMVFTGL
	151	VVLPLSAIT	FILSHLRGHA	GLAAAFAPGS	GGYSANFLG
	201	QQAQIHKD	VYVGPANVE	HMVASTVIEA	LIGYFVTEKI
	251	DISQEKEDR	HSNHTITPLE	KGLIWGVVVF	VALSALLANS
30	301	PTGWLSGSP	FLKSIYVFIF	LLFALPGIVY	GRLTRSLRGE
	351	MTSLGLGK	YVGLVQFAS	ENWGLVYV	AVKQVGLV
	401	GLIFILFAN	LGSGASACQ	ATAPIFIEAV	GLVGLAPREV
	451	VTNHTPMAS	YVGLIMATVI	KYKKDAGVCT	LISMMLPYSA
	501	CIMVFIYGL	VGPGATTFYF	AP*	FFLIAWIALP

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

35 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF12 shows 96.3% identity over a 320aa overlap with an ORF (ORF12a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

[illegible]

```

orf12a      IGSASACQAVTAVTIFVFMMLLAGVAPEVIAQAARYIGDSVTNIITPMMSYFGLIMATVIKY
              420      430      440      450      460      470

              280      290      300      310      320
orf12.pep   KKDAGVGTLLXIMLLPYSAFFLIAWIALFCIIWVVLGLGVPGGAPTYYPAPX
              |||||
orf12a      KKDAGVGTLLSMLLPYSAFFLIAWIALFCIIWVVLGLGVPGGAPTYYPAPX
              480      490      500      510      520

```

10	1	ATGAGTCAAA	CGSATACCGA	ACGGGACGGG	CGATTTTTAC	GCACAGTCGA
	51	ATGGCTGGCG	AATATCTTGC	GCACACCGGT	TACGGTTTCT	ATATTATTTCA
	101	TTGTGTTTAT	CGCTGATTGC	TCTGCGGCGG	TGCGGCTATT	CGGCATCATCC
	151	TGCTCCGAGT	CGCGCCCTGT	TGTGTGGAAA	GGACGTGCCG	ATACGCGTTT
	201	GATTACAGTT	GTACGCGCTG	TGCAGTCTGA	CGGTTTGTGA	AAANCTCTGA
15	251	CGCATACGGT	TAAAATTTTC	ACGATGCTGG	CGCGCTTGGG	ACCGGTCTGA
	301	GTGTTCTTAT	TGGCGCTGGG	GATTCGCGAA	AAATCGGGCT	TGATTCGCG
	351	ATTATATGCG	TATCTGCTCA	CAAAATCTGC	ACGGCAAACT	ACACTTTTAT
	401	TGGTTGTTTT	TACAGGAGAT	TTATCTAATA	CCGCTCTCTGA	ATTGGGCTAT
	451	GTGGTCTTAA	TCCCTTTGTC	CGCATCATCT	TTTCAATCCG	TGGCGGCCGA
20	501	TCCGTTCTGC	GGTCCTGGCT	CGGCTTCTGC	CGGCGTTTGC	GGCGGTTATT
	551	CGGCGAATCT	GTCTTTAGGC	ACATACGAT	CGCTCTTGGG	AGGCATCACC
	601	CACACGGGCG	CGGCAATCAT	CCATCCCGAG	TACGCTGTAG	GCCTCAAGCT
	651	CACCTGGGCT	TGATGCTGCT	TGCTGCTGCT	TTTCTGGGCT	TTTCTGGGCT
	701	ATTTTTCTAT	TGCAAAATCT	GTCAACCGCT	ATTCTGGGCG	TATCATCTCA
25	751	GATTTGTCAT	AGAGAAGAAA	AGACATCTGA	CAATCCAAT	AAATCAGCCG
	801	TTTGGAAATC	AAAGGATPAA	TTTGGGCTGC	CGTGGTGTTT	GTGCTCTTAT
	851	CGCGCCTATT	GGCTTGGAGC	ATGCTGCTCG	CCGAGCGTAT	TTTGGGTCACT
	901	CGTCAAAACG	GAATGTGTTT	CTGCTCCGCG	TTTTTAAAT	GAATTTGTGT
	951	TTTTATTTC	TTGTGTTGTT	CGCTCGCGG	CATTGTGTT	GGCGGGGTAA
30	1001	CCCGAAGTTT	CGCGCGCGAA	CAGGAGTGG	TTAATTCGAT	GGCGGAATCG
	1051	ATGAGTACTC	TGGGGCTCTT	TTTGGATCAT	ATCTTTTATG	CGCACAAGTT
	1101	TGTGCGATTT	TTTAATTTGA	GCATAATTGG	GCAATATTTC	CCGCTTAAAG
	1151	GGGCGAGGCT	CTTAAAGAGA	GTGCGCTGCT	CGCGCAGGCT	GTGTTTGTAT
	1201	GGTTTACGTT	TAAATTTGTC	TTTCTCAAT	CTGATGATG	GCTCGCGCTC
35	1251	CGCGCAATGG	CGCGTAACGT	CCGCGAATTT	GTGCTCTATG	CTGATGTTGG
	1301	CGSGCTACGC	GGCGGATGCG	ATCCAGCGCT	TATCCGAGT	CGGTGATTCG
	1351	GTATACAAAT	TTTATACGCG	GATGATAGAT	TATTTCGGG	TGATTTAGGG
	1401	ATGACGAGAG	AGATACAAAG	AGATGCTGCT	TTGCTGGTAT	GTGCTGATAT
	1451	TGATGTGGCC	GATTTCGCGT	TTCTCTTGTA	TTCGGTGTTG	TGCGCTTATC
40	1501	TGATTTTGGG	TATTTGTTTT	GGGCGTGGCC	GTGCGTCCG	GGCGGCCCAT
	1551	ATGATATCCG	GCACCTTAA			

	1	MSQOTPTQDG	RLFRTEVWLG	NMLPHDVLG	IIFIIVLLIIA	SAAGAYFGLS
45	51	VDPDRFVRQ	GRADGGLLHG	VLLSLDAGLL	KILTHVKNF	TGFAPLGTUL
	101	VLLLVGVGAE	KSGLISALMR	LLITKSFKRL	TMFMVVFTG	LSNTASELGL
	151	VSLPLSAII	FHSLGRHLPA	GLAAAFAGVS	GGYSANFLGI	TDIIDLAGIT
	201	QQAQIIEHVS	VYVGPANFVF	FMVASTFVIA	ILGYEVTEKI	VEPGLPGQVS
	251	DLSQEKKDIR	HNSEITPLEY	KGLIWAWEV	VALSALLAWS	IVPADGILRH
50	301	PETGLVSGSP	FLKISVVFIF	LLFALPGIVY	GVRKTSRLGE	QEVNNAWAEI
	351	MGLGLYLIL	IEFAGFAGVF	FNWNIQGIY	AVRGATFLKE	VGLGSSVSLP
	401	SEILILVLL	NTATSPFVLE	QVQVQVQV	QVQVQVQV	QVQVQVQV
	451	VTNILTPMGS	VEYGLIMATY	KYKKDAGVGI	LISMMLPYSA	FLLIANTALF
	501	CIWVFEGLIF	VGPQATPYE	AP*		

10 20 30 40 50 60
 orf12a.pep MSQTDQGRGLRTVLEWLGNNLPHPVTLFIIFIVLLLLIASAVGAYFGLSVDPDRPGVAK
 60 orf12-1 MSQTDQGRGLRTVLEWLGNNLPHPVTLFIIFIVLLLLIASAVGAYFGLSVDPDRPGVAK
 10 20 30 40 50 60
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 orf12a.pep GRADGGLHIVSVLLDADGILKILTHIVKNTTFGAPLGTVLSLLGVAIEKSGLSIALMR
 65 orf12-1 GRADGGLHIVSVLLDADGILKILTHIVKNTTFGAPLGTVLSLLGVAIEKSGLSIALMR

		70	80	90	100	110	120
5	orf12a.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf12-1	130	140	150	160	170	180
10	orf12a.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf12-1	190	200	210	220	230	240
15	orf12a.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf12-1	250	260	270	280	290	300
20	orf12a.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf12-1	310	320	330	340	350	360
25	orf12a.pep	370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf12-1	370	380	390	400	410	420
30	orf12a.pep	430	440	450	460	470	480
	orf12-1	430	440	450	460	470	480
35	orf12a.pep	490	500	510	520		
	orf12-1	490	500	510	520		
40	orf12a.pep	530	540	550	560	570	580
	orf12-1	530	540	550	560	570	580
45	orf12a.pep	590	600	610	620	630	640
	orf12-1	590	600	610	620	630	640
<u>Homology with a predicted ORF from <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i></u>							
ORF12 shows 92.5% identity over a 320aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF12.ng) from <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> :							
50	orf12.pep						
	orf12.ng						
55	orf12.pep						
	orf12.ng						
60	orf12.pep						
	orf12.ng						
65	orf12.pep						
	orf12.ng						

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orf12.pep      KKDAGVGTLLXNMPLFYSAFFLIWIALFCIWVFLGLFVFGPGATFTFYFAP 320
               |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf12ng        KKDAGVGTLLXNMPLFYSAFFLIWIALFCIWVFLGLFVFGPGTFTFYFVP 522

```

The complete length ORF12ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 139> is:

```

5      1  ATGAGTCAAA  CGGACGCGCG  TCGTAGCGGA  CGATTTTTAC  GCACAGTCGA
      51  ATGGCTGGCG  AATATGTTCG  CGCACCCGGT  TACGGCTTTT  ATTATTTTCA
101  TGTGTTTAT  GCTGATTGCC  LctgCGCGTG  GTGCGTATTT  CGGACTATCC
151  GTCCCCGATC  CGCGTCTGTG  TGGGGCGAAA  GGACGTGCCG  ATGACGGTTT
201  GATTCAAGCT  GTCAGCCTGC  TCGATGCGGA  CGGTTTGATC  AAAATCCTGA
251  CGCATACCGT  TAAAAATTC  ACCGGTTTCG  CGCGCTGGCG  AACGGTGTGT
301  GTTCTTTTAT  TGGGCGTGGG  GATTGCGGAA  AAATCGGGCT  TGATTTCCGC
351  ATTAATGCGC  TTATTGCTCA  CAAATCCCC  ACGCAACTC  ACTACTTTTA
401  TGGTGTGTTT  TACAGGGATT  TTATCCAAAT  CGGCTTCTGA  ATTGGGCTAT
451  GTCGTCTTAA  TCCCTTTGTC  CGCGCTCATC  TTTCATTGCG  TCGGCGCCCA
151  TCCGCTTGCC  GGTTTGGCTG  CGGCTTTGCG  CGGCGTTTGC  GGGCGTTATT
551  CGGCCAATCT  GTTCTTAGCG  ACAATCGATC  CGCTCTTGGC  AGGCATCACC
601  CAACAGCGGG  CGCAATCAT  CCATCCGAC  TACGTCGTAG  GCCCTGAAGC
651  CAACTGGTTT  TTATGGCAG  CCAGTACGTT  TGTGATTGCT  TTGATTGGTT
701  ATTTTGTATC  TGAABAAATC  GTCGAACCCG  AATGCGGCC  TTATCAATCA
201  GATTGTCTAC  AAGAGAAATA  AGACATTCGG  CATTCCAATG  AAATCACCGT
801  TTGGAATAT  AARGGATTAA  TTTGGGCAGG  CGTGGTGTTT  GTTGCCTTAT
851  CCGCCCTATT  GGCCTGGAGC  ATCGTCCCTG  CCGACGGTAT  TTTGCGTCAT
901  CCTGAACAGC  GATTGTTGCG  CGGTTGCGCG  TTTTAAATAT  CGATTGTTGT
951  TTTTATTTTC  TTGTTGTTTG  CGCTGCGGGG  CATTTGTTAT  GGCCGAGTAA
251  1001  CCGAGAGTTT  GCGCGCGGAA  CGGGAATCG  TTAATCGCAT  GGCCGATCCG
1051  ATGAGTACTT  TGGGACTTTA  TTTGCTCATC  ATCTTTTGTG  CCGCACAGTT
1101  TGTGCGATTT  TTAAATTGGA  CGAATATTGG  GCAATATATT  GCGCTTAAGG
1151  GGGCGGTGTT  CTTAAAGAAA  GTCGGCTTGG  CGGCGAGTGT  GTTGTTTATC
1201  GGTTTATTTT  TAATTGTGCG  TTTTATCAAT  CTGATGATAG  GCTCCGCGCT
301  1251  CGCGCAATGG  CGGCTAAGTG  CGCGGATTTT  CGTCCCTATG  CTGATGTTGG
1301  CCGGCTACGC  GCCCGAAGTC  ATTCAGCGCG  CTTACGCGAT  CGGTGATTCC
1351  GTTACCAATA  TTATTACGCC  GATGATGAGT  TATTTCGGCG  TGATTATGGC
1401  GACGGTAATC  AATATACAAA  AAGATCGCGG  CGTAGGCGAG  CTGATTCTTA
1451  TGATGTTGCC  GTATTCGCGT  TTCTTCTTAA  TTGCATGGAT  CGCCTTATTC
351  1501  TGCATTGGGG  TATTGTTTTT  GGGTCTGCGC  GTCGGTCCCG  GCACACCCAC
1551  ATTCATCCG  GTGCCCTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 140>:

```

      1  MSQTDARRSG  RFLRTVEWLG  NMLPHPVTLF  IIFVLLLLIA  SAVGAYFGLS
51  VFDPRFVGAK  GRADDGLIHY  VSLLDADGLI  KILHTVKNF  TGFAPLGTVL
401  101  VSLLGWGIAE  KSLGISALMR  LLLTKSPRKL  TTFMVVFTGI  LSNTASELGY
151  VVLIPLSAVI  FHSLGRHPLA  GLAAAFAGVS  GGYSANLFLG  TIDPLLAGIT
201  QQAQIITHPD  YVVGPEANWF  FMAASTFVIA  LGIFYVTEKI  VEPOLGPYQS
251  DLSQEEKDIR  HSNEITPLEY  KGLIWAGVVF  VALSALLAWS  IVPADGILRH
301  PETGLVAGSF  FLKSIVVFIF  LLEFALGIVY  GRITRSLRGE  REVNVAMAES
451  351  MSTLGLYLVI  LFPAQAFVAF  FNMWNTIGQY  AVKGAFLEK  FRLGGSVLF
401  GFILICAFIN  LMGISASAW  AVTAPIFVPM  LMLAGNAPQV  IQAAYRIGDS
451  VTNITPMMS  YFGLIMATVI  KYKKDAGVGT  LISMMLPVSA  FFLIWIWALE
501  CIWVFLGLF  VGPFTFTFYF  VP*

```

ORF12ng shows 97.1% identity in 522 aa overlap with ORF12-1:

```

50      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf12-1.pep  MSQTDTRQDRGRLRFLRTVEWLGNNMLPHPVTLFIIFIVLLLIASAVGAYFGLSVDPDRFVGAK
orf12ng      MSQTDARRSGRFLRTVEWLGNNMLPHPVTLFIIFIVLLLIASAVGAYFGLSVDPDRFVGAK
      10      20      30      40      50      60
55      70      80      90      100     110     120
orf12-1.pep  GRADDGLIYIVSLNADGFIKILHTVKNFTGFAPLGTVLVSLLGWGIAEKSLGISALMR
orf12ng      GRADDGLIHYVSLLDADGLIKILHTVKNFTGFAPLGTVLVSLLGWGIAEKSLGISALMR
      70      80      90      100     110     120
60      130     140     150     160     170     180
orf12-1.pep  LLLTKSPRKLITFMVVTGLSNTASELGYVVLIFLSAIIFHSLGRHPLAGLAAAFAGVS
orf12ng      LLLTKSPRKLITFMVVTGLSNTASELGYVVLIFLSAVIFHSLGRHPLAGLAAAFAGVS
65

```

		130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orf12-1.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
		GGYSANLFLGCTIDPLLAGITQQAQIIHPDYVVGPEANWFFMAASTFVIALIGYFVTEKI					
	orf12ng	190	200	210	220	230	240
10	orf12-1.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
		VEFOLGPGYQSDLSQEEKDIRHSNEITPLEYKGLIWAGVVFVALSALLAWSIVPADGLLH					
	orf12ng	250	260	270	280	290	300
15	orf12-1.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
		PETGLVSGSFFLKSIIVVFIFLLFALPGIVYGRVTRSLRGEQEVVNAMAESMSTGLYLVI					
	orf12ng	310	320	330	340	350	360
20	orf12-1.pep	370	380	390	400	410	420
		IFPAAQVFVAFNWTNIGQYIAVKGATFLKEVGLGGSVLFIGFILICAFINLMIGSASAGW					
	orf12ng	370	380	390	400	410	420
25	orf12-1.pep	430	440	450	460	470	480
		AVTAPIFVFMMLLAGYAPEVIQAAAYRIGDSVTNITPMMSYFGLIMATVIKYKKGAGVGT					
	orf12ng	430	440	450	460	470	480
30	orf12-1.pep	490	500	510	520		
		LISMLLPYSAPFLIAWIALFCINWVFLVGLFVGPGPTFFYPAX					
	orf12ng	490	500	510	520		
35	orf12-1.pep	490	500	510	520		
		LISMLLPYSAPFLIAWIALFCINWVFLVGLFVGPGPTFFYPAX					
	orf12ng	490	500	510	520		

In addition, ORF12ng shows significant homology with a hypothetical protein from *E.coli*:

40	sp P46133 YDAH_ECOLI	HYPOTHETICAL 55.1 KD PROTEIN IN OGT-DBFA INTERGENIC REGION
	>gi 1787597 (AE000231)	hypothetical protein in ogt 5' region [Escherichia coli]
	Length = 510	
45	Score = 329 bits (835), Expect = 2e-89	
	Identities = 178/507 (35%), Positives = 281/507 (55%), Gaps = 15/507 (2%)	
	Query: 8 RSGRFLRTVEWLGNNMLPHPVTVXXXXXXXASAVAGFYGLSVPDPFVPGAKGRADDGL 67	
50	+SG+ VE +GN +PHP +A+ + FG+S +P D	
	Sbjct: 13 QSGKLYGWVERIGNKVPHFPFLFYLIIVIMVTTAILSAFGVSAKNP-----TDGTP 64	
	Query: 68 IHVVSLLDADGLIKILTHTVKNFTGFAFXXXXXXXXXXIAEKSLISALMRLLLTQSP 127	
55	+ V +LL +GL L + +KNF+GFAP +AE+ GL+ ALM + +	
	Sbjct: 65 VVKNLLSVEGLHWFLPNVINKFSGFALGAILALVLGAGLAERVGLLPALVMKASHVN 124	
	Query: 128 RKLTFMVVFTGILSNTASELGYVVLIPLSAVIFHSIGRHPLAGLAFAFVSGVSGYSANL 187	
60	+ +MV+F S+ +S+ V+ + P+ A+IF +GRHP+AGL AA AGV G++ANL	
	Sbjct: 125 ARYASYMVLFTIAFFSHISSDAALVIMFPMGALIFLAVGRHPVAGLALAAIGVGGCTANL 184	
	Query: 180 FLGTIDPLLAGITQQAQIIHPDYVVGPEANWFFMAASTFVIALIGYFVTEKIVEPOLGP 247	
65	+ T D LL+GI+ +AA +P V NW+FMA+S V+ ++ G +T+KI+EP+IG	
	Sbjct: 185 LIVTVDLLSGISTEAAAFNPQMHVSVIDNWYFMASVVVLITVGGIITDKIEPRLGQ 244	
	Query: 248 YQSDLSQEEKDIRHSNEITPLEYKGLIWAGVVFVALSALLAWSIVPADGIILRHPETGLVA 307	
70	+Q + ++ + + S GL AGVV + A +A ++P +GILR P V	
	Sbjct: 245 WQNSDEKLQTLTESQRF-----GLRIAGVVSLLFIAAIALMVIPOGILRLDPINHTVM 298	
	Query: 308 GSPFLKSIIVVFIFLLFALPGIVYGRITRSLRGEREVVNAMAESMSTGLYLXXXXXXX 367	
75	SPP+K IV I L F + + YG TR+R + + + M E M + +	
	Sbjct: 299 PSPTKGIIVLITLITFFVSLAYGIATRTIRROADLPHLMIEPFMEKEMAGGIVFMVFLPQ 358	
	Query: 368 XXXXNWTNIGQYIAVKGAVFLKEVGLGGSVLFIGFILICAFINLMIGSASAGWAVTAPIF 427	
80	NW+N+G++IAV L+ GL G F+G L+ F+ + I S SA W++ ATPF	

Sbjct: 359 VAMFNWSNMGKFIADVGLTDILESSGLSGIPAFVGLALLSSFLCMFIASGSAIWSILAPIF 416
 Query: 428 VMMLLAGYAPEVIAQAYRIGDSVTNIITPMMSYFGLIMATVIKYKDAVGTLISMMLP 487
 VPM ML G + P Q + RI DS + P + L + + YK DA + GT S + LP
 Sbjct: 419 VPMFMLLGHPAFAQILFRIADSSVLPAPVSPFPVPLFLGFLQRYKPDARLGTYYSLVLP 478
 Query: 488 YSAFFLIAMIALFCIVVFLGLPVGPG 514
 Y FL+ W+ + W +++GLP+GPG
 Sbjct: 479 YPLIFLVVWLLMLLAW-YLVGLPIGPG 504

Based on this analysis, including the presence of several putative transmembrane domains and the predicted actinin-type actin-binding domain signature (shown in bold) in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 17

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 141>:

```

      1  ..ACAGCCGGG CAGCAGGTTn CnCGGTCTTC GTTTTCGTAA CGGACAGTCA
    51  GGTGGAGGTG TTCGGGAACA TCCAGACCCG AGTGGAAACA GGTTTTTTTC
    101  ATGGCATTTC GGTTCGCTCT GTGTTTGGTG CGGCGGCACA AGACTCGGCA
    151  ATgGCTTCGC GCAGTGCCTG TATACCGGTA TTTTCAGCAA CGGAATGCG
    201  GACGGcGgCA ATTTTTCGCG CAGCGTCGCG CCATATGCCG GTGTTTTgTT
    251  CTTcAGACGG CAGCAGGTCG GTTTTGTGT ACACCTTgAT GCAcGGAAaT
    301  TCGCGCGCAT GSAATTCCTG CAGTACGTTT TCCAGCTCT CAATCGCTG
    351  TCCGCTGTC GCAGCGGCGG CATCGACGAC GTcAGACAGC ACATcgGcTT
    401  gCGCGGTTTC TTCCACCGTG CcgGAAaAGG CGGAAATcAG TTTgTGcGCG
    451  agATcYcTnA GGAATCCGAC GGTATCGCTC AGGATAATCG TGCATTcGCG
    501  ACT..
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 142; ORF14>:

```

      1  ..TAGAAGXXVF VEVTDsQVEV FGNIQTAVET GFFHGISVSS VFGAAAQDsa
    51  MASRSASIPV FSATEMRtAA IFPAASRHMP VFCSSDGSRS VLLYTLMHGI
    101  SPANISCSSTF STSSICCLPF GAAASTTCSS TSACAVSSSV AEKAEISLcG
    151  RXLTNFTVSV RIMLHSG..
  
```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF14 shows 94.0% identity over a 167aa overlap with an ORF (ORF14a) from strain A of *N.meningitidis*:

```

                                     10      20      30
    orf14.pep                      TAGAAGXXVFEVTDsQVEVFGNIQTAVET
                                     :|||  |||||:|:|:|:|:|:|:|:|
    40  orf14a      GRQLGFLRVGGALEVITAQARVNNALCDCLTTGAAGFAVFVETDGMQVFGNVQPAVET
                                     150      160      170      180      190      200
                                     40      50      60      70      80      90
    45  orf14.pep      GFFHGISVSSVFGAAQDSAMASRSASIPVFSATEMRtAAIFPAASRHMPVFCSSDGSRS
                                     |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||
    orf14a      GFFHGISVSSVFGAAQYASAMASRSASIPVFSATEMRtAAIFPAASRHMPVFCSSDGSRS
                                     210      220      230      240      250      260
                                     100      110      120      130      140      150
    50  orf14.pep      VLLYTLMHGISPANISCSSTFSTSSICCLFGAAASTTCSSTSACAVSSSVAEKAEISLcG
                                     |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||
    orf14a      VLLYTLMHGISPANISCSSTFSTSSICCLFGAAASTTCSSTSACAVSSSVAEKAEISLcG
                                     270      280      290      300      310      320
  
```

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```

                    160
orfl4.pep      RXLNPTVSVRIMLHSG
                | | | | | | | | | |
5  orfl4a      RSLTNPTVSVRIMLHSGLMYSRRVAVSVSAKWSFAYMPDLVSRNLRLDLPTLVX
                330      340      350      360      370      380

```

The complete length ORF14a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 143> is:

```

1  ATGGAGGATT  TGCAGGAAAT  CGSGTTTCGAT  GTCGCCCGCG  TAAAGGTAGG
51  TCGGCAGCGC  GAACATCATC  GTCTGCATCA  TCCCCAGCCC  GGCAACGGCG
101 AGGCGGACGA  TGTATTGTTT  GCGTTCTTTT  TGGTTGGCGG  CTTCGATTTT
151 TTGCGGCTCA  TAGGGTCGGG  CGGTGTAGCC  TATCTGCCTG  ATTTTCAACA
201 GAATGTCGGA  AAGCGGGATT  TTGCCGTCGT  CCCAGACGAC  GCGGCAGCGG
251 TGCGTGTCTG  AATTGAGGTC  GATCGGACG  ATGCGCTCTG  TACGCAAAAG
301 CTGCTGTTCG  ATCAGCCAGA  CGCAGGCGCG  GCAGGTGATG  CGCGCAGACA
351 TTAACACCGC  CTGCGCGGTG  CGCGCGTGGG  TTCCACAAA  GTCGGACTGG
15 401 ACTTCGGCGA  GGTCTACAG  GCGGATTGGG  TCGAGGATT  CTTCGGGCGG
451 CAGCTCGGTT  TTTTGGCGT  CGCGGTCGG  TTGTTTGTA  TAACTCGCCA
501 AGCCCGCGTC  AATAATGCTT  TGTGCGACTG  CTTGACAACC  GGCGCAGCAG
551 GTTTCGCGGT  CTTCGTTTTT  GTACGCGACG  CTTCAGATGA  GGTTCCTCGG
601 AAGCTCCAGC  CCGCAGTGG  AACAGGTTT  TTTCATGCA  TTTCGTTTCG
20 651 GTCTGTGTTT  GGTGCGGGG  CACAATACTC  GGCAATGGCT  TCGCGCAGTG
701 CGCTATAACC  GGTATTTTCA  GCACGCGAAA  TGCGGACGCG  GGCAATTTTT
751 CCGCGAGCGT  CGCGCCATAT  GCCCGTGT  TGTCTTCAG  ACGGCAGCAG
801 GTGCGTTTTG  TTGTACACCT  TGATGCACGG  AATATCGCG  GCATGGATTT
25 851 CTTGCAGTAC  GTTTCACAG  TCTTCAATCT  GCTGTCCGCT  GTTCGAGCGC
901 GCGGCATCGA  CGACGTGCG  CAGCACATCG  GCTTGGCGGG  TTCTTCCAGC
951 CGTGGCGGAA  AAGCGGGAAA  TCAGTTTGTG  CGGCAGATCG  CTGACGAATC
1001 CGACGCTATC  GGTGAGGATA  ATGCTGCATT  CGGGACTGAT  GTACAGCGCG
1051 CGCGCCGTCG  TGTGAGTGT  GCGCAAAAGC  TGGTCTTCG  CATATATGCC
1101 CGACTTGGTC  AGCCGGTTGA  ACAGACTGGA  TTTGCAGACA  TTGTATATG

```

30 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 144>:

```

1  MEDLQEIIGD  VAQVKVGROR  EHHRLHHPQF  GNGEADDVLF  AFFLVGGFDF
51  LRVIQGGGVA  YLPDFQNVG  KADFAVVPDD  AAARAVIEV  DADDAVCTQK
101 LLLDQPDAGG  AGDRAEHR*  NLRARAAGV  VGLDFGVVQ  ADLVEDFLGR
151 QLGFPLRVGA  LFVITQAQAR  NNALCDCLTT  GAAGFAVVF  VTDGQMVGVF
20 201 NVQPAVETGF  FHSISVSVF  GAQAQYSSA  SRASIPVFS  ATEMTAAIF
251 PAASRHPMVF  CSDDGSRSL  LYLTMHGISP  AWISCSFT  SSICCLPLGA
301 AASTTCSST  ACAAQSSVAE  KAEISLCGRS  LTNPTVSVRI  MLHSGMLYSR
351 RAVVSSVAKS  WSFAYMPDLV  SRLNRLDPT  LV*

```

It should be noted that this sequence includes a stop codon at position 118.

40 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*

ORF14 shows 89.8% identity over a 167aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF14.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

```

orfl4.pep      TAGAAGXXVFFVFTDSQVEVFGNIQTAVET  30
|| || | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
45 orfl4ng      GRQFGFFRVGGASVITAQAIGDLDCLTADAAAGFAVFAFVADGQMVFGNVQPAVET  208
orfl4.pep      GFFHGISVSSVFGAAQDSAMASRSASIPVSATEMRTAAIFPAASRHPMVFPCSSDGSR  90
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
orfl4ng      GFFHGISVSSVFGAAQYSAMASRSASIPVSATEMRTAAIFPAASRHPMVFPCSSDGSR  268
50 orfl4.pep      VLLYTLMEGISPAWISCSFTSTSSICCLPFGAAASTTCSSTSSACAVSSSVAEKAEISLCG  150
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
orfl4ng      VLLYTLMEGISPAWISCSFTSTSSICCLPFGAAASTTCSSTSSACTVSSKVAEKAEISLCG  328
55 orfl4.pep      RXLNPTVSVRIMLHSG  167
| | | | | | | | | |
orfl4ng      RSLTNPTVSVRIMLHAGLMYSRRVAVSVSAKWSFAYMPDLVSRNLRLDLPTLV  382

```

The complete length ORF14ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 145> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 146>:

-136-

1 MEDLQEIGFD VAAVKVGRQR EHRRLHHTQS GNGKADDVLF AFFLVGGDFD
 51 LRIVGCGGGVA CLDFPQQNVG EADFAVVPID AAARAVIEV DADDAVCAQK
 101 LLFQPDAGG AGMAABQHC FYRAIMSFHK VCLDFQVVO ADLVDQFLR
 151 QGFFFRVGGG SFVITADAGI DDALCDCLTA DAAGFAVFAF VADGQMQVFG
 5 201 NVQFAVETGF FHGISVSVSF GAAQAQYAMA SRSASIPVFS ATEMRTAAIF
 251 PAASRHMFPV CSSDGRSLVL LYTLMHGISW AWISCTSFST SSICPLPRA
 301 AASTTCSST'S ACTVSSKVAE KAEISLCGRS LTNPVTSVRI MLHAGLMYSR
 351 RAVVSRVAKS WSFAYPEDLV SRLNRLDLEPT LV*

Based on the putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the
 10 proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for
 vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 18

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 147>:

1 ..GGCCATTACT CCGACCGCAC TTGGAAGCGG CGTTTGGNCG GCCGCGCTCT
 51 GCCGATATCTG CTTTATGGCA CGCTGATTGC GGTATTATTGT ATGATTTTGA
 101 TGC CGAAGCTC GGGCAGCTTC GGTTCGCGCT ATGCGTCGCT GGGCGCTTTG
 151 TCGTTGCGCG CGCTGATGAT TCGCGCTGTTA GACGTGCTGT CAATATATGGC
 201 GATGCAGCGG TTTAAGATGA TGGTCGSCGA CATGCTCAAC GAGGAGCAGA
 251 AAA. NTACGC CTACGGGATT CAAAGTTTCT TAGCAATATC GGGCGGGTCT
 301 TTGCGCGGCG TTCTGCGCTT TGTGTTTGGG TATATCGGTT TGGCGAACAC
 351 CCGCCANAA GCGCTTTGCG CGCAGACCGT GCTGCTGGG TTTATATGAG
 401 CTGCGCGGCTT CTTGCTGATT ACCAGCGGCT TCAAGATTTT CAAAGTAGAG
 451 GAATACGANC CGGAAACCTA CGCCGCTTAC CACGGCATCG ATGTCGCGCG
 501 GAATCAGGAA AAGCCCAACT GGATCGCACT CTTAAAA. CC GCGC..

25 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 148; ORF16>:

1 ..GHYSDRTWKP RLXGRRLEPYL LYGTLIATIV MILMPSNSGSF GFGYASLAAL
 51 SFGALMIALL DVSSNMAMOP FKMVMGDMVN EEQKXYAYGI QSLANTGAV
 101 VAAILPFFVA YIGLANTAXK GVVPQTVVVA FVYGAALLVI TSAFTIFKVK
 151 EYXPETYARY HGIDVAANQE KANWIALLEK A..

30 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 149>:

1 ATGTCGGAAT ATACGCTCA AACAGCAAAA CAAGGTTTGC CGCGCTGGC
 51 AAAAAGCACG ATTTGGATCG TCAGTTTCGG CTTTCTCGCG GTTCAGACGG
 101 CCTTTACCCT GCAAAGCTCG CAAATGAGCC GCATTTTTC AAGCTAGGCC
 151 GCGAGCCGCG ACAATTTGGG CTGGTTTTC ATCCTGCCGC CGCTGGCGGG
 201 GATGCTGSGTG CAGCGGATTG TCGGCAATTA CTCGACCGCG ACTTGAAGCG
 251 CGCGTTTGGG CGCGCGCGCT CTGCGCTATC TGCTTTATGG CAGCTGATT
 301 CGGTTTATTG TGAATGATTT GATGCCGAAC TCGGCGAGCT TCGGTTTCGG
 351 CTATGCGTCT CTGGGCGCTT TGTGCTTCGG CGCGCTGATG APTGCGCTGT
 401 TAGACTGTC CTAAGATATG GCGATGCAAG CTTTAAAGAT GATGCTCGGC
 451 GACATGCTCA ACCAGGAGCA GAAAGGCTAC GCCTAGCAAG TTCAAAGTTT
 501 CTTAGCAAAT ACGGGCGCGG TCGTGGCGCG GATTCTGCGG TTTGTGTTTG
 551 CGTATATCGG TTTGGCGAAC ACCGCCGAGA AAGCGTGTGT GCGCCAGACC
 601 GTGTGCTGTG CGTTTATATG GGGTGGCGGG TTGCTGSGTA TTACAGCGCG
 651 GTTCAAGATT TTCAAAGTGA AGGAATACGA TCGGCAACAC TACGCCCGTT
 701 ACCACGGCAT CGATGTCGCC GCGAATCAGG AAAAGCCCAA CTGGATCGAA
 751 CTCTTGA AAAA CGCGCGCTAA GCGGTTTGG ACGGTACTTT TGGTGCAAAT
 801 CTCTGCTGCG TTGCGCTTCC AATATATGTG GACTTACTCG GCAGGCGCGA
 851 TTGCGGAAAA CGTCTGGCAC ACCACCGATG CGTCTTCGCT AGGTTATACG
 901 GAGCGGGGTA ACTGTTACGG CGTTTGGCG GCGGTGCACT CGGTTGGCGC
 951 GGTGATTTGT TCGTTTGTAT TGGCGAAAGT GCGGAATAAA TACCATAAGG
 1001 CGGTTTATTT CGGCTGTTTG GCTTTGGGGG CGCTCGGCTT TTTCTCGGTT
 1051 TTCTTCATCG GCAACCAATA CGGCTGGTGT TTGCTTATA CCTTAATCGG
 1101 CATCGCTCTGG GGGGCGAATA TCACTTATCC GCTGACGATT GTGACCAAGC
 1151 CTTTGTGCGG CAGGATATG GGCATCTTAT TGGGCTTGTT TAAGGCGCTCT
 1201 ATCTGATCG CTCGAATATG CGCTTCGCTG TTGAGTTTGG TCGTTTTCC
 1251 TATCTGCGG GCTTGCAGG CCACTATGTT CTTGTAAGG GGGCTCGTCC
 1301 TGCTGCTGGG GCGGTTTTTC TGCTTCTGTA TTAAGAAAC ACAAGCGGGG
 1351 GTTTGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 150; ORF16-1>:

```

1 MSEYTPQAK QGLFALAKST IWMLSPGFLG VQTAFITLQSS QMSRIFQTLG
51 ADPBNLQWFF ILPLPLAGMLV QPIVGHYSDR TWKPRLGRRR LPYLLYGLTI
101 AVIVMILMPN SSGFPGFYAS LAALSFGALM IALLDVSSNM AMQPFKMMVG
151 DMVNEEKQGY AYGISQFLAN TGAIVRAILE FVFATYIGLAN TAEKGVPVGT
201 VVVAFYVGAA LLVITSFTI FKVKEYDPET YARYHGDIVA ANQEKANWTE
251 LLKTAFAKFW TVTLVQFPCW FAFQYMMYTS AGAIAENVWH TTDASSVGYQ
301 EAGNWYGVLA AVQSVAAVTC SFVLAKVPNK YHKAGYFGCL ALGALGFPSV
351 FEI GNQYELV LSVTLIGLAN ELLITFLTI TNALSGKHM GTYLLGLFNGS
401 ICMQIVASL LSFVLEPMLG GLQATWFLVG GVVLLGAFS VFLIKETHGG
451 V*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF16 shows 96.7% identity over a 181aa overlap with an ORF (ORF16a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

```

                                10      20      30
orf16.pep                      GHYSDRTWKPRLGRRLLPYLLYGLTIIV
                                |||||
orf16a      IFQTLGADPHSLGWFFILPLPLAGMLVQPIVGHYSDRTWKPRLGRRLLPYLLYGLTIIV
                                50      60      70      80      90      100

                                40      50      60      70      80      90
orf16.pep      MILMPNSGSPFGFYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGMNVNEEQKYYAYGI
                                |||||
orf16a      MILMPNSGSPFGFYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGMNVNEEQKYYAYGI
                                110     120     130     140     150     160

                                100     110     120     130     140     150
orf16.pep      QSFLANTGAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANIAXKGVVPQTVVAFYVGAALLVITSFTIIFKVK
                                |||||
orf16a      QSFLANTGAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANIAXKGVVPQTVVAFYVGAALLVITSFTIIFKVK
                                170     180     190     200     210     220

                                160     170     180
orf16.pep      EYKPEYARYHGIIDVAANQEKANWIALKXA
                                || |||||
orf16a      EYNPEYARYHGIIDVAANQEKANWIELLKTA PKAFWTVTLVQFPCWFAFYQMMYTSAGAI
                                230     240     250     260     270     280

orf16a      AENVWHTDASSVGYQ EAGNWYGVLA AVQSVAAVTC SFVLAKVPNK YHKAGYFGCLALGA
                                290     300     310     320     330     340

```

The complete length ORF16a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 151> is:

```

1 A*GTCGGRAT ATACGCCTCA AACAGCAAAA CRAGGTTTGC CCGCGCTGGC
51 AAAAAGCACG ATTTGGATGC TCAGTTTCGG CTTCCTCGCG GTTCAGACGG
45 101 CCTTTACCTC GCAAAGCTCG CAGATGAGCC GCATCTTCCA GACGCTCGGT
151 GCGGATCCGC ACAGCCTCGG CTGGTTCTTT ATCTCGCCGC CGCTGCGGG
201 GATGCTGGTG CAGCGGATTG TGGGCCATTA CTCGACCGCG ACTTGGAAAG
251 CGCGTTTGGG CGGCGCCCGT CTCCGCTATC TGCCTTATGG CAGCGTGATT
301 GCGGTTATTG TGATGATTTT GATGCCGGAAC TCGGCGAGCT TCGGTTTCGG
50 351 CTATGCGTCG CTGCGCGCTT TGTCGTTTCG CGCGCTGATG ATTGCGCTGT
401 TAGACGTGTC GTCAAAATAG CGGATGCAGC CGTTTAGATG GATGTCGCGC
451 GACATGGTCA ACGAGGAGCA GAAAGGCTAC GCCTACGGGA TTCAAGTTT
501 CTTAGCGAAT ACGSGGCGCG TCGTGGCGCG GATCTGCGCG TTTGTGTTTG
55 551 CGTATATCGG TTTGGGGAAC ACCGCGGAGA AAGCGGTGTG CGCGCAGACC
601 CTGCTGCTGG CGTTTATATG GGTGCGGCGG TGTCTGTGTA TTACGACGCG
651 GTTACAGATT TTCAAAATGA AGGAATACAA TCGGCAAAAC TACGCGCGTT
701 ACCACGCGAT CGATGTGCGC GCAATCAGG AAAAGGCCAA CTGATCGGAA
751 CTCTTGAATA CGCGGCTTAA GCGGTTTTCG ACGGTTACTT TGCTGCAATT
801 CTTCGCTGGG TTGCGCTTCC AATATATGTG GACTTACTCG GCAGCGCGCA
60 851 TTGCGGAAAA CGTCTGGCAC ACCACCGATG CGTCTCCGTG AGGTTATCAG
901 GAGGCGGGTA ACTGGTACGG CGTTTTCGCG CGGTCGCGT CGGTTGCGCG
951 GGTGATTGTG TCGTTTGTAT TGGCGAAAGT CGCGAATAAA TACCAATAGG

```

1001 CGGGTTATTT CGGCTGTTTG GCTTTGGGG CGCTCGGCTT TTTCTCGGTT
 1051 TTCTTCATCG GCAACCAATA CGGCTGCTG TTCTCTATA CTTTAATCG
 1101 CATCGCTTGG GGGGCAATA TCACCTATCG GCTGACGATT CTGACCAAGG
 1151 CTTGTTGGG CAAGCATATG GGCACCTACT GGGGCTGTGT TAACGGCTCT
 1201 ATCTGTATCG GCACAAATCGT CGCTCGCTG TTGAGTTTCG TCGCTTTCCC
 1251 TATGCTGGGC GCCTTGCAGG CCACTATGTT CTGTGTAGGG GCGCTCGTCC
 1301 TGCTGCTGGG CGCCTTTTCC GTGTTCTCTA TTAAGAAAC ACACGGCGGG
 1351 GTTTGA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 152>:

10 1 MSEYTPOTAK QGLPALAKST IWMLSGFLG VOTAFTLQSS QMSRIQTGLG
 51 ADPHSLGWFF ILPLAGMLV QPIVGHYSR TWKPRLGRR LPYLLYGTLI
 101 AVIVMILMPN SGSGFGFYAS LAALSGALM IALLDVSSNM AMQPFKMMVG
 151 DMVNEEQGY YGIQSFLAN TGAVVAAILP FVFAYIGLAN TAEGKGVVPT
 201 VVVAFYVGAA LIVITSFTI FKVKEYNPET YARYHGIDVA ANQEKANWE
 15 251 LLKTAPEAFW TTVLVQFCW FAFQYMWTS AGAIENVWH TTDASSVGQY
 301 EAGNWWGVLA AVQSVAAVIC SFVLAKVFNK YHKAGYFGL ALGALGFFSV
 351 FFIGNQYALV LSYTLIGIAW AGIITYPLTI VTNALSGKH GTYLGFLNGS
 401 ICMPOIVASL LSFVLFPMGL GLQATMFLVG GVVLLLGAFS VFILIKETHGG
 451 V*

20 ORF16a and ORF16-1 show 99.6% identity in 451 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orf16a.pep		MSEYTPOTAKQGLPALAKSTIWMLSGFLGVOTAFTLQSSQMSRIQTGLADPHSLGWFF					
orf16-1		MSEYTPOTAKQGLPALAKSTIWMLSGFLGVOTAFTLQSSQMSRIQTGLADPHSLGWFF					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
25	orf16a.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
		ILPLAGMLVQPIVGHYSRDTWKPRLGRRLLPYLLYGTLIIVIVMILMPNSGSGFGFYAS					
30	orf16-1	70	80	90	100	110	120
		ILPLAGMLVQPIVGHYSRDTWKPRLGRRLLPYLLYGTLIIVIVMILMPNSGSGFGFYAS					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
35	orf16a.pep	LAALSGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGMVNEEQGYAYGIQSFLANTGAVVAAILP					
	orf16-1	LAALSGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGMVNEEQGYAYGIQSFLANTGAVVAAILP					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
40	orf16a.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
		FVFAYIGLANTAEGKGVVPTVVVAFYVGAALLVITSFTI FKVKEYNPET YARYHGIDVA					
	orf16-1	FVFAYIGLANTAEGKGVVPTVVVAFYVGAALLVITSFTI FKVKEYNPET YARYHGIDVA					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
45	orf16a.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
		ANQEKANWIELLKTAPEAFWTVLVQFCWFAFQYMWTSAGAIENVWH TTDASSVGQY					
	orf16-1	ANQEKANWIELLKTAPEAFWTVLVQFCWFAFQYMWTSAGAIENVWH TTDASSVGQY					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
50	orf16a.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
		EAGNWWGVLA AVQSVAAVIC SFVLAKVFNKYHKAGYFGLALGALGFFSVFFIGNQYALV					
	orf16-1	EAGNWWGVLA AVQSVAAVIC SFVLAKVFNKYHKAGYFGLALGALGFFSVFFIGNQYALV					
55		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf16a.pep	370	380	390	400	410	420
		LSYTLIGIAWAGIITYPLTIVTINALSGKHMGTYLGLFNGSICMPOIVASLLSFVLFPMGL					
60	orf16-1	LSYTLIGIAWAGIITYPLTIVTINALSGKHMGTYLGLFNGSICMPOIVASLLSFVLFPMGL					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
65	orf16a.pep	430	440	450			
		GLQATMFLVGGVVLLLGAFSVFLIKETHGGVX					
	orf16-1	GLQATMFLVGGVVLLLGAFSVFLIKETHGGVX					
		430	440	450			

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*

ORF16 shows 93.9% identity over a 181aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF16.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

5	orf16.pep	GHYSDRTWKPRXLGRRLLPYLLYGTLLIIV	30
	orf16.ng	HFSNARRRPAQGLVFHPAAAGGDAGSADSGYSDRTWKPRXLGRRLLPYLLYGTLLIIV	131
10	orf16.pep	MIIMPNSGSGFGFYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMPFKMMVGMVNEEQKYYAYGI	90
	orf16.ng	MIIMPNSGSGFGFYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMPFKMMVGMVNEEQKYYAYGI	191
	orf16.pep	QSFLANTGAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANTAKGVVPQTVVAFYVGAALLVITSATLIPVK	150
15	orf16.ng	QSFLANTDAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANTAEKGVVPQTVVAFYVGAALLVITSATLISVK	251
	orf16.pep	EYYPETARYHGDVAAHQEKANWIALKXA	181
	orf16.ng	EYYPETARYHGDVAAHQEKANWFELKTAPEKVFETVTPVQFFCWAFRYMMYTSAGAI	311

20 The complete length ORF16ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 153> is:

1	ATGATAGGGG	ATCGCCGCGC	CGGCAACCAT	TTCGATTTT	CCAAAGCAAA
51	TACTTTTCAA	ATCAAAAAAA	AGGATTACTT	TTATGTCGGA	ATATACGCCT
101	CAAAACAGCA	AACAAGGTTT	GCCCGCGCGC	GCAAAAAGCA	CGATTGGTAT
151	GTTGAGCTTC	GGCTATCTCG	CGGTCAGAC	GGCCTTTACC	CTGCRAAGCT
201	CGCAGATGAG	CCGCATTTTT	CAAACGCTAG	CGCAGACCC	GCACAATTTG
251	GGCTGCTTTT	TCATCCTGCC	GCGCTGGCG	GGGATGCTGG	TTGACCGCAT
301	AGTGGCTACT	ACTCAGACCG	CACCTGGAG	CCGCGCTGG	GCGGCGCGCG
351	CCTGCCGTAT	CTGCTTTTAC	GACGCTGAT	TTCGGCTCAT	GTGATGATT
401	TGATGCGGAA	CTCGGCGCAG	TTGCTTTTCC	GCTAGGCTGC	GCTGGCGGCG
451	TGTGCTTTCG	GCGGCTGCTG	GTTTGGCTGT	TTGAGAGCTG	CGTGCATAT
501	GCGCATGCGA	CGCTTTTACG	TGATGCTGTA	CATAGGCTGC	AACGAGACG
551	AGAAAAGCTA	CGCTTACGCG	ATTCAAAGTT	TCTTAGCGAA	TACGAGCGCG
601	GTTTGGCGAG	CGATTCTGCC	GTTTCTGCTC	GCGTATATCG	GTTTGGCGAA
651	CACCTGCCGAG	AAAGCGGCTG	TGCCACAAAC	CGTGCTCGTA	GCATTCTATG
701	TGGGTCGCGC	GTTACTGATT	ATTACCACTG	CGTTCAACAT	CTCCAAAGTC
751	AAAGAATACG	ACC CGGAAAC	CTACGCGCT	TACCAACGGCA	TGATGTGCGC
801	CGCGAATCAG	GAAAAGGCCA	ACTGTTTCCA	ACTCTTAAAA	ACCGCGCCTA
851	AAGTGTGTTG	GACGGTTACT	CCGGTACAGT	TTTTCTGCTG	GTTGCGCTTC
901	CGGTATATGT	GGACTTACTC	GCGAGGCGCG	ATTGCGAGAA	ACGTCTGGCA
951	CAC TACCGAT	GCGTCTCCG	TAGGCCATCA	GGAGCGCGGC	AACCGGTACG
1001	CGGTTTGGC	GCGGCTGTAG			

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 154>:

1	MIGDRRAGNH	FGFSKANTFQ	IKKKDLLYVG	IYASNSKTRF	ARAGKKHLD
51	VELLRSRRSD	GLYPAKLADE	PHFSNARRRP	AQFGLVFHPA	AAGDGASAD
101	SGYSDRTWK	PRXLGRRLLP	LLYGTLLIIV	MIIMPNSGSG	FGFYASLAAL
151	LSFGALMETAL	LDVSSNMAMP	PFKMMVGMV	NEEQKSYATG	IQSFLANTDA
201	VVAAILPFVVF	YIGLANTAE	RGVVVPQTVV	AFYVGAALLI	ITSATLISVK
251	KEYDPETARY	YHGDVAAHQ	EKANWFELK	TAPEKVFETV	TPVQFFCWAF
301	RYMMYTSAGA	TAENVHHTTD	ASSVGHQEQE	NRVGLAAV*	

50 ORF16ng and ORF16-1 show 89.3% identity in 261 aa overlap:

		30	40	50	60	70	80
	orf16-1.pep	MLSFGLGVQTAFTLQSSQMSRI	FQTLGADPHNLGWFLLPPLAGMLVQPI	-VGHYSDRT			
55	orf16.ng	DVELLRSRRSDGLYPAKLADEPHFSNARRRPAQGLVF	-HPAAAGGDAGSADSGYSDRT				
		50	60	70	80	90	100
	orf16-1.pep	WKPRLGGRRLLPYLLYGTLLIIV	MIIMPNSGSGFGFYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMA				
60	orf16.ng	WKPRLGGRRLLPYLLYGTLLIIV	MIIMPNSGSGFGFYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMA				
		110	120	130	140	150	160

		150	160	170	180	190	200
orf16-1.pep		MQPFKMMVGD	MVNEEQKGY	GIQSFLANT	GAVVAAIL	PFVFAYIGL	ANTAEKGVVPQZV
5	orf16ng						
		170	180	190	200	210	220
		MQPFKMMVGD	MVNEEQKSY	GIQSFLANT	GAVVAAIL	PFVFAYIGL	ANTAEKGVVPQZV
10	orf16-1.pep	210	220	230	240	250	260
		VVAFYVGAALL	VITSFTIFK	VEYDEP	TYARYHGI	DVAANQ	EKANWIELLKTAPKAFWT
	orf16ng						
		230	240	250	260	270	280
		VVAFYVGAALL	LIITSFTISK	VEYDEP	TYARYHGI	DVAANQ	EKANWIELLKTAPKAFWT
15	orf16-1.pep	270	280	290	300	310	320
		VTLVQFFCWF	AFQYMW	TYSAGAI	AEVWH	TTDASS	VGQYQEA
	orf16ng						
		290	300	310	320	330	340
		VTLVQFFCWF	AFQYMW	TYSAGAI	AEVWH	TTDASS	VGQYQEA

- 20 Based on this analysis, including the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 19

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 155>:

25	1	ATGTTGTTCC	GTAACAACGAC	CGCCGCCGTT	TGGCGCATA	CCTTGATGCT
	51	GAACGGCTGT	ACGTTGATGT	TGTGGGGAAT	GAACAACCCG	GTCACGGAAA
	101	CAATCACCCG	NAACACCGTT	GNCAAGAC	AAATCCGNGN	CTTCGGTGTG
	151	GTTGCCGAAG	ACANTGCCCA	ATTGGAAAAG	GGCACGCTGG	TGATGATGGG
	201	CGGAAATAC	TGGTTCTGTCG	TCAATCCCGA	AGATTTCGGCG	AA.NTGAACGG
30	251	GNATTTTGAN	GCGAGGGCTG	GACAAACCC	TCCCAATAGT	TNAGGATACC
	301	CGAGCTATG	C.TGCCACCA	AGCCCTGCGC	GTCAACTCG	GATCGNCTGG
	351	CAGCCGAAT	...			

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 156; ORF28>:

35	1	MLFRKTTAAV	LAHTLMLNGC	TLMLWGMNPF	VSETITRKHV	KXDQIRKFGV
	51	VAEDNAQLEK	GSIVMMGGKY	WFVVPNEDSA	XTGTILKAGL	DKFQIVKDT
	101	PSYXCHQALP	VKLGSXGQSN	...		

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 157>:

	1	ATGTTGTTCC	GTAACAACGAC	CGCCGCCGTT	TGGCGCATA	CCTTGATGCT
	51	GAACGGCTGT	ACGTTGATGT	TGTGGGGAAT	GAACAACCCG	GTCACGGAAA
40	101	CAATCACCCG	CAACACCGTT	GACAAAGAC	AAATCCGNGN	CTTCGGTGTG
	151	GTTGCCGAAG	ACANTGCCCA	ATTGGAAAAG	GGCACGCTGG	TGATGATGGG
	201	CGGAAATAC	TGGTTCTGTCG	TCAATCCCGA	AGATTTCGGCG	AAGCTGACCG
	251	GCAATTTGAA	GCGAGGGCTG	GACAAACCC	TCCCAATAGT	TGAGGATACC
	301	CGAGCTATG	CTCGCCACCA	AGCCCTGCGC	GTCAACTCG	AATCGCCTGG
45	351	CAGCCGAAT	TTCAGTACCG	AAGCCCTTTG	CCTGCGCTAC	GATACCGACA
	401	AGCCCTGCGA	CATCGCCCAAG	CTGAACACG	TCGGGTTTGA	AGCGCTCAAA
	451	CTCGACATC	GGACCAATTA	CACGCGCTGC	GATACCGCCA	AAGGCAAAAT
	501	CTACGCCACA	CCGCAAAAAC	TGACGCGCGA	TACCAATTTT	GAGCAAAATG
	551	TGCTGCGCGA	TATTTATTAC	ACGGTTACTG	AAGAACATAC	CGACAAATCC
50	601	AAGCTGTTG	CAATATCTTT	ATATACGCC	CCCTTTTGA	TACTGGATCG
	651	GGCGGGCGCG	GTAATGGCCT	TGCTGCGCG	GGCTCTGGT	GCGTCTGGT
	701	ATGCCGCCCG	CAAAATGA			

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 158; ORF28-1>:

55	1	MLFRKTTAAV	LAHTLMLNGC	TLMLWGMNPF	VSETITRKHV	KXDQIRKFGV
	51	VAEDNAQLEK	GSIVMMGGKY	WFVVPNEDSA	KLGTILKAGL	DKFQIVKDT
	101	PSYARHQALP	VKLSPGQSN	FSTEGLCILRY	DTDKPADIAR	LKQLGFAVAK
	151	LDNRITTYTRC	VSARGKYAT	PQKLNDADYHF	QGSVPADIIV	TVTEHRTDKS

201 KLFANILYTP PFLTLDAAGA VLALFAAALG AVVDAARK*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF28 shows 79.2% identity over a 120aa overlap with an ORF (ORF28a) from strain A of *N.*

5 *meningitidis*:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf28.pep  MLFRKTTAAVLAHTLMINGCTLMWGMNPNVSETITRKHVXKDQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK
10 orf28a   MLFRKTTAAVLAHTLMINGCTVMWGMNSPFSETTARKHVDKQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK
      10      20      30      40      50      60

      70      80      90     100     110     120
orf28.pep  GSLVMGGKYWFVVPEDSAXXTGILXAGLDKPFQIVXDTPSYXCHQALEPVKLSXGSGN
15 orf28a   GSLVMGGKYWFVVPEDSAKLTGILKAGLDKQFMVFNPRFA-YQALFPVKLESFASGN
      70      80      90     100     110

orf28a     FSTEGLCLRYDTRDPADIAKLKQLEFEAVELDNRTIYTRCVSAGKGYATPQKLNADYHF
      120     130     140     150     160     170

```

20 The complete length ORF28a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 159> is:

```

1  ATGTTGTTC  GTAAACGAC  CGCGCGCGTT  TTGCGGCCAA  CTTGATGTT
51  GAACGGCTGT  ACGGTAATGA  TGTGGGGTAT  GAACAGCCCG  TTCAGCGAAA
101 CGACCGCCCG  CAACACAGTT  GACAAGGACC  AAATCCGCGC  CTCGGTGTG
151 GTTGCAGAAG  ACAATGCCCA  ATTGGAAGAG  GGCAGCTGGT  TGATGATGGG
201 CGGGAATAC  TGGTTCGTGC  TCAATCTCGA  AGATTCCGCG  AAGCTGACGG
251 GCATTTTGAA  GGCCGGGTGG  GACAAGCAGT  TTCAATGTGT  TGAGGCCAAC
301 CCGCGCTTGG  CTTACCAAGC  CCTGCCGGTC  AAATCGAAT  CGCCGCCGAG
351 CCAGAATTC  AGTACCGAAG  GCGTTGCTCT  GCGCTACGAT  ACCGACAGAC
401 CTGCCGACAT  CGCCAAGCTG  AAACAGCTTG  AGTTTGAAGC  GGTGCAACTC
30 451 GACAATCGGA  CCAATTACAC  GCGCTGCGTC  TCCGCCAAG  GCAAACTACTA
501 CGCCACACCG  CAAAACHTGA  ACACCGATTA  TCRTTTTGAG  CAAAGTGTGC
551 CTGCGCATAT  TTATTACAGC  GTTACGAA  AACATACCGA  CAAATCCGAG
601 TGTGTGAAA  ATATTGCATA  TACGCCACAC  ACGTTGATAC  TGGATGCGGT
651 GGGCGCGGTG  CTGGCCTTGC  CTGTCGCGGC  GTTGATTGCA  GCCACGAATT
35 701 CCTCAGACAA  ATGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 160>:

```

1  MLFRKTTAAV  LAATLMINGC  TVMWMGMNSP  FSETTARKHV  DKDQIRAFGV
51  VAEDNAQLEK  GSLVMGGKY  WFFVNPEDSA  KLTGILKAGL  DKQFQMVFN
101  PRFAYQALPV  KLESFASGN  FSTEGLCLRYD  TDRPADIACL  KQLEFEAVEL
40 151  DNRTIYTRCV  SAGKGYATP  QKLNADYHFE  QSVPADIIYT  VTKKHTDKSK
201  LFENIAYTPT  TLILDAGAV  LALPVAALIA  ATNSSDK*

```

ORF28a and ORF28-1 show 86.1% identity in 238 aa overlap:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf28a.pep  MLFRKTTAAVLAATLMINGCTVMWGMNSPFSETTARKHVDKQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK
45 orf28-1   MLFRKTTAAVLAATLMINGCTLMWGMNPNVSETITRKHVVDKQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK
      10      20      30      40      50      60

      70      80      90     100     110     119
orf28a.pep  GSLVMGGKYWFVVPEDSAXXTGILKAGLDKQFMVFNPRFA-YQALFPVKLESFASGN
50 orf28-1   GSLVMGGKYWFVVPEDSAXXTGILKAGLDKQFMVFNPRFA-YQALFPVKLESFASGN
      70      80      90     100     110     120

55 orf28a.pep  FSTEGLCLRYDTRDPADIAKLKQLEFEAVELDNRTIYTRCVSAGKGYATPQKLNADYHF
orf28-1     FSTEGLCLRYDTRDPADIAKLKQLEFEAVELDNRTIYTRCVSAGKGYATPQKLNADYHF
      120     130     140     150     160     170     179

```

180 190 200 210 220 230
orf28a.pep EQSVPADIIYTTVKKHTDKSKLFENIAYTPTTLILDVAGVALPVAALLAATNSDDKK
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| :||| :||| :|||
5 orf28-1 EQSVPADIIYTTVEETDKSKLFANILYTTPFLILDAAAGVALPAALGAVVDAARRK
 190 200 210 220 230

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF28 shows 84.2% identity over a 120aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF28.ng) from *N.*

10 gonorrhoeae:

	orf28_pep	MLFRKTTAAVLAHTLMLNGCTLMLMGNNVPSSETTRKHVKDKQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK	60
	orf28ng	MLFRKTTAAVLAATLILNGCTMLMGNNVPSQYTRKHVDKQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK	60
15	orf28_pep	GSLVMGGKYFVFNPNEDSAXXTGLXNGLDKPFQIVXDTSPSYCHQALPVKLGXSGSQN	120
	orf28ng	GSLVMGGKYFVAVNPEDSAKLFGLLKAGLDKPFQIVEDTSPYARHQALPVKFEAPGSQ	120

The complete length ORF28ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 161> is

20	1	ATGTCGTTCT	GTAAGACGAC	CGCGCGGGT	TGCGCGGCA	CCTGTGATCT
	51	GAAACCGCTG	ACGATGATGT	GAAACGACCG	GTCAGCCAAA	
	101	CAATCACCCG	CAACAACGCT	GACRAAGAAC	GAATCGCGCG	CTTCGGTGTG
	151	GTTGCGGAG	ACAAATGCCA	TTATGGAAAG	CCGCGCTGG	TGATGATGGT
	201	CGGGAATAC	TGGTTGCGCC	TCAATCCGA	GATTTCGCG	AAGCTGACGG
	251	CGCTTTTGA	CGCGCGGTTG	GCAACGCGCT	TCGAATAGT	TGAGGATACC
	301	CCGAGCTATG	CCCGGCAACA	GAGCTTGCCG	GTCAAAATCG	AAGCGCCGG
	351	CAGCCAGAAT	TTCAAGTACG	AGGCTCTTTC	GATACGGTAT	GATACGGCGG
	401	GACCTCAGA	CATCGCGAC	CTGAAGCAGC	TGATGTTTAA	AGCGGTCRAA
	451	CTCGACGAAT	GGACCAATTA	CTGATCGSCA	AGGCAAAATA	GAGCAAAATA
30	501	CTCGCCGAC	CGCCAAAAC	TATACGCGCA	TATCAATATC	
	551	TGCGGCTGTC	AGGATATATC	ACGCAATGAT	AGGCAATATC	
	601	AAGCTGTTTC	GAAATATCTT	ATATAGCGCC	CCCTTGTGA	TATTGAGATG
	651	CGCGCGCGCG	GTGCTGGTCT	TGCTATGCG	TCTGATTGCA	GCGCGGAATT
	701	CCTCGACCA	ATGA			

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 162>:

35	1	MLFRKTTAAV	LAATLILNGC	TMMLRGMNVP	VSQTTITRKHV	DKDQIRAFGV
	2	VAEDNAQLEL	GSLVMMGGKY	WFAVNPEDSA	KLTGLLKAGL	DKPPQIVETD
	101	PSYARQAQLP	VKFEAPGSON	STGGGLCRKL	DTGRPPDIK	LKQLEPKFVAK
	151	LDNRITITRC	VSARKGYIYA	PQKLNADYHF	EQSVPAIDYI	TVTEKHTDKS
	201	KLFGNILYTP	PLLLILDAAT	VLVLPMALIA	AANSSDK*	

40 ORF28ng and ORF28-1 share 90.0% identity in 231 aa overlap:

[illegible]

190 200 210 220 230

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF28-1 (24kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 6A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 6B shows the results of expression of the His-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA, which gave a positive result. These experiments confirm that ORF28-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it may be a useful immunogen.

Example 20

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 163>:

```

1  ..GTCAGTCTCT TACTGCCTAT TACACAAGAA CGGACAGGGT TTGAAGGTGT
51  TATCGGTTAT GAAACCCATT TTTCAGGGCA CGGACATGAA GTACACAGTC
101 CGTTGATGAT TCAATGATTCA AAAAGCACTT CTGATTTTCAG CGGCGGTGTA
151 GACGGCGGTT TTAATGTTTAA CCAACTTCAT CGAATATGTT CGGAATATCCA
201 TCCGAGGATAT GATATATGAC GCGCCGAGCG AGCG ATTTAT CGGCCCCCG
251 GAGGACGACG GATATATATAC AGCTATTATG TCAGAAGAAC TTCACACAAA
301 ACAAGACTTA GTATTGTCCC TCAGGCCCCA TTTTCAGACC GTTGGCTAGA
351 AGAAAATGCC GGTGCCGCCT CTGGT..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 164; ORF29>:

```

1  ..VSPVLPITHE RTGFEQVIGY ETHFSGHGHE VHSFPDHDHS KSTSDFSGGV
51  DGGFTVYQLH RTWSEIHFEF EYDGPQAXY PPGGARDIY SYVYKGTSTK
101 TKTSIVPQAP FSDRWLEENA GAAS..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 165>:

```

1  ATGAATTGTC CTATTCAAAA ATTCATGATG CTGTTTGCAG CAGCAATATC
51  GTTGCTGCAA ATCCCCATTA GTCATGCGAA CGGTTTGGAAT GCCCGTTTGC
101 GCGATGATAT GCAGGCAAAA CACTACGAAC CGGTTGTTAA ATACCATCTG
151 TTTGGTAATG CTCGCGGCAG TGTTAAAAAG CGGTTTACAG CGCTGCAGAC
201 ATTTGATGCA ACTGCGGTCA GTCCCTGTACT GCCTATTACA CACGAACGGA
251 CAGGCGTTGA AGGTGTTATC GGTTGTGAAA CCCATTTTTC AGGGCAACGGA
301 CATGAAGTAC ACAGTCCGTT CGATCATCAT GATTCAAAAA GCACCTCTGA
351 TTTGAGCGGC GGTGTAGACG GCGGTTTAC TGTTTACCAA CTTCATCGAA
401 CAGGTCGCGA AATCCATCCG GAGGATGGAT ATGACGGGCC GCAAGGCAGC
451 GATTATCCGC CCCCGGAGG AGCAAGGAT ATATACAGCT ATATTGTCAA
501 AGGACTTCCA ACAAAACAA AGACTAATAT TTGCTCTCAA GCCCATTTT
551 CAGACCGTTG GCTAAAAGAA AATGCCGGTG CCGCTCTGG TTTTTCAGC
601 CCGCGGATG AAGCAGGAAA ACTGATATGG CAAAGCGACC CCAATAAAAA
651 TTGGTGGGCT AACCGTATGG ATGATGTTCC CGGCTATGTC CAAGGTGCGG
701 TTAATCCTTT TTAATGSGGT TTTCAGGAG TAGGATTTGG GGCAATTACA
751 GACAGTGCAG TAAGCCCGGT CACAGATACA GCCGCGCAGC AGACTCTACA
801 AGGTATTAAAT GATTTAGGAA AATTAAGTCC GGAAGACAAA CTTGCTGCCG
851 CGAGCCTATT ACAGGACAGT GCTTTTGGGG TAAAAGACGG TATCAACTCT
901 GCCAAACAAAT GGGCTGATGC CCATCCAAAT ATACAGCTTA CTGCCCAAAC
951 TGCCCTTTCC GCAGCAGAGG CCGCAGGTAC GTTTGGGAGA GGTAAAAAAG
1001 TAGAACTTAA CCCGACTAAA TGGGATTGGG TAAAAAATAC CGGTTATATA
1051 AAACCTGCTG CCCGCCATAT GCAGACTTTA GATGGGGAGA TGCCAGSTGG
1101 GAATTAACCT ATTAATCTTT TACCAACACG TGCCGCTGAA AAAGAAAAAC
1151 AAAATTTTGA GAAGTTTAAT AGTAACGTGA GTTCAGCAAG TTTTGATTCA

```

5

1201	GTGCAACAAA	CACCTRACTCT	CAATGCACCT	GGTATTTTAA	GTCCTGTAAG
1251	ATGTTAAACAT	CGATACACTA	CTTTAGATGG	AAAAATTACA	ATTTCAATAAG
1301	ATAACAGAAZA	CAACTATTTT	AGAAATCCATG	ATAATTCAAG	AAAAACAGTA
1351	CTTGATTCCA	TGTGAAATCG	GGTATTTTAC	AGGTGATGAC	
1401	AGCAAAAGAT	TACTTACAAC	AACAACTCA	TATCAGGAAC	TTAGACAAT
1451	GA				

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 166; ORF29-1>:

1	MNLPIQKFM	LFAAISILQ	IPISHALD	ARLRDDMAQ	HYFGGZHHX
51	FCNGRNVSTG	RYAGVATSTQ	TVAPSVLEIT	HRTDFPGCV	HYFGZSGHG
101	HEVHSFPDHI	ESDSTNNSWA	VGDDGTVFTQ	LHRTGSEIFM	HYFGZGPGGS
151	DYFPFGQVPS	WYKQKFS	QVQVQVQV	QVQVQVQV	HYFGZGPGGS
201	REDAEGLKLI	ESDSTNNSWA	NRMDDVVRIG	QGVANVFLP	PCQVIGCATI
251	DSAVSPDTHN	AAQOTLQGIN	DLGLKSPFAQ	LAAASLSTDS	AFVADKGIN
301	KAWQAVTTAE	ITATATALS	AAEAQATPQ	GKVELNFTK	WDWKNVTGYK
351	KPAHRNHQTL	DCGEAAGNKP	LSLSPNSAE	KRKNRKFEN	SNWSSSKFQY
401	VKRLTQVQ	ESDPKVTQ	RYTSGGQV	SNWSSSKFQY	SNWSSSKFQY
451	LSNGVNAQT	SNLQOGKAC	YLQOCTHRL	LDK	

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

20 ORF29 shows 88.0% identity over a 125aa overlap with an ORF (ORF29a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

[illegible]

951 TGCCCTTGCC GTAGCAGAG CCGCAACTAC GGTTTGGGGC GGTAAAAAAG
 1001 TAGAACTTAA CCGGACCAAA TGGGATTGGG TTAAAAATAC NGGCTATAAN
 1051 ACACCTGCTG TTGCGACCAT GCATACCTTG GATGGGGAAA TGGCGGGTGG
 1101 GATGAGACCG CCTAAATCTA TAACTCTCAA CAGCAAGACA GATGCTTCCA
 1151 CACAACCGTC TTACAAGCG CAACTAATTG GAGAACAAAT TANNNNNGG
 1201 CATGCTTATA ACAAGCATGT CATAAGACAA CAAGAATTTA CGGATTTAAA
 1251 TATCAATTCA CCAGCAGATT TTGCTCGGCA TATTGAAAAA ATTGTTAGCC
 1301 ATCCANCAAA TATGAAAGAG TTACTCGCG GTAGAACTGC GTATTGGGAT
 1351 NATAAAAACAG GGACNATAGT TATCGGAGAT AAAAATCTG ACGATGGAGG
 1401 TACAGCATTT AGACCAACAT CAGGTAAAAA ATATTATGAT GATTATATG

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 168>:

1 MNXPIQKFM LFAAAISX LQ IPISHANGLD ARLRDDMQAK HYEPGGKYHL
 51 FGNARGSVKN RVYAVQTFDA TAVGPILPIT HERTGFEGII GYETHFSHG
 101 HEVHSPFDNH DSKSTSDFSG GVDGGFTVYQ LHRTGSEIHP EDGVDGPGQS
 151 DYPPPGGARD IYXYVKGTS TTKTSNIVPR APFSDRWLKE NAGAASGFFS
 201 RADEAGKLIW ESDPNKNWWA NRMDIRGIV QGAVNPFLMG FQGVIGAIT
 251 DSAVSPVTD AAQQT LQGXN HLGXLSPEAQ LAAATALQDS AFAVKDGIN
 301 ARQWADAHFN ITATAQTALA VAXAATTVWG GKKVELNPTK WDWKNTGYX
 351 TPAVRTMHTL DGMAGGNRP PKSITSNSKA DSTQPSLQA QLIGEXIXG
 401 HAYNKHVIR QETDLNINS PADFARHIE IVSHPATNKE LPRGRTAYWD
 451 KXTGTVIRD RNSDDGGTAF RPTSGKKYYD DL*

ORF29a and ORF29-1 show 90.1% identity in 385 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
25	orf29a.pep	MNXPIQKFMMLFAAAISX	LQIPISHANGLDARLRDDMQAKHYEPGGKYHL	FGNARGSVKN			
	orf29-1	MNLPIQKFMMLFAAAISL	LQIPISHANGLDARLRDDMQAKHYEPGGKYHL	FGNARGSVKN			
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
30	orf29a.pep	RVYAVQTFDATAVGPILPIT	HERTGFEGII	GYETHFSHGHEVHSPFDNH	DSKSTSDFSG		
	orf29-1	RVYAVQTFDATAVSPVLPI	HERTGFEGVI	GYETHFSHGHEVHSPFDH	DSKSTSDFSG		
		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
35	orf29a.pep	GVDGGFTVYQLHRTGSEI	HPEDGYDGPQGS	DYPPPGGARDIYXYVKGTS	TTKTSNIVPR		
	orf29-1	GVDGGFTVYQLHRTGSEI	HPEDGYDGPQGS	DYPPPGGARDIYSYVKGTS	TTKTNIVPQ		
		130	140	150	160	170	180
40	orf29a.pep	APFSDRWLKENAGAASGFFS	RADEAGKLIWESDPNKNWWANRMDIRGIV	QGAVNPFLMG			
	orf29-1	APFSDRWLKENAGAASGFFS	RADEAGKLIWESDPNKNWWANRMDIRGIV	QGAVNPFLMG			
		190	200	210	220	230	240
45	orf29a.pep	FQGVIGAITDSAVSPVTD	AAQQT LQGXNHLGXLSPEAQ	LAAATALQDS	AFAVKDGIN		
	orf29-1	FQGVIGAITDSAVSPVTD	AAQQT LQGXNHLGXLSPEAQ	LAAATALQDS	AFAVKDGIN		
		250	260	270	280	290	300
50	orf29a.pep	ARQWADAHFNITATAQT	ALAVAXAATTVWG	GKKVELNPTKWDWKNTGYXT	PAVRTMHTL		
	orf29-1	AKQWADAHFNITATAQT	ALSAEAAAGTVWRGKKVELNPTKWDWKNTGYX	PKAARHMQTL			
		310	320	330	340	350	360
55	orf29a.pep	DGMAGGNRPKPSITSNSKAD	STPSLQAQLIGEQIXGHAYNKHVIR	QOEF	TDNLNINS		
	orf29-1	DGMAGGNRPKPSL	NSAAEKRRQNFEPNSNWS	SASFDSVHKTLT	PNAPGILSPDKVK		
		370	380	390	400	410	420

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF29 shows 88.8% identity over a 125aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF29.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

5	orf29.pep	VSPVLPITHERTGFEGVIGYETHFSHGHE	30
	orf29.ng	EPGGKYHLFGNARGSVKNRVCAVQTFDQAVGPILPITHERTGFEGVIGYETHFSHGHE	102
10	orf29.pep	VHSPFDHSDSKSTSDFSGGVDGGFTVYQLHRTWSEIHPEDEYDGPQAAAXYPPGGARDIY	90
	orf29.ng	VHSPFDHSDSKSTSDFSGGVDGGFTVYQLHRTGSEIHPEDEYDGPQGGGYPPGGARDIY	162
15	orf29.pep	SYVVKGTSTKTKTSIVPQAFPSDRWLEENAGAASG	125
	orf29.ng	SYHKGSTSTKTKINTVQAFPSDRWLKENAGAASGFLSRADEAGKLIWENDPDKNWRNR	222

The complete length ORF29ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 169> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 170>:

20	1	MNLPQKFM LFAAAISLLO	IPISHANGLD	ARLRDDMQAK	HYEPGGKYHL
	51	FGNARGSVKN RVCAVQTFDA	TAVGPILEIT	HERTFGEVGI	GYETHFSHGHE
25	101	HEVHSPFDNHS	DSKSTSDFSG	GVDGGFTVYQ	LHRTGSEIHP
	151	GYPPGGARD	IYSYHIKGT	TKTKINTVVPQ	AFPSDRWLKE
30	201	RADEAGKLIW	ENDPDKNWR	NRMDDIRGIV	QGAVNPLFTG
	251	DSAVSPVTYA	AARKTLQGIH	NLGNLSPEAQ	LAAATLQDS
35	301	ARQWADAHNP	ITATAQTALA	VTEAATTVWG	GKKVELNPAK
	351	KFAARHMCTV	DGEMAGGNPK	LESKNTVTTN	NFFENTGYTE
40	401	YHGFQPSVDA	FSENGTVIQT	VGGDNIVRHK	LYIPGSYKKG
	451	DGKINHRFLV	PNQQLPEK*		DGNFEYIREA

In a second experiment, the following DNA sequence <SEQ ID 171> was identified:

30	1	atgAATTTCG	CTATTCAAAA	ATTTCATGATG	ctgttggcAg	cggcaatatc
	51	gatgctGCat	ATCCCCATTA	GTCATCGGAA	CGGTTGGAT	GCOCGTTTCG
35	101	GOGATGATAT	GCAGGCAAAA	CACACGGAAC	CGGTTGGCAA	ATACCATCTG
	151	TTTGGAATG	CTCGCGGCAG	TGTTAAAAAT	CGGTTTGGCG	CGTCCCAAAAC
40	201	ATTTGATGCA	ACTGCGGTG	GCCCCATAC	GCCATTACCA	CACGACCGGA
	251	CAGGATTGGA	AGGTGTTATC	GGCTATGAAA	CCCATTTTTC	AGGACACGGA
45	301	CACGAAGTAC	ACAGTCCGTT	CGATATACAT	GATTCAAAA	GCACCTCTGA
	351	TTTCAGCGGC	GGCTAGACGG	CGGTTTTCAC	CGTTTACCAA	CTTCATCGGA
50	401	CAGGTCGCGA	AATACATCCC	CGACGCGGAT	ATACGCGGCG	TCAAGCGCGC
	451	GGTATTCCGG	AACCAACAAG	GGCAAGGGAT	ATATACAGCT	ACCATATCAA
55	501	AGGAACCTCA	ACCAAAACAA	AGATAAACAC	TGTTCCGCAA	GCCCCTTTTT
	551	CAGACCGCTG	GCTAAAGAAA	AATGCCGGTG	CGGTTCCCGG	TTTTCTCAGC
60	601	CGTGCGGATG	AAGCAGGAAA	ACTGATATTGG	GAAAACGACC	CCGATAAAAA
	651	TGCGCGGGCT	AACCGTATGG	ATGATATTGCG	CGGCATCGTC	CAGGTGCGGG
65	701	TTAATCCTTT	TTTAACGGGT	TTTCAAGGGG	TAGGGATTGG	GGCAATTACA
	751	GACAGTGGCG	TAAAGCCGGT	CACAGATACA	CGCGCTCAGC	AGACTCTACA
70	801	AGGTATTAAAT	GATTTAGGAA	ATTTAAGTCC	GGAGACACAA	CTTGCAGCGC
	851	CGAGCCTATT	ACAGGACAGT	GCCTTTGCGG	TAAAGACCGG	CATCAATTCC
75	901	GCCAGACAAT	GGGCTGATGC	CCATCCGAAT	ATAACAGCAA	CAGCCCAAAAC
	951	TGCCCTTGCC	GTAGCAGAGG	CGCAGGCTAC	GTTTGGGCGC	GGTAAAAAAG
80	1001	TAAAGCTTAA	CCGAGCAAAA	TGGGATTGGG	TTAAAAATAC	CGGCTATAAA
	1051	AGACCTGCTG	CCGCCCATAT	CGACAGTGTA	GATGGGGAGA	TGGCAGGGGG
85	1101	GAATAGACCG	CCTAAATCTA	TACGTGCGGA	AGCAAAAGCT	AAATGCTGGA
	1151	CCTATCCTTA	GTTCGTTBAT	CACGTAAATG	ATCAAAACAT	AAATTAACAT
90	1201	CGCGCTCAAG	ATCCCAAGATT	GAGTCTAGCT	ATTCAATGAG	GTAATAAAAA
	1251	TTTTCCAATA	GGAAGCTGCA	CTTATGAAGA	GGCAGATAGA	CTAGTAAAAA
95	1301	TTTGGGTTGG	TAGAGGTGCA	AGACAAACTA	GTGGAGCGCG	ATGGTTTAAGT
	1351	AGAGATGGCA	CTCGACAATA	TCCGCCACCA	ACAGAAAAAA	AATCAACAATT
100	1401	TGCACTACTA	GGTATTCAAG	CAAAATTTGA	AACTTATACT	ATTGATTCAA
	1451	ATGAAAAAAG	AAATAAAAAT	AAAATGGAC	ATTAAATAT	TAGGTAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 172; ORF29ng-1>:

60	1	MNLPQKFM LFAAAISMLH	IPISHANGLD	ARLRDDMQAK	HYEPGGKYHL
	51	FGNARGSVKN RVCAVQTFDA	TAVGPILEIT	HERTFGEVGI	GYETHFSHGHE


```

1 ATGAAAAAAC AAATCACCGC AGCCGTAATG ATGCTGTCTA TGATTGCCCC
51 CGCAATGGCA AACGGCTTGG ACAATCAGGC ATTTGAAGAC CAAATGTTCC
101 ACAACGGGGC AGATGCACCG ATGCAG...

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 174; ORF30>:

```

5 1 MKKQITAAVM MLSMIAPAMA NGLDNQAFED QMFHTRADAP MQ..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 175>:

```

1 ATGAAAAAAC AAATCACCGC AGCCGTAATG ATGCTGTCTA TGATTGCCCC
51 CGCAATGGCA AACGGCTTGG ACAATCAGGC ATTTGAAGAC CAAATGTTCC
101 ACAACGGGGC AGATGCACCG ATGCAGTTGG CGGAGCTTTC TCAAAAGGAG
151 ATGAAGGAGA CAGAGGGGGC GTTCTTCCA TTGGCTATCT TGGGTGGTGC
201 TGCCATTGGT ATGTGGACAC AGCATGGTTT TAGTTATGCA ACGACAGGCA
251 GACCACTTTC TGTTAGAGAT GTTGCTATTG CTGGCGGATT AGGCGCAATT
301 CCTGGTGGTG TAGGCGCGCG AGGAAAGGTT GTTCTCTTTC CTAATATGGA
351 ACGTAGAGAT AAAATCGGCA ATAATATGCG GATAGCCOCT TTCGGTAATA
15 401 GAACAGGTCA TCCTATTGGA AAATTTCCCC ATTATCATCG TCGAGTTACG
451 GATAATACGG GCAAGACTTT GCCTGGACAG GGAATTTGGT GTCATGCCCC
501 TTGGGAATCA AAATCTACGG ACAGATCATG GAAAAACCGC TTCTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 176; ORF30-1>:

```

20 1 MKKQITAAVM MLSMIAPAMA NGLDNQAFED QVHTRADAP MQLAELSQKE
51 MKETEGAFLE LAILGGAAIG MWQHGFSYA TTGRPASVRD VAIAAGLGAI
101 PGVGAAGKV VSFAYGRIE KIGNNMRIAP FGNRTGHPIG KFPYHRRVVT
151 DNTGKTLPGQ GIGRHRFWES KSTDRSWKNR F*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

25 ORF30 shows 97.6% identity over a 42aa overlap with an ORF (ORF30a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

10 20 30 40
orf30.pep MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQMFHTRADAPMQ
30 orf30a MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQVHTRADAPMQLAELSQKEMKXTXGAFLP
10 20 30 40 50 60
orf30a LXILGGAAIGMWQHGFSYATTTGRPASVRDVAIAGGLGAI PGXVGAAGKVVSFAKYGREI
70 80 90 100 110 120

```

35 The complete length ORF30a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 177> is:

```

1 ATGAAAAAAC AAATCACCGC AGCCGTAATG ATGCTGTCTA TGATTGCCCC
51 CGCAATGGCA AACGGCTTGG ACAATCAGGC ATTTGAAGAC CAAATGTTCC
101 ACAACGGGGC AGATGCACCG ATGCAGTTGG CGGAGCTTTC TCAAAAGGAG
40 151 ATGAAGGANA CAGNAGGGGGC GTTCTTCCA TTGGNATATCT TGGGTGGTGC
201 TGCCATTGGT ATGTGGACAC AGCATGGTTT TAGTTATGCA ACGACAGGCA
251 GACCACTTTC TGTTAGAGAT GTTGCTATTG CTGGCGGATT AGGCGCAATT
301 CCTGGTGGTG TAGGCGCGCG AGGAAAGGTT GTTCTCTTTC CTAATATGGA
351 ACGTAGAGAT AAAATCGGCA ATAATATGCG GATAGCCOCT TTCGGTAATA
401 GAACAGGTCA TCCTATTGNN AAATTTCCCC ATTATCATCG TCGAGTTACG
45 451 GATAATACGG GCAAGACTTT GCCTGGACAG GGAATTTGGT GTCATGCCCC
501 TTGGGAATCA AAATCTACGG ACAGATCATG GAAAAACCGC TTCTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 178>:

```

50 1 MKKQITAAVM MLSMIAPAMA NGLDNQAFED QVHTRADAP MQLAELSQKE
51 MKXTXGAFLP LXILGGAAIG MWQHGFSYA TTGRPASVRD VAIAAGLGAI
101 PGXVGAAGKV VSFAYGRIE KIGNNMRIAP FGNRTGHPIG KFPYHRRVVT
151 DNTGKTLPGQ GIGRHRFWES KSTDRSWKNR F*

```

ORF30a and ORF30-1 show 97.8% identity in 181 aa overlap:

```

orf30a.pep MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQVHTRADAPMQLAELSQKEMKXTXGAFLP 60

```

	orf30-1	KKKQITAAVMNLSMIAFAMANGLDNQAFEDQVFRHTRADPMQLAELSQKEMKETEGAFLP	60
5	orf30a.pep	LXLGLGAAIGMWTQHGFSYATTGRPASVRDVAIAGGLGAI PGXVGAGKVVSYFARYGREI	120
	orf30-1	LAILGLGAAIGMWTQHGFSYATTGRPASVRDVAIAGGLGAI PGXVGAGKVVSYFARYGREI	120
	orf30a.pep	KIGNNMRIAPFGNRTGHPICKFPHYHRRVTDNTGKTLPGQIGRHRPWESKSTDRSWKNR	180
10	orf30-1	KIGNNMRIAPFGNRTGHPICKFPHYHRRVTDNTGKTLPGQIGRHRPWESKSTDRSWKNR	180
	orf30a.pep	FX	
	orf30-1	FX	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF30 shows 97.6% identity over a 42aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF30.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

[illegible]

The complete length ORF30ng nucleotide sequence <SEO ID 179> is

25 1 ATGTAAGAAAAC AAATACACGCC AGCCGTAATG ATGCTGTGAC TGATCGCCCC
51 CGCAATGAGTA AACCAGATTTG ACCTTAAGAC CAAGTGTTCG CAGTGTTCCT
101 ACACGCGCGGC AGATGTCGCCG ATTCAGGTTTCG CGGAGCATTC TCAGAAGGAG
151 ATGAAGAGAGA TCAGAAGGCGC TTTTCTTCCA TTGGCTATCT TGGTGTGTGC
201 TGGCATTTGT ATGTGACAC AGCATGTTTCT TACGTATGCA ACAGACAGGCA
251 CACCACGCTT TGTTAGAGAT GTGTGTGCGC GATTAGCGGT AATTCCTGT
30 301 GATGTAGGTC TCAGGAGAAA GGTGTGTGCT TTGTGCTATC ATGAGCATGT
351 GATTAATATC GGCATGATA TCCGAGATGC CCGTTCGGT AATGACGAC
401 GGTATATGAT CAGTGAATGT CAGTGAATGT CAGTGAATGT CAGTGAATGT
451 ACAGCGAAGA CTTTGCGTGC ACAGCGAAT CCCTGTCTAT GCCTTGGGA
501 ATCAAATATC ACGGACGAGT CAGGAAAAA GGGTCTCTAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 180>:

35 1 MKKQITAAVM MLSMIAPAMA NGLDNQAFED QVFHTRADAP MQLAELSQKE
51 MKETEGAFLP LAILGGAIG MMTQHGFSYA TTERPASVRD VAGGLGAIPG
101 DVGAGAGVGS FAKYGREIKI GNNMRTIAPFG NRTGHPIGKF PHYHRRVTDN
151 TGTLPGLGVI GRHRPEWSKS TRDSWKNF*

ORF30ng and ORF30-1 show 98.3% identity in 181 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
40	orf30ng.pep	MKKQITAAV	MMLSMIA	PAMANG	LDNQAF	EDQVFH	TRADAPMQLAELS
	orf30-1	MKKQITAAV	MMLSMIA	PAMANG	LDNQAF	EDQVFH	TRADAPMQLAELS
45	orf30ng.pep	LAILGGAA	IGMWTQ	HGFSYAT	TGRPAS	VRDVA--	GGLGAI
	orf30-1	LAILGGAA	IGMWTQ	HGFSYAT	TGRPAS	VRDVA--	GGLGAI
50	orf30ng.pep	KIGNNMRI	APFGNRT	GHP	IGKGF	PHYHRR	VTNTGKT
	orf30-1	KIGNNMRI	APFGNRT	GHP	IGKGF	PHYHRR	VTNTGKT
55	orf30ng.pep	LAILGGAA	IGMWTQ	HGFSYAT	TGRPAS	VRDVA--	GGLGAI
	orf30-1	LAILGGAA	IGMWTQ	HGFSYAT	TGRPAS	VRDVA--	GGLGAI
60	orf30ng.pep	KIGNNMRI	APFGNRT	GHP	IGKGF	PHYHRR	VTNTGKT
	orf30-1	KIGNNMRI	APFGNRT	GHP	IGKGF	PHYHRR	VTNTGKT

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 22

- 5 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 181>:

```

1 ATGAATAAAA CTCTCTATCG TGTAAATTTTC AACCGCAAAAC GTGGGGCTGT
51 GGTAGCCGTT GCTGAAACTA CCAAGCGCGA AGGTAAAGC TGTGCGGATA
101 GTGATTGAGG CAGCGCTCAT GTGAAATCTG TTCTTTTGG TACTACTCAT
151 GCACCTGTTT GTG.CGTtAc AATATCTTCT TCCTTTTCTT TATTGGGCTT
201 TTCTTTATGT TTGGCTGTAG GtaccGgYCAA TATTGCTTTT GATGATGGCA
251 TT..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 182; ORF31>:

```

1 MNKTLRVIF NRKRGAVXAV AETTKREGKS CADSDSGSAH VKSVFPGTTH
51 APVCXVTNIF SFSLLGFSLC LAVGTXNIAF ADGI..

```

- 15 Further work revealed a further partial nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 183>:

```

1 ATGAATAAAA CTCTCTATCG TGTAAATTTTC AACCGCAAAAC GTGGGGCTGT
51 GGTAGCCGTT GCTGAAACTA CCAAGCGCGA AGGTAAAGC TGTGCGGATA
101 GTGATTGAGG CAGCGCTCAT GTGAAATCTG TTCTTTTGG TACTACTCAT
151 GCACCTGTTT GTGCTTCMAA TATCTTTTCT TTTCTTTTAT TGGGCTTTTC
201 TTTATGTTTG GCTGTAGGTA CGGCCAATAT TGCTTTTGT GATGGCATT..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 184; ORF31-1>:

```

1 MNKTLRVIF NRKRGAVXAV AETTKREGKS CADSDSGSAH VKSVFPGTTH
51 APVCRSNIFS FSLGFSLCL AVGTANIAFA DGI..

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

- 25 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF31 shows 76.2% identity over a 84aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF31.ng) from *N.gonorrhoeae*:

```

orff31.pep MNKTLRVIFNRKRGAVXAVAETTKREGKSCADSDSGSAHVKSVPFGTTHAPVCXVTNIF 60
|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||: 60
30 orff31ng MNKTLRVIFNRKRGAVXAVAETTKREGKSCADSGSGSVVKSVSFIPTH-----SKAF 54
|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||: 54
orff31.pep SFSLLGFSLCLAVGTXNIAFADGI 84
|||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||: 84
orff31ng CFSALGFSLCLALGTVNIAFADGIITDKAAPKTQATILQNGIPQVNIQTPTSAGVSF 114

```

- 35 The complete length ORF31ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 185> is:

```

1 ATGAACAAAA CCTCTATCG TGTGATTTTC AACCGCAAAAC GCGGTGCTGT
51 GGTAGTGTGTT GCGGAAACCA CCAAGCGCGA AGGTAAAGC TGTGCGGATA
101 GTGGTTGCGG CAGCGTTTAT GTGAAATCCG TTCTTTTCAT TCCTACTCAT
151 TCCAAAGCCT TTGTTTTTC TGCAATTAGCG TTCTTTTAT GTTTGGCTTT
40 201 GGGTACGGTC AATATTGCTT TTGCTGACGG CATTATTACT GATAAAGCTG
251 CTCTAAACCC CCAACAGCC AGGATCTGCG AAACAGGTaa cGGCATACCG
301 CAGTCATATA TTCAAAGCCC TACTTCCGCA GGGTCTTCTG TTATCAATA
351 TGCCCACTTT GATGTGGGTA ATCGCGGGCG GATTTTAAAC AACAGTCGCA
401 GCAACACCCA AACACAGCTA GCGGTGTGGA TTCAAGGCAA TCCTTGGTGT
45 451 ACRAAGGGCG RAGCACGTGT GGTGTAAAC CAATACACA CGAGCATCC
501 TTCACAACCTG AATGGCTATA TTGAAGTGGG TGAACGACGT GCAGAACTCC
551 TTATTGCGCA TCCGCGAGGG ATTGCACTCA ATGGTGGTGG TTTTATCAT
601 GCTTCCCGTG CCACTTTTAC GACAGGCCAA CCGCAATATC AAGCAGGAGA
651 CTTTAGCGCG TTTAAGATAA GGCAAGGCAA TGCTGTAATC GCGGACACG

```


151 GCGCTTTGCC CTGATTGGCC CGATGTTCCC TGCGTTCATC AGGATATTCA
 201 TGTCCGCACT TGGCATTCGG ATGGGCGAGA TATGTATACC GCGCGTGTTC
 251 CGCATGTGGT CATCSAAACT TTTCGCTTGG ACCTGCCGGA AAATGTGCTG
 301 CACATTATCC GCGGACACAA GCGCTTTGG CTGAATTTGAG
 351 CCGGGAGGAA AGCAATGARA GCGTCATCT GTAGCCTTCG CGCGAGGAGG
 5 401 GTGTTCAA AAATATTTTGG TTTATGGGTT TCAGCGAAAA AAGCGCGGGG
 451 TTGATACGCG AACGTGATTA CTGCGAAGCC GTCCGTTTCG ATACTGAAGC
 501 CCTGCGAGAG CGGTGATGTC TGCCGGA AAAACGCTCC GAATGGCTGC
 551 TTTTCGCTA TCGGAGCGAT GTTTGGGCAA AGTGGCTGGA AATGTGGCGA
 10 601 CAGGCAAGCA GCCCGATGAC ACTGTTGCTG GCGGGAGCGC AAATCATCGA
 651 CAGCCTCAAA CAAGCGGGCG TTATTCGCGA AGATGCCCTG CAAAACGAGC
 701 GCGATGTTTT TCAGACGGCA TCCGTCGCGC TCGTCAAAAT CCGTTTCTGT
 751 CGCAACAGG ACTTCGACCA ACTGCTGCAC CTTCGCGACT GCGCGTTCAT
 801 CCGGCGGAA GACAGTTTCG TGCGGCGCCA GCTTCGCGGC AAACCCCTCT
 15 851 TTTGGCACAT CTACCGGCAA GACGAGAATG TCCATCTCGA CAAATCCAC
 901 GCGTTTGGG ATAAGGCACA CGGTTTCTAC ACGCCGGA AAAACGTCGCG
 951 ACACGCGCGT CTTTGGGAGC ACGTCAAGCG CGGAGAGGCT TTATCGGC AA
 1001 CACAAAGCCT CGAATGTGGT CAACCCCTGC AACACATCA AAAACGCTG
 1051 CGCAAGGCG CGGAGGATTG GAGCGGTTAT CTTTTCGCGC AGCGCTCAGC
 20 1101 TCTGAAAA CTGCTGCTCT TGTGTTCAA GCATCAAAA ATACGCTAG

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 190; ORF32-1>:

1 MNTPPFVCWI FCKVIDNFGD IGVSWRLARV LHRELGWQVH LNTDDVSALR
 51 ALCPDLPDVP CVHQDIHVRT WHSDAADIDT APVDPVVIET FACDLPENVL
 101 HIIRRHKPLN LNWWEYLSAE SNERLHLMPS PQEGVQRYFM FMGFSKSGSG
 25 151 LIRERDYCEA VRFDTEALRE RLMLPEKNAS EWLLGVRSD VWAKWLEMR
 201 QAGSPMTLLL AGTQIILSLK QSGVIPQDAL QNDGDVDFQTA SVRLVKIPFV
 251 PQDDFDQLLH LADCAVIRGE DSFVRAQLAG KPFFWHLYPQ DENVHLDKLH
 301 AFWDKAHGFY TPETVSABRR LSDDLNGGEE LSATQRLCEW QTLQOHQNGW
 351 RGAEDWSRY LFGQPSAPEK LAAFVSKHCK IR*W

30 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF32 shows 93.8% identity over a 81aa overlap with an ORF (ORF32a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

35 orf32.pep MNTPPFVCWIFCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARVLHRELGWQVH LNTDDVSALRALCPDLPDVP
 orf32a MNTPPFSAGVFCVKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARVLHRELGWQVH LNTDDVSALRALCPDLPDVP
 40 orf32.pep CVHQDIHVRTWHSDAADIDTA
 orf32a CVHQDIHVRTWHSDAADIDTAPVDDVVIETFACDLPENVLHRIIRRHKPLWLXWEYLSAEX

45 The complete length ORF32a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 191> is:

1 ATGAATACTC CTCCTTTTTC TGCTGGANTT TTTTGCAGG TCATCGACAA
 51 TTTGCGGACG ATCGCGGTTT CGTGGCGGCT TGCCCGTGTT TTGCACCGCG
 101 AACTCGGTTG CAGGTGTCAT TTGCGACAGG ACGATGTGTC GCGCTTGCGT
 151 GCGCTTGGCC CGATTTCGCT GCAATTCMC TGCGTTCATC AGGATATTCA
 201 TCTCCGCACT TGGCATTCG ATGCGGCGA TATTGATACC GCGCTCTTTC
 50 251 NCGATGTGCT CATCGAAACT TTTGCTTGGC ACGTCCCGGA AAATGTGCTG
 301 CACATCATCC GCGGACACAA GCGCTTTGG CTGAANTGGG AATATTTGAG
 351 CGCGGAGGAN AGCAATGAAA GGCTGCACNT GATGCTTTCG CGCAGGAGA
 401 GTGTTCAAAA ATANTTTGG TTTATGGGTT TCAGCGAANN NAGCGCGGGA
 55 451 CTGATACGCG AACGCGATTA CTGCGAAGCC GTCCGTTTCG ATAGCGGAGC
 501 CTGCGCAAG AGGCTGATGC TTCCGAAAA AAAACNCCC GAATGGCTGC
 551 TTTTCGCTA TCGGAGCGAT GTTTGGGCAA AGTGGCTGGA AATGTGGCGA
 601 CAGGCAAGCA GTCGCTTGAC ACTTTTGTCT GCGNGGGCGC ANATTAATCGA
 651 CAGCTCTCAA CAAAACGCGC TTATTCGCGA AGATGCCCTG CAAAACGAGC
 701 GCGATGTTT TCAGACGCGA TCCGTCGCGC TCGTCAAAAT CCGTTTCTGT
 60 751 CGCAACAGG ACTTCGACAA ACTGCTGCAC CTTCGCGACT GCGCGCTCAT

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801 CCGGCGCGAA GACAGTTTCG TCGCGCGCCA GCTTCGCGGC AAACCTCTCT
 851 TTGCGCATAT CTACCCGCAA GATGAGATG TCCATCTCGA CAAATCCAC
 901 GCCTTTTGGG ATRAGGACCA CGGTTTCTAC AGCCCGGAAA CCGCATCGGC
 951 ACACCGCCGC CTTTCAGACG ACCTCAACGG CGGAGAGGCT TTATCCGCAA
 1001 CACAACGCTT CGAATGTTGG CAAATCTCTG ACACACATCA AAACGGCTGG
 1051 CGGCAAGCGG CGGAGGATTG GAGCCGTAT CTTTTGGGC AGCCTTCGCG
 1101 ATCCGAAAAA CTCGCCCTT TGTGTTCAA GCATCAAAAA ATACGCTAG

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 192>:

1 MNTPPFSAGX FCKVIDNFGD IGVSWRLARV LHRELGWQVH LWTDDVSALR
 51 ALCPDLPDVX CVHQDIHVRT WHSDAADIDT APVXDVIET FACDLPENVL
 101 HIIRRHKPLW LXWEYLSAEX SNERLHXMPS PQESVXKXFW FMGFSEXS GG
 151 LIRERDYCEA VRFDGSGALRK RLMLPEKNXP EWLIFGYRSD VWAKWLEMMR
 201 QAGSPILLLL AGAXIIDSLK QNGVIPQDAL QNDGDVFQTA SVRLVKIPFV
 251 PQQDFDKLLH LADCAVIRGE DSFVRAQLAG KPFFWHIYPO DENVHLDKLH
 301 AFWDKAHGFY TPETASAHRR LSDDLNGGEA LSATQRLCQW QILQQHONGW
 351 RGAEDWSRY LFGQPSASEK LAAFVSKHQK IR*

ORF32a and ORF32-1 show 93.2% identity in 382 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
20	orf32-1.pep	MNTPPFCWIFCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARV	LHRELGWQVH	LWTDDVSALR	ALCPDLPDVX		
	orf32a	MNTPPFSAGX	FCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARV	LHRELGWQVH	LWTDDVSALR	ALCPDLPDVX	
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
25	orf32-1.pep	CVHQDIHVRT	WHSDAADIDT	APVXDVIET	FACDLPENVL	HIIRRHKPLW	LXWEYLSAEE
	orf32a	CVHQDIHVRT	WHSDAADIDT	APVXDVIET	FACDLPENVL	HIIRRHKPLW	LXWEYLSAEX
		70	80	90	100	110	120
30	orf32-1.pep	SNERLHLMPS	POEGVORY	FWFMGFSEK	SGGLIRERDY	CEAVRFDTE	ALRRLMLPEKNAS
	orf32a	SNERLHXMPS	PQESVXKXFW	FMGFSEKSGGLIRERDY	CEAVRFDGSGALR	RRLMLPEKNXP	
		130	140	150	160	170	180
35	orf32-1.pep	EWLIFGYRSD	VWAKWLEMMR	QAGSPMTLL	LAGTQI	IDSLSK	QNGVIPQDALQNDGDVFQTA
	orf32a	EWLIFGYRSD	VWAKWLEMMR	QAGSPMTLL	LAGAXIIDSLK	QNGVIPQDALQNDGDVFQTA	
		190	200	210	220	230	240
40	orf32-1.pep	SVRLVKIPFV	PQQDFDKLLH	LADCAVIRGEDS	FSVRAQLAG	KPFFWHIYPO	DENVHLDKLH
	orf32a	SVRLVKIPFV	PQQDFDKLLH	LADCAVIRGEDS	FSVRAQLAG	KPFFWHIYPO	DENVHLDKLH
		250	260	270	280	290	300
45	orf32-1.pep	AFWDKAHGFY	TPETASAHRR	LSDDLNGGEALS	ATORLECQW	QILQQHONGW	RGAEDWSRY
	orf32a	AFWDKAHGFY	TPETASAHRR	LSDDLNGGEALS	ATORLECQW	QILQQHONGW	RGAEDWSRY
		310	320	330	340	350	360
50	orf32-1.pep	LFGQPSA	PEKLA	AAFVSKHQK	IRX		
	orf32a	LFGQPSA	SEKLA	AAFVSKHQK	IRX		
		370	380				

60 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF32 shows 95.1% identity over a 82aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF32.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

orf32.pep	MNTPPF-VCWIFCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARV	LHRELGWQVH	LWTDDVSALR	ALCPDLP	57

	orf32-1.pep	ESNERLHLMPSQPEGVQKVFWMGFMSEKSGGLIRERDYCEAVRFDTEALRERLMLPEKNA	
	orf32ng-1	ESNERLHLMPSQPEGVQKVFWMGFMSEKSGGLIRERDYCEAVRFDTEALRERLMLPEKNA	
5		130 140 150 160 170 180	
	orf32-1.pep	180 190 200 210 220 230 239	
	orf32ng-1	180 190 200 210 220 230 240	
10		240 250 260 270 280 290 299	
	orf32-1.pep	240 250 260 270 280 290 300	
15		250 260 270 280 290 300	
	orf32ng-1	250 260 270 280 290 300	
20		300 310 320 330 340 350 359	
	orf32-1.pep	300 310 320 330 340 350 360	
	orf32ng-1	300 310 320 330 340 350 360	
25		360 370 380	
	orf32-1.pep	360 370 380	
	orf32ng-1	360 370 380	

- 30 On this basis, including the RGD sequence in the gonococcal protein, characteristic of adhesins, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

- ORF32-1 (42kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 35 7A shows the results of affinity purification of the His-fusion protein, and Figure 7B shows the results of expression of the GST-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified His-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA, giving a positive result. These experiments confirm that ORF32-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 24

- 40 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 197>:

```

1  ..TTGTTCCTGC GTGTNAAAGT GGGCGTTTT TTCAGCAGTC CGGCGACGTC
51 GTTTCGGGNC AAGACCCCTG TAAATCAGCG CGTGTTCGG CTGATNCGG
101 ACGAGTGGCG GCA.ACTTCG GTACGTGGA AAATAGNCGC AACCTCGCAC
151 AGCCTGTGGC TCTGCACGCT GCTCGGAATG CTGGTTCGG TAITGTTGCT
45 201 GCTTTGTGTC CGGCAATATA CGTTCAACTG GGAMGACAG CTGTTGAGCA
251 ATGCCGCTTC GSTACGCGCG GTGGAATGT TGGCATGGCT GCGCTCGAAA
301 CTCGGTTTCC CTGTCCCGGA TCGCGGTCG GTCATCGAAG GCGCTCTGAA
351 CGGCAATATT GCGATGCGC GGGCTTGTC GGGGCTGCTG GTCGNCAGTA
401 TCGCTGCTA NGGCATCCTG CCGCGCTG..

```

- 50 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 198; ORF33>:

```

1  ..LFLRVKVGFR FSSPATWFRX KDFVNQAVLR LYXDEWRXTS VRWKIXATSH
51 SLWLCTLLGM LVSVLLLLLV RQFTNWEST LLNRAASVRA VEMLAWLPSC
101 LGFFVPDARS VIEGRLLNGNI ADARAWGGLL VKSIACXGIL PRL..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 199>:

```

1  A*GTTGAATC CATCCGAAA ACTGGTTGAG CTGGTCCGTA TTTTGGACGA
51 AGGCGGTTTT ATTTTCAGCG GCGATCCCGT ACAGGCGACG GAGGCTTTGC
101 GCGCGGTGGA CGGCAGTACG GAGGAAAAAA TCATCGSTGC GCGCGAGATG
151 A*TGACAGGA ACCGTATGCT GCGGGAGACG TTGGAACGTG TCGCTGCGGG
201 GTCGTTCTGG TTGTGGGTGG GTTGGCGGAC GTTTCGATT TTTACCGGTT
251 TTTCACTCAC TTATCTCTTA ATGGACAATC AGGGTCTGAA TTCTTTTTTG
301 GTTTTGGCGG GCGGTGTTGG CATGAATACG CTGATGCTGG CAGTATGGTT
351 GGCAGCTTGG TTCTGCTGCG TGAAGTGGG GCGTTTTTTC AGGACGTCGG
401 CGACGCTGTT TCGGGGCAAA GACCTGTGAA ATCAGCGGCT GTTGGCGCTG
451 TATCGGACG AGTGGCGGCA ACCTTCGGTA CGTTGAAAA TAGGCGCAAC
501 GT*GCACAGC CTGTGGCTCT GCACGCTGCT CGGATGCTG GTGTCGATAT
551 TGGTGTCTGCT TTGTGTGCGG CAATATACGT TCAACTGGGA AAGCACGCTG
601 TTGAGCAATG CCGCTTCGGT ACGCCGCGTG GAAATGTTGG CATGCTGCC
651 GT*CGAACTC GGTTCCTCGT TCCCGCATGC GCGGGCGGTC ATCGAAGGCC
701 GTCTGAACGG CAATATTGCC GATGCGCGGG CTGTTGTCGG GCTGCTGGTC
751 GGCAGTATCG CTTGCTACGG CATCTGCGCG CGCCTGCTGG CTTGGGTAGT
801 GT*GFAAATC CTTTGTAAAA CAAGCGAAAA CGGATTTGAT TTGGAAGACG
851 CCTATTATCA GCGCGTTCAT CGCCGCTGCG AGAACMAAT CACGATGCG
901 GATACGCGTC GGGAAACCGT GTCCGCGGTT TCACGCAAAA TCATCTTGAA
951 CGATGCGCGC AATATGCGCG TCAATGCTGA GACCGAGTGG CAGGACGCGG
1001 AATGTTTCGA GGCAGGCGTG GCGCAGGAAT GGCTGGATTA GGGCGTTGCC
1051 ACCAATCGGG AACAGGTTGC CGCGCTGGAG ACAGAGCTGA AGCAGAAACC
1101 GCGCGCACTG CTTATCGGCG TCGCGGCCCA AACTGTCGCG GACCGCGGGG
1151 TGTGCGGCGA GATTGTCGCA CTCTCGAAG CGCGCGGAGG CGCGCGGTTG
1201 GTGCGCTTT TGCGCGACA GGGGCTTCA GACGACTTT CGGAAAGCT
1251 GGACATTCG CTTAAGCGCG TGCGCAATG CGCGCGGCTG TGGCTTGAGC
1301 CTGACAGGCG GCGCGAGGAA GGGCGTTTGA AAGACCAATA A

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 200; ORF33-1>:

```

1  MLNPSRKLVE LVRILDEGGF IFSGDPVQAT EALRNVDSGT EEKIIIRAE
51 IDNRMLRET LERVAGSFN LWVVAATFAE FTGFSVYLL MDNQNLNFFL
101 VLAVLGMNT LMLAVLAML FLRVKVRGFF SSPATWFRGK DPNVQAVLR
151 YADEWRQPSV RWKIGATSHS LWLCTLLGML VSVLLLLLVR QYTNWESTL
201 LSNAASVRV EMLAWLPKIL GFVFPDARAV TEGRLNGNTA DARAWSLGLV
251 GSIACYGILP RLLAWVWCKI LLKTSSEGLD LEKPYQAVI RRWQKITDA
301 DTRRETSAV SPKILNDAP KWAVMLETEM QDGEWFEGRL AQEWLDKGA
351 TNREQVALE TELKQKPAQL LIGVRAQTVF DRGVLRQIVR LSEAAQGGAV
401 VQLLAEGQLS DDLSEKLEHW RNALAEAGAA WLEFPDRAQE GLRKDQ*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

40 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF33 shows 90.9% identity over a 143aa overlap with an ORF (ORF33a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

45 orf33.pep          10      20      30
                      LFLRVKVRFFSSPATWFRKDPVNQAVLR
orf33a      90      100      110      120      130      140
LMNQGINFFIVLAGVXGMNTLMLAVLAMLFLRVKVRFFSSPATWFRKDPVNQAVLR

50 orf33.pep          40      50      60      70      80      90
                      LYKDEWRXTSVRWKIXATSHSLWCTLLGMLVSVLLLLLVVRQYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRA
orf33a      150      160      170      180      190      200
LYADEWRXPSVRWKIGATSHSLWCTLLGMLVSVLLLLLVVRQYTFNWESTLLGDSVRL

55 orf33.pep          100      110      120      130      140
                      VEMLAWLPKILGFVFPDARSVIEGRINGIADARAWSLGLVXSIXACGILPRL
orf33a      210      220      230      240      250      260
VEMLAWLPKILGFVFPDARAVIEGRINGIADARAWSLGLVGSIXACYGILPRLAWAVCK

60 orf33a      270      280      290      300      310      320
ILXSTSEGLDLEKXXXXXIRRWQNKITDADTRRETSAVSPKIVLNDAPKWAVMLETE

```

The complete length ORF33a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 201> is:

```

1  ATGTTGAATC CATCCCGAAA ACTGTTTGAG CTGGTCCGTA TTTTGAAGA
51  AGCGGCGCTTT ATTTTCAGCG GCGATCCCGT GCAGGCGGAC GAGGCTTTTC
101 GCGCGCTGGGA CCGGACGTACG GAGGAAAAAA TCATCCGTCG GCGGAAGATG
151 ATCGACAGGGA ACCGTATGCTC GCGGGAGACG TTGGAACGTT TCGGTCGGGG
201 GTCGTTCTGG TTTGTGGGTGG CCGCGGCGAC GTTTGCGGTT NTTACCGNTT
251 TTTCACTTAC TTATCTCTTA ATGGAACAAT AGGCTCTGAA TTTCTTTTTG
301 GTTTTSGCGG GGGTGNLTGGG CATGAATACG CTGATGCTGG CAGTATGGTT
351 GGCAATGTTG TCCTGTGCGG TGAAGATGGG GCGTTTTTTT AGCAGTCCGG
401 CGACGTGCTTT TCGGGGCAAA GACCCGTGCA ATCAGCGCGT GTTGCGGCTG
451 TATGCGGAGC AATGCGGCGN ACCTGCGATA CTTGGGAAAA TAGCGCAAC
501 GTGCGACAGC CTGTGCTCTC GCACGCTGCT CGGAATGCTG GTGCTGATAT
551 TGTGCTGCTC TTTGGTGGCG CAATATACGT TCAACTGGGA AAGCACGCTG
601 TTGGGCGAAT CGTCTTCGGT ACGGCTGGTG GAAATCTTGG CATGGCTGCC
651 TGCGAAACTG GGTTTTCCCG TGCTGATGCG GCGGGCGGTC ATCGAAGGTC
701 GTCTGAACGG CAATATTGCC GATGCGCGGG CTGTGTCGGG GCTGCTGGTC
751 GGCAGTATCG CCGTCTACCG CATCTCGCGC CGCCTCTGG CTTGGGCGGT
801 ATGCAAAATC CTTNTGNAAA CAAGCGAAAA CGGCTTGGAT TTGGAARAAC
851 NNNNNNTT NNGCNTCATC CGCGCGTGGC AGAAGAAAAT CACCGATGCG
901 GATACGCGTC GGGAAACCGT GTCCGCGGTT TCGCCGAAAA TCGTCTTGAA
951 CGATGCGCGC AATATGGCGG TCATGCTGGA GACCGAATGG CAGGACGGCG
1001 AATGGTTCGA GGGCAGGCTG GCGCAGGAAT GGCTGATAAA GGGCGTTGCC
1051 GCGAATCGGG AACAGGTTGC CGCGCTGGAG ACAGAGCTGA AGCAGAAACC
1101 GCGCGCAACTG CTTATGCGCG TSCGCGCCCA AACTGTGCCC GACCGCGCGC
1151 TTTTGGCGCA GATCGTCCGA CTTTGGGAAG CGGCGCAGGG CGGCGCGGTC
1201 GTGCANCTTT TGGCGGAAAC GGGGCTTTCA GACGACCTTT CGGAAAGCT
1251 GGAACATTCG CTTACGCGCG TGACGCAATG CCGCGCGCGT TGGCTGGAAC
1301 CCGACAGAGC GGGCGCAGAA GGCCTCTGTA AAACCAACGA CGGCACTTGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 202>:

```

30 1  MLNPSRKLVE LVRILEEGGF IFSGDPVQAT EALRRVDGST EEKIIIRAKM
51 1  IDRNRLRET LERVVAGSEFW LVAATAFAF XTXPSVTYLL MDNQLNFFEL
101 1  VLAGVXGNNT LMLAVLWAML FLRVKVGRRFF SSPATWFRGK DPNVQAVLRLL
151 1  YADEWRXFSV RWKIGATSHS LMLCTLLGML VSVLLLLLVLR QYTFNWESTL
201 1  LGDSSSVRLV EMLAWLPAKL GFVPDARAV IEGRINGNTA DARAWSGLLV
351 1  GSIAICYGILP RLLAWAVCKI LXXTSENGLD LEKXXXXXXI RRWQNKITDA
301 1  DTRRETQSAV SPKIVLNDAP KWAVMLETEW QDGEVFERGL AQEWLKDQVA
351 1  ANREQVAALQ TELKQPAQL LIGVRAQTVP DGVLRQIVR LSEAAQGGVA
401 1  VXLLAEQGLS DDLSEKLEHW RNALTECGAA WLEPDRAQGE GRLLNTORT*

```

ORF33a and ORF33-1 show 94.1% identity in 444 aa overlap:

```

40      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf33a.pep  MLNPSRKLVELVRILEEGGFIFSGDPVQATEALRRVDGSTEEKIIRAKMIDRNRLRET
          |||
orf33-1     MLNPSRKLVELVRILEGGFIFSGDPVQATEALRRVDGSTEEKIIRAEAMIDRNRLRET
          |||
          10      20      30      40      50      60

          70      80      90      100     110     120
orf33a.pep  LERVVAGSEFWLVAATAFAFXTXPSVTYLLMDNQLNFFELVLAGVXGNNTLMLAVLWAML
          |||
orf33-1     LERVVAGSEFWLVVAATFAFTGFSVTYLLMDNQLNFFELVLAGVXGNNTLMLAVLWAML
          |||
          70      80      90      100     110     120

          130     140     150     160     170     180
orf33a.pep  FLRVKVGRRFFSSPATWFRGKDPVNQAVLRLYADEWRXPSVRWKIGATSHSLWLCITLLGML
          |||
55  orf33-1   FLRVKVGRRFFSSPATWFRGKDPVNQAVLRLYADEWRQPSVRWKIGATSHSLWLCITLLGML
          |||
          130     140     150     160     170     180

          190     200     210     220     230     240
orf33a.pep  VSVLLLLLVRYQYTFNWESTLLGDSSSVRLVEMLAWLPAKLGFVPDARAVIEGRINGNTA
          |||
60  orf33-1   VSVLLLLLVRYQYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRVEMLAWLPSKLGFPVPDARAVIEGRINGNTA
          |||
          190     200     210     220     230     240

          250     260     270     280     290     300
65  orf33a.pep  DARAWSGLLVGSIAICYGILRLLAWAVCKILXXTSENGLDLEKXXXXXXIIRWQNKITDA
          |||

```

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	orf33-1	DARAWSGLLVGSACYGILPRLLAWVCKILLTKSENGLDLEKPYQAVIRRWQNKITDA					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
5	orf33a.pep	DTRRETVSASPKIIVLNDAPKWAVMLETEWQDGEWFEGRLAQEWLDKGVAANREQVAALE					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf33-1	DTRRETVSASPKIIVLNDAPKWAVMLETEWQDGEWFEGRLAQEWLDKGVAATNREQVAALE					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
10	orf33a.pep	TELKQKPAQLLIGVRAQTV PDRGVLRQIVRLSEAAQGGAVVXLLAEQGLSDDLSEKLEHW					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf33-1	TELKQKPAQLLIGVRAQTV PDRGVLRQIVRLSEAAQGGAVVQLLAEQGLSDDLSEKLEHW					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
15	orf33a.pep	RNALTECGAAWLEFDRAAQEGRLKTNDRTX					
		430	440	450			
20	orf33-1	RNALAECEGAAWLEFDRAAQEGRLKDQX					
		430	440				

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF33 shows 91.6% identity over a 143aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF33.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

25	orf33.pep	LFLRVKVGRRFFSSPATWFRKDPVNQAVLR						30
	orf33ng	LMDNGLNFFVLAVGLGMLNTLMLAVKLTFLRVKVGRRFFSSPATWFRKGKPVNQAVLR						100
30	orf33.pep	LYXDWRXTSVRWKIXATSHSLWCLTLLGMLVSVLLLLLVROYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRA						90
	orf33ng	LYADQWRQPSVRWKIGATAHS LWCCLTLLGMLVSVLLLLLVROYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRA						160
	orf33.pep	VEMLAWLPKSLGFFVPDARSVIEGRNLNGNIADARAWSGLLVXSIAKXGILPRL						143
35	orf33ng	VEMLAWLPKSLGFFVPDARAVIEGRNLNGNIADARAWSGLLVGSIVCYGILPRLAWVCK						220

An ORF33ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 203> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 204>:

40	1	MIDRDRMLRD TLERVRAGSF WLWVVVASMH FTAGSCTYL LMDNGLNFF					
		51	LVIAGVLGMN TMLAVWLAT LFLRVKVGRR FSSPATWFRG KGPVNQAVLR				
	101	LYADQWRQPS VRWKIGATAH SLWCLTLLG LVSLLLLLV ROYTFNWEST					
		151	LLSNAASVRA VEMLAWLPK LGFPVPDARA VIEGRNLNGNI ADARAWSGLL				
	201	VGSIVCYGIL PRLAWVCK ILKTSSENGL DLEKTYQAV IRRWQNKITD					
		251	ADTRRETYSVA VSPKIVLND PKWALMLETE WQDQGWFEGR LAQEWLDKGV				
45	301	AANREQVAAL ETELKQKFAQ LLIQVRAQTV PDRGVLRQIV RLSEAAQGGGA					
		351	VVQLAEQGL SDDLSEKLEH WRNALTECGA AWLEPDRVAQ EGRKLDQ*				

Further sequence analysis revealed the following DNA sequence <SEQ ID 205>:

50	1	ATGTTGaatC CATCCGaaAA ACTGgttgag ctGgTCCgtA Ttttgaataa					
		51	aggggggtTTT attttcagcg ggcattcctgt gcaggcgacg gagcctttcg				
	101	gcgcgctgga cggcAGTAGC GAggAaaaaa tcttcgctcg GGGCGAGAtg					
		151	atcgcACAGgg accgtatggt gcgggAcAcg TtggaacGTG TCGCTGCGgg				
	201	tgctgtTctgg TTATGggTGG TggtggCatc gATgATGttt aCCGCGSgAT					
		251	TTTCAGgeac ttatCctCTG ATGGAcaatC AGGgGcGAA TtCTTTATTA				
	301	GTTTggcgG GAGTgttgGg CAGGaatacG ctgATGCTGG CAGTATGgtt					
		351	gGCAAGCTG TTCCTCGCGG TGAAGTGGG ACGGTTTTC AGCAGCTCGG				
55	401	CGACGTGGTT TCGGGGCAAA GGCCCTGTAA ATCAAGCGGT GTTGGCGGTG					
		451	TATGCGGACC ACTGGCGGCA ACCTTCGGTA CGATGGAAAA TAGCGCAAC				
	501	GGCGCACAGC TTGTGGCTCT GCACGCTGCT CGGAATGCTG GTGTGGTATG					
		551	TGCTGCTGCT TTGTGGTGGG CAATATAGT TCAACTGGGA AAGCACGTAT				
	601	TTGAGCAATG CCGCTTCGGT ACGCGCGGTG GAAATGTTGG CATGGCTGCC					
		651	GTCGAACACT GGTTCCTCGT TCCCGATGC GCGGCGGTG ATCGAAGGTG				
60	701	GTCTGAACGG CAATATTGCC GATGCGCGGG CTTGTGCGGG GCTGCTGGT					
		751	GGCAGTATCG TCTGCTACGG CATCTGCGG CGCCTGTGG CTTGGGTAGT				

20

25

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orf33ng-1 RNALTECGAAWLEPDRVAQEGRLKDXK
430 440

Based on the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 25

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 207>:

```

10      1  ..CAGAAGAGTT  TGTGAGAAAT  TTCCTTATGG  GGTITGGGCG  GCSTGTTTTT
      51  CGGGGTGTCC  GGTCGTGTAT  GGTITTCITT  GGCGGTTTCT  TT.GAGTGGG
     101  CCTGTTTTTC  GGGTGTTCCT  TTTCCGGGTT  CGGGACGGGG  GAGCTTTGTG
     151  GGCAGTACGG  GGGTTCCTTT  GAGTGTGTTT  TCAGCTTGTT  TTCC.GGCGT
     201  CGTCCGGCTG  CCTGTCGGTT  TGAGCTGTGT  CGGCAGGTTG  CG..GTTTGA
     251  CCGCGTTTTT  CTTGGGTGGG  CAGGGGAGAC  TCATTCTCCT  GCOCGTTTGG
     301  TCTGTCCGCT  CGGCTGTGCG  GGGTTCGGAT  GAGGCGCGCT  GGTGTGTGTC
     351  GGGTGGGCGG  GCATCTTGTT  CCGACTACGC  CGTTTGGCAG  CCAGAATTTC
     401  GTTTCGCGGG  GSCGTGCGGT  GTGTTGCGGT  TCGGCTTGAA  GGGTTTTGTC
     451  GTCC..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 208; ORF34>:

```

20      1  ..QKSLSRISLW  GLGVPFPGVS  GLVWFSLGVS  XECACFSGVS  FRGSGRGTFV
      51  SSTGVSLSVF  SACVXGVVRL  FVLGSCVRL  XKLTRFFLGA  AGEVILLPLS
     101  SVPSCAGSD  EAAWNCGWA  ASCPTTFPGS  QNSVSRGLSV  CCSGA*RVLS
     151  S..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 209>:

```

25      1  ATGATGATGC  CGTTCATAAT  GCTTCCTTGG  ATTGCKGGTG  TGCCTGCCTG
      51  GCGGGTTCAG  AATAGGTTGT  CCAGAAATTC  TTTATGGGGT  TTGGCGGGCG
     101  TGTGTTTCGG  GGTGTCGGGT  TTGTAATGGT  TTTCCTTGGG  CGTTTCCTTG
     151  GGCTGCGCCT  GTTTTTCGGG  TGTTCCTTTT  CGGGGTTTCG  GACGGGGGAC
     201  GTTTGTGGCG  AGTACGGGGG  TTTCTTTGAG  TGTGTTTTCA  GCTTGTGTTT
     251  CGGCGTCGTC  CGGCTGCCGT  TCGGTTTGAG  CTGTGTCGGC  AGGTTGCGGT
     301  TTGACCCGGT  TTTTCTTGGG  TCGGCGAGGG  GACGGCAGTC  CGCTGCCGCT
     351  TTGCTCTGTG  CCGTCGGGCT  GTGCGGCTTC  GGAATGAGCG  CGGTGCTGGT
     401  GTTCGGGTTG  GCGCGCATCT  TGTCCSACTA  CGCGGTTTGG  CAGCCAGAAT
     451  TCGGTTTCGC  GGGGGCTGTC  GGTGTGTTGC  GGTTCGGCTT  GAAGGGTTTT
     501  GTCCGCGTTC  GGGTTGAATG  TGCTGACGAT  GCCTATTGCC  AATGCCCCGA
     551  TTGGCGGAT  ACAGATGAGC  AATACGGGCG  GTATCAGGAG  TTTGGGGGCT
     601  AGCCTGAAGG  GTTGTGTCGG  TTTTTCGCTC  ATTTTGATTG  TGCTTTTGGG
     651  GTGTGCGGCA  ATGCGCTCTG  AAGGCGGTTC  AGACGGCAT  GCGAGTTCAG
     701  CTTGTGACGT  AGTTTGTGTA  GAGGCTGAT  ACTTTTGTGA  CGCCACGGT
     751  GGTGCTGACT  TTTTGGGTAA  TCTGCGCTGC  TCTTCGGGG  GTGAGGATGC
     801  CCATAACGTA  GGTACGTTTG  CCGTAGGTAA  CGAATTTGAC  GCGCGCGCTG
     851  GTGGCGGGGC  TGAATGCCAA  CAGCGTGAGC  CGGACTTTGG  ATGCTGTCCA
     901  AGTGTGCGCG  CGCATGTGCG  CGGCGAGTGC  CGGCGAGGAG  GCGACGGTAA
     951  TATAGTTGTA  CACGCGCTTC  CGGCGCTGTT  CGGAACGTCG  AATCTGACCG
    1001  ACGAATCTGT  TTTCCGCTTC  GGTGGCGACT  TGTCCGAGCA  CGACGAGGTG
    1051  GCGGTTGTAG  CGAGCAGCGG  AGATTTGGGG  CGTGTAGCCT  TTGTTTGGT
    1101  TGTTTTGGCG  CAGATAGGAA  CGGGCGGTGG  TTTCCGATAC  CAACGCCATA
    1151  ACGTTGTGCT  CGGTTTGGCG  CGCGGTGTTT  CGGCGGTGCA  CGGCGGATT
    1201  CGCGCCGACG  GCGGCGCTTC  CGATTACTGC  GCTGACGCG  CGGCTAAGGG
    1251  CAAGGCTGAA  AATGGCGGCA  ATCAGGCTGC  GGACGTTGTC  CGGTTTGGGT
    1301  TTATCCGGGT  GCTTCCCTTC  TTGGCGGCTT  CAGACGCGAT  TGCTTTGGCG
    1351  CATGCCGTCT  GA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 210; ORF34-1>:

```

55      1  MMMPFIMLPW  IAGVPAVPGQ  NRLSRISLWG  LGGVFFGVSG  LVWFSLGVS
      51  GCACFSGVSF  RSGSGTFTVG  STGVSLSVFS  ACVPASSGAL  SV*AVSAGCG
     101  LTRFFLGAAG  DGSFLPLSSV  FSGCAGSDEA  AAWCWSNAAS  CPTTFPGSNQ
     151  SVSRGLSVCC  GSA*RVLSFF  GLNVLTMPIA  NAFMAAQIMS  NYATRRSLGV

```


	orf34ng	MMMPFIMLPWIAIGVPAVPQKRLSRISLWGLAGVFPVGSGLVWFSLGVFSLSGLGAC		60
5	orf34.pep	FSGVSFRSGRGRTFFVGTGVSLSVFSACVKGVRLPVGLSCV-----GLKXLTFRFLGA		90
	orf34ng		: : :	
	orf34ng	FSGVSFRSGGWGAFVGTGVSLSVFSACVP----VPVNESAAARAASEGR--GLTRFFFLGA		114
	orf34.pep	AGDVILLPLSSVFSFGCAGSDAAWWCSGWAASCPTTPFGSQNSVSRGLSVCCGSAXRVLS		150
10	orf34ng	AGDGSPLPLSSVFSFGCAGSDAAWWCSGWAASCPTAPFGSQNSVSRGLSVCCGSVWRVLS		174
	orf34.pep	S		175
	orf34ng	PFGINVLMTPTANAPMAVQMSNTARISLGSVSLKGLFGFFAILIVLIGCRAMPSEGGSD		234

15 The complete length ORF34ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 213> is:

	1	ATGATGATGC	CGTTCTATAAT	GCTTCCTTCG	ATTGCGGGGT	TGCTCGCGGT
	51	CGCGGCTGA	AARGATGGTG	CGAGAAATCT	TTTATGGGGT	TGGCGCGGGT
	101	TGTTTTTGGG	GGTGTCGGGT	TGCGATAGGT	TTTCTTTGGG	CGTTTCTTTT
20	151	TTTCTTGGGT	TTTCTTGGG	TCTGGCTGT	TTTCTGGGGT	TTCTTTTCGG
	201	GGGTTTCGGGA	TGGGGGGGGT	TGTGGGCGAC	TGCGGGGGTT	TCTTTGAGGTG
	251	TGTTTTTCAGC	TTGTGTTCCG	GTGCGGGTGA	ACGAATCGGC	TGCCCGCGGT
	301	GCATCCGAAG	GGCGCGGTTT	gACCGGGTTT	TTCTTTGGGT	CGCGACGGGA
	351	CGGCACTCG	TGTCGGCTTT	CTTCTGTGCC	GTCGGGCTGT	GCGGGTTCCG
	401	ATGAGCGCGC	GTGGTGGGTG	TGCGGTTGGG	CGGCAATCTG	TCCGACGGGGT
	451	CTGGTTGGCA	CGCAGAAATC	GGTCTCGGCG	GGGGGTCCGT	TGTTGTGGGG
	501	TCTGGTTGGG	GTGCTTCGCG	CGGCTGGG	GTGAGTGGGT	CGGCTGGGTT
25	551	CTACTCTGG	TGCGCGATG	CGGCTGATC	AGATAGACAA	TACGCGCGGT
	601	ATTACGAGTT	TGGGGGTCT	CAG	TTTGTGGCTT	TTTCTTGCAT
	651	TTTGATGTCT	CTTTGGGGTG	TGCGGCAATC	CGCGTCTGAA	GGCGGTTICAG
	701	ACGCATCTGC	CGAGTCAGCG	TGCGCGTAGT	TTTTGGTAGA	GGGTAAATGAC
30	751	TTTTTTTACG	CGACagttGG	TGCTGACTTT	TTGGGTAAAT	TGCGCCTGTT
	801	CTCTCTGGCT	GAGGATGCCC	ATAACGATG	TTACAATGGC	GTAGGTAAATG
	851	ATTTTTGAAG	CGCGCTGTCT	AGCGGGCTGC	ATGCCGACGA	GcgttgCGCG
	901	CTTTTGGAC	GTGTTCCAAg	TGTGCGCGG	GATGTGCGCC	CGAGTGCGGG
35	951	GCAGGGAAGC	SACGGTAAAT	TAGTGTATTA	CGCCTTCGCG	GCGGTTCTCG
	1001	GAAAGTCGAA	TCTGACCGAC	GAACTGTATA	TGCGCTTGCG	TGGCGACTTG
	1051	TCCGAGGACG	ACGAGGTGGC	TGTGTAGSC	GAGCAGACGAG	ATTATGGGGCG
	1101	TGTAGCCTTT	GTTTGGGTGT	TTTTGGCGCA	GATAGGAAAG	GGCGGCTGTT
	1151	TGSAATACGA	AGCTCATRAC	GGTGTGCGG	CGGCTGCGG	CGGCTGCGG
40	1201	GGGATTTGG	AGCGATTTTG	CGCCGACGAG	GCGCCCGCGC	ACGACTGTGCT
	1251	TGACACACGC	CGCGGAGACG	AGGCTGAGGA	CGCGCGCAAT	CAGGTCGCGG
	1301	ACGGTGTGTG	TTTTGGGTTA	CATCGGGGAC	TCCCTTCTTT	GGGCGTTTCA
	1351	CGCGCAATTC	CTTTTGGCGTA	TGCGCGCTGA		

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 214>:

45 1 MPMFIMLWV IAGVPAVPGQ KRLSRISLWG LVGFVFGVSG LVVFSLGVSF
51 SLGVSLGCAC FSGVSRFSGS WGAIVFGSTGV SLVFSACVP VPVNESAARA
101 ASEGRGLTRF FLGARGDGSF RFLSPVFSGC ASDGEAAWVC SGWAASCP TA
151 PFGSQNSVSR LGLVCCGVSGR LPLSGPGLNV LMTPTANAFV AIQMSNTAR
50 201 IRSLGVSLKG LGEFFAILIV LGLCRAMPSE GSGDGAESA LDVVLVEGND
251 FLYADGGADF LQNIRLFEGG EIAHNVGYIA VGNDFDARLC SGADAQQRGA
301 DFGRVPSVAG DVARSAQQGG DGNVVVYAGT GLFECTCNLTD ELFFAFGGDL
351 SEQQQAVVA DGDGLQRAVF GLUVLAQVGT GGGEDTQRIN VVIGLRAGGS
401 AVDDGFCADG GPADDCAEAA AEGKAEDGGN QGADGVWFVF HRLGLPFLGV
451 DGTALRHAV*

55 ORF34ng and ORF34-l show 90.0% identity in 459 aa overlap:

```

              10      20      30      40      50
orf34-1.pep  MMMPFIMLPWV IAGVPAVPGQNR LSRISLWGLGGVFGVSGLVWFS LGVSFSGVSLGVCAC
              |||||
orf34ng      MMMPFIMLPWV IAGVPAVPGQNR LSRISLWGLGGVFGVSGLVWFS LGVSFSGVSLGVCAC
              10      20      30      40      50
              |||||

              60      70      80      90      100
orf34-1.pep  FSGVSRFSGRGT FVSGTGVSLVFSACVPASSGCLSVXAVSAGCGLTRF FLGAAGDGSF
              |||||
orf34ng      FSGVSRFSGRGT FVSGTGVSLVFSACVPVPVNESAARAASEGRGLTRF FLGAAGDGSF
              |||||

```

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		70	80	90	100	110	120
		120	130	140	150	160	170
5	orf34-1.pep	LPLSSVSPGCGAGSDEAAW	WC	GWAASCTPT	PF	GSQNSVSRGLSVCCGS	AXRVLSPFGLNV
	orf34ng	LPLSSVSPGCGAGSDEAAW	WC	GWAASCTPT	PF	GSQNSVSRGLSVCCGS	AXRVLSPFGLNV
		130	140	150	160	170	180
10	orf34-1.pep	LTMPIANAFMAAIQMSNTA	IRISLGVSLKGLFGFFAIL	VLVLLGCRAMPSEGGSDG	IAESA		
	orf34ng	LTMPTANAFMAVIQMSNTA	IRISLGVSLKGLFGFFAIL	VLVLLGCRAMPSEGGSDG	IAESA		
		190	200	210	220	230	240
15	orf34-1.pep	LDVVLVEGDDFLYADGGAD	FLGNLRLFFGGEDAHNVGY	VAVGND	FDARLCGGADAQQRGA		
	orf34ng	LDVVLVEGDDFLYADGGAD	FLGNLRLFFGGEDAHNVGY	VAVGND	FDARLCGGADAQQRGA		
		250	260	270	280	290	300
20	orf34-1.pep	DFGCVPSVAGDVAGSARQ	GGDGNVVFHAFGLFGT	CNLTDELFFAFGGDLSE	QQQVAVVA		
	orf34ng	DFGRVPSVAGDVARSARQ	GGDGNVVVFHAFGLFGT	CNLTDELFFAFGGDLSE	QQQVAVVA		
		310	320	330	340	350	360
25	orf34-1.pep	DDGDLGRVAFGLVFLAQ	IGTGGGFTQRRHNVVGL	RAGGS	AVDGGFRADGGA	SDYCADAA	
	orf34ng	DDGDLGRVAFGLVFLAQ	IGTGGGFTQRRHNVVGL	RAGGS	AVDGGFRADGGA	SDYCADAA	
		370	380	390	400	410	420
30	orf34-1.pep	AKGKAENGNGQADGVR	FGFHRVLPFLVSGIALR	HAVX			
	orf34ng	AEKKAEDGNGQADGVW	FGFHRVLPFLVSGIALR	HAVX			
		430	440	450	460		

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence (double-underlined) and several putative transmembrane domains (single-underlined) in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 26

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 215>:

45	1	ATGAAACCT	TCTTCAAAC	CCTTCCGCC	GCCGCACTCG	CGCTCATCCT
	51	CGCCGCTGCG	GGATT.CAAA	AAGACAGGCG	GCCCGCCGCA	TCCGCTTCTG
	101	CGCCGCGCGA	CAACGGCGCG	CGCTAAAAA	GAATCGTCT	TCCGACGACG
	151	CGTCGGCGAC	TTCGGCGATA	TGGTCAAGA	ACAATCCAA	GCCGAGCTGG
	201	AGAAAAAAG	CTACACCGCT	AACTGCTCG	AGTTTACOGA	CTATGTACGC
	251	CCGAATCTGG	CATTGGCTGA	GGCGAGTTG		

50 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 216; ORF4>:

1	MKTFFKTL	SA	AALALILAA	C	G.QKDSAPAA	SASAAAADNGA	AKKEIVFGTT
51	VGD	FGDMVKE	QIQAELEKRG	Y	TVKIVVEFTD	YVRPNIALAE	GEL

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 217>:

55	1	ATGAAACCT	TCTTCAAAC	CCTTCCGCC	GCCGCACTCG	CGCTCATCCT
	51	CGCCGCTGCG	GGCGGTCAAA	AAGACAGGCG	GCCCGCCGCA	TCCGCTTCTG
	101	CGCCGCGCGA	CAACGGCGCG	CGGAAAAAG	AAATCGTCT	CGGACGACG
	151	GTCCGGCGACT	TCCGCGATAT	GGTCAAGAA	CAATCCAG	CCGAGCTGGA
	201	GAAAAAAGG	TACACCGTCA	AACTGGTGA	GTTTACGAC	TATGTACGCG

251 CGAATCTGGC ATTGGCTGAG GGGAGTTGG ACATCAACCT CTTCAACACG
 301 AAACCCCTATC TTGACACTTT CAAAAAGAA CACAATCTGG ACATCACCAG
 351 AGCTCTTCAA GTGCCGACCG CGCCTTTGGG ACTGTACCCG GCCAAGCTGA
 401 AATCGCTGGA AGAAGTCAA GACGCGACGA CGGTATCCGC GCCACAAGAC
 451 CCGTCCAACT TCGCCCGCGT CTTGGTGATG CTCGACGACG TGGGTTGGAT
 501 CAAACTCAA GACGCGATCA ATCCGTGTGAC CGCATCAAAG GCGGACATCG
 551 CCGAGAACCT GAAAACATC AAAATCGTGG AGCTTGAAG CCGGCAACTCG
 601 CCGCGTAGCC GCGCCGACGT GGATTTTGCC GTCTGCAACG GCAACTACCG
 651 CATAGCAGC GGCATGAAGC TGACCGAAGC CTTGTTCCAA GAACCGAGCT
 701 TTGCTATGT CAATGGTCT GCGGTCAAAG CCGCGACAA AGACAGCCAA
 751 TGGCTTAAAG ACGTAACCGA GGCCTATAAC TCGACGCGT TCAAAGCCTA
 801 CGCGCACAAA CGCTTCGAGG GCTACAAATC CCTGCGCGCA TGAATGAAG
 851 GCGAGCCAA ATAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 218; ORF4-1>:

1 MKTFFKTL~~SA~~ AALALIL~~AA~~C GGQKDSAPAA SASAAADNGA AKKEIVFGTT
 51 VGDFGDMVKE IQIAELEKKG YTVKLVEFTD YVRPNLALAE GELDINVFQH
 101 KPYLDDFKKE HNLDITEVFQ VPTAPLGLYP GKLSLEEYK DGSVTSAPND
 151 PSNFARVLVM LDELGWTLK GINPLTASK ADIAENLKN KIVELEAACL
 201 FRSRAADVFA YVYNYATSS GMLKTEALFO EPFYAYNWS AVKTDKDSQ
 251 WLKDVTEAYN SDAFKAYAHK RFEGYKSPAA WNEGAAR*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF4 shows 93.5% identity over a 93aa overlap with an ORF (ORF4a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

25	orf4.pep	10	20	30	40	50	59
		MKTFFKTL SA AALALIL AA CG-QKDSAPAA SASAAADNGA AKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVKE					
	orf4a	MKTFFKTL SA AALALIL AA CGGQKDSAPAA SASAAADNGA AKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVKE					
30		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf4.pep	60	70	80	90		
		IQIAELEKKG YTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAE GEEL					
	orf4a	XIQPELEKKG YTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAE GEELDINXQHXLYLDXKKXHNLDITXVKQ					
35		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf4a	VPTAPLGLYPGKLKSLXVXKGSTVSPANDPFKFXRVRLVMLDELGXIKLKDIXXXXXXX					
		130	140	150	160	170	180

The complete length ORF4a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 219> is:

40 1 ATGAAACCT TCTTCAAAC CTTTCCGCG GCGCGACTCG CGCTCATCCT
 51 CGCGCGCTGC GGGGTCAAA AAGATAGCG GCGCCGCGCA TCGCTCTTGG
 101 CCGCGCGCGA CAA CGCGCGG GCGAANAAG AATCGTCTT CGGACGACGC
 151 GTGCGGCGACT TCGCGGATAT GGTCAAAGAA CANATCCAAC CGGAGCTGGA
 201 GAAAANAAGG TACACGCTCA AACTGTCGA GTNTACCGAC TATGTGCGCN
 45 251 CGAATCTGGC ATTGGCTGAG GCGGAGTTGG ACATCAACCT CTTNCAACAC
 301 ANACNCTATC TTGACGACTN CAAAAANAA CACAATCTGG ACATCACCN
 351 AGTCTTNCAA GTGCCGACCG CGCCTTTGGG ACTGTACCCG GCGAAGCTGA
 401 AATCGCTGGA NNAAGTCAA GAGGCGACGA CCTATCCGC GCCACAAGC
 451 CCGTNNACT TCGCGCGCGT CTTGCTGATG CTCGACGAC TGGGTTGAT
 50 501 CAAACTCAA GACNGCATCA NNNNGNNGN NNNANCAHA NNNANANNN
 551 NNNNANNNT NNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNCG NNNNNNANN NNNNNNNNN
 601 NCGNNTNNN NNGCANNNT NNNNNNTNN NNNNNNNNN NNNNNNTNN
 651 NANNANNAGC GGCATGAAG TACCGAAGC CCTGTTCAA GAACCGAGCT
 701 TTGCTTAAAG CAATGGTCT GCGGTCAAAG CCGCGACAA AGACAGCCAA
 55 751 TGGCTTAAAG ACGTAACCGA GGCCTATAAC TCGACGCGT TCAAAGCCTA
 801 CGCGCACAAA CGCTTCGAGG GCTACAAATC CCTGCGCGCA TGAATGAAG
 851 GCGAGCCAA ATAA

This is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 220>:

1 MKTFFKTL~~SA~~ AALALIL~~AA~~C GGQKDSAPAA SASAAADNGA AKKEIVFGTT

```

      51  VGDFGDMVKE  XIQPELEKKG  YTVKLVEFTD  YVRPNLALAE  GELDINVFQH
    101  KPYLDDFKKE  HNLDITEVFQ  VPTAPLGLYP  GKLSLXKKVP  XGSTVSAFND
    151  PSNFAFVLVM  LDELGIWIKL  DGINLETSK  ADIAENLNKI  KIVELEAAQL
    201  PRSRADVDFA  VVNGNYAIS  GMKLTEALFQ  EPSFAYVNS  AVKTADKDSQ
5    251  WLKDVTEAYN  SDAFKAYAHK  RFEGYKSPAA  WNEGAAK*

```

A leader peptide is underlined.

Further analysis of these strain A sequences revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 221>:

```

      1  ATGAAACCT  TCITCAAAC  CCTTCCGCC  GCCGACTCG  CGTCATCCT
    51  CGCGCGCTGC  GGGCGTCAA  AAGATAGCG  GCCCGCCGA  TCCGCTCTTG
   101  CGCGCGCCGA  CAACGGCGC  GCGAAAAAG  AAATCGTCT  CGGCACGACC
   151  GTCGGCGACT  TCGGCGATAT  GGTCAAAGAA  CAAATCCAC  CCGAGCTGGA
   201  GAAAAAGGC  TACACGCTCA  AACTGGTCGA  GTTACCGAC  TATGTGCGCC
   251  CGAATCTGGC  ATTGGCTGAG  GCGAGTTGG  ACATCAACGT  CTTCCAACAC
   301  AAACCTTATC  TTGACGACT  CAAAAAGAA  CACATCTGG  ACATCACCGA
   351  AGTCTTCCAA  GTGCGACCG  CGCCTTTGG  ACTGTACCG  GCGAAGCTGA
   401  AATCGCTGGA  AGAAGTCAA  GACGGCAGCA  CGGTATCCG  GCCAACGAC
   451  CGTCCCACT  TCGCCCGGT  CTGGTGATG  CTCGACGAC  TGGGTGGAT
   501  CAACTCAAA  GACGGCATCA  ATCCGCTGAC  CGCATCCAA  CGGCACATTG
   551  CGGAACCTT  GAAACATC  AAAATGTCG  AGCTTGAGC  CGCGCACTG
   601  CGCGTAGCC  CGCGCGACT  GATTTGGCC  GTGTCGAGC  GCACTTCAAG
   651  CATACGACG  GCGATGAAG  TGACCGAAG  CTTGTTCAA  GAACGAGCT
   701  TTGCTATGT  CACTGGTCT  CGCCTCAAA  CGCCGACAA  AGACGCCAA
   751  TGGCTTAAAG  ACGTAAACCA  GGCCTATAAC  TCCGACGCG  TCAAAACCTA
   801  CGCGCACAA  CATTCCGAG  GCTACAATC  CCTCGCGCA  TGAATGAAG
   851  GCGACGCCA  ATAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 222; ORF4a-1>:

```

      1  MKTFFKTL  AALALILAA  GGKDSAPAA  SASAADNGA  AKKEIVFGT
    51  VGDFGDMVKE  XIQPELEKKG  YTVKLVEFTD  YVRPNLALAE  GELDINVFQH
   101  KPYLDDFKKE  HNLDITEVFQ  VPTAPLGLYP  GKLSLEEVK  DGSTVSAFND
   151  PSNFAFVLVM  LDELGIWIKL  DGINLETSK  ADIAENLNKI  KIVELEAAQL
   201  PRSRADVDFA  VVNGNYAIS  GMKLTEALFQ  EPSFAYVNS  AVKTADKDSQ
   251  WLKDVTEAYN  SDAFKAYAHK  RFEGYKSPAA  WNEGAAK*

```

ORF4a-1 and ORF4-1 show 99.7% identity in 287 aa overlap:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
35  orf4a-1  MKTFFKTLAALALILAAACGGKDSAPAAASAAADNGAAKKEIVFGTVDGDFGDMVKE
      10      20      30      40      50      60
      orf4-1  MKTFFKTLAALALILAAACGGKDSAPAAASAAADNGAAKKEIVFGTVDGDFGDMVKE
      10      20      30      40      50      60
      70      80      90      100     110     120
40  orf4a-1  QIQPELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAEGLDINVFQHKPYLDDFKKEHNLDITEVFQ
      70      80      90      100     110     120
      orf4-1  QIQAELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAEGLDINVFQHKPYLDDFKKEHNLDITEVFQ
      70      80      90      100     110     120
      130     140     150     160     170     180
50  orf4a-1  VPTAPLGLYPGKLSLEEVKDGSTVSAFNDPSNFAFVLVMDLGLWIKLDGINPLTASK
      130     140     150     160     170     180
      orf4-1  VPTAPLGLYPGKLSLEEVKDGSTVSAFNDPSNFAFVLVMDLGLWIKLDGINPLTASK
      130     140     150     160     170     180
      190     200     210     220     230     240
55  orf4a-1  ADIAENLNKIKIVELEAAQLPSRADVDFAVVNGNYAISSGMKLTEALFQEPSFAYVNS
      190     200     210     220     230     240
      orf4-1  ADIAENLNKIKIVELEAAQLPSRADVDFAVVNGNYAISSGMKLTEALFQEPSFAYVNS
      190     200     210     220     230     240
      250     260     270     280
60  orf4a-1  AVKTADKDSQWLKDVTEAYNSDAFKAYAHKRFEGYKSPAAWNEGAAKX
      250     260     270     280
      orf4-1  AVKTADKDSQWLKDVTEAYNSDAFKAYAHKRFEGYKSPAAWNEGAAKX
      250     260     270     280

```

50		atgAANAAGCT	TCCTCAAAAC	octcttcgcgc	gcgcgaCTCG	GGCTCAATCT
	51	CCGACGCTCGC	gagCggtcaAA	AAGACGACGA	CGCCGcagccg	cttgcGCGCGC
	101	CCOCTTCTGCG	CGATtACGgcg	gcgCGGAAAC	AGAAGAActgt	ctTCGCGAGCG
	151	Aacctgttcgga	actcttcggcga	TAtgtGTCAA	GACAACAACT	AgacCGAGctt
	201	CGGGAAGAAA	GgctACACgcg	ctaAAttggt	gcaatttacc	gactatgcttgc
	251	CGCTGAATCT	CGACTTTGCG	GGAGCGAGAT	TGCACTCAAA	CTTCTTCCAA
55		CCACAACCCCT	ATTCTTGACGA	TTTCAACAAA	GACAACAAC	TGGAACAACA
	301	CGAGCGCTGC	CRAgtGCGCG	COGCGOCTTT	GGGACTGTAT	COGGGCAAACT
	401	TGAATACGCT	GGAAGAGTCT	AAGAAGCGCA	CGACCTGATC	COGCGCCAAc
	451	gACcggTCCA	ACTTTCGCGT	CGCCTTTGTG	TACTGGTAAC	AACCTGGTGGT
	501	GATCAAACTC	AAAGACGGCA	TCAAATCCGCT	CGACGGCTAT	AAAGCGACACA
60		TCGCGGAAAB	CGCTGAABAA	ATCAATCTTA	TCGAGCTTGA	AGCGCGACAA

5

601	CTGCCGCGCA	GCGCGCGCGA	CGTGATATTT	CCGCTCGTCA	ACGGCAACCTA
651	CGCCGATAAG	AGCGCCATGA	AGCGTCACGA		CAAGAGCGCTA
701	GCTTTGCCTA	TGTCAACTGG	TGTCGCGCTA	AAACCGCGCA	CAAAGACAGC
751	CAATGCGCTA	AGAGCGTAAC	CGAGCGCTAT	AACTCGGACG	CGTTCAAAGC
801	CTACGCGCAC	AAACGCTTCG	AGGGCTACAA	ATACCTGCC	GCATGGAAATG
851	AAGCGCGAGC	CAAAATAA			

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 226; ORF4ng-1>:

1	MTKFTFFTLSA	AALALILAEAC	GGQKDSAPAA	SAAAPSADNG	AAKKEIVFGT
51	TWGGFDGDMVK	EQYQLELEFK	DYVRPNILALA	ETGKLDINFG	
101	HKPYLDQFVK	EHNLDITFAF	QVPTAPGLGY	PGKLSLEEV	KDGSFVSAPN
151	DFSNARNLV	MLNELGWIHL	KDGINPLTAS	KADIAENLKN	K1IVELEAAK
201	LFRRSARDVF	AVVNGNYAIS	SGMKLITLAF	QEPSFAYVNW	SAVKTADKDS
251	QWLKDVTEAY	NSDAFKAYAH	KRFGQKYKPA	AWNEGAAG*	

This shows 97.6% identity in 288 aa overlap with ORF4-1:

[illegible]

45 In addition, ORF4ng-1 shows significant homology with an outer membrane protein from the database:

```

ID      LIP2_PASHA          STANDARD;          PRT;    276 AA.
AC      Q08869;
50  DT      01-NOV-1995 (REL. 32, CREATED)
    DT      01-NOV-1995 (REL. 32, LAST SEQUENCE UPDATE)
    DT      01-NOV-1995 (REL. 32, LAST ANNOTATION UPDATE)
    DE      28.2 KD OUTER MEMBRANE PROTEIN PRECURSOR. . .
    SCORES   Init1: 279 Initn: 416 Opt: 494
55  Smith-Waterman score: 494;    36.0% identity in 275 aa overlap

              10           20           30           40           50
orf4ng-1.pep  MKTFFKTL$AAAL--ALIIAACGGQKDSAPASAAAP$ADNGRAKKEIVFGTIVGDFGDM
              || :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :||
lip2_pasha    MNFKKLLGVALVSALALATACKDEKAQAPATTA---KTE$NKAPLK--VGVMTG$EAGM

              10           20           30           40           50
60  orf4ng-1.pep  VK$QIQAELEKKGVYTKVLVEFTDYVRPNLALAEGLDIN$VQHKPYLDDFK$KHNLDITE
              || :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :|| :||

```

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```

5      lip2_pasha      TEVAVKIAKEKGYGLDVELVQFTEYTPQNAALHKSOLDANAPQTVPYLQEVEVKDRGKYLA
                        60      70      80      90      100     110
      orf4ng-1.pep     AFQVPTAPGLGLYPGKLKSLSEEVKDGSTVSFANDPSNFARALVLMINELGWTKLKDGINPLT
                        120     130     140     150     160     170
      lip2_pasha       IGNTLVWPFAIAYSKKIKNISLKDGAATVAIPNNASNTARALLLQAHGLKRLKDKPN-VF
                        120     130     140     150     160     170
10     orf4ng-1.pep     ASKADIAENIKNIKIVLESAQALPRSRADVDVFAVVNGNYATSSGGMKLTE--ALFQEPSFA
                        180     190     200     210     220     230
      lip2_pasha       ATENDIENPKNIKIVQADTSLTRMLDDELAVINNTYAGAGLSPKPKDGIIVESKDSF
                        180     190     200     210     220     230
15     orf4ng-1.pep     YVNWSAVKTADKDKQWLKDVTEAYNSDAFKYAHRFEGYKYPAAWNREGAAKX
                        240     250     260     270     280     289
      lip2_pasha       YVNLVVSREDNKDDPRLQTFVKSPQTEVEFQALKLENGGVVKGW
                        240     250     260     270

```

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the outer membrane protein of *Pasteurella haemolytica*, and on the presence of a putative prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF4-1 (30kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figures 8A and 8B show, respectively, the results of affinity purification of the His-fusion and GST-fusion proteins. Purified His-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA (positive result), Western blot (Figure 8C), FACS analysis (Figure 8D), and a bactericidal assay (Figure 8E). These experiments confirm that ORF4-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Figure 8F shows plots of hydrophilicity, antigenic index, and AMPHI regions for ORF4-1.

35 Example 27

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 227>:

40

	CCGTGCGGTC	CTCGGCATCG	TCGACATTCA	AGGGCGGAGG	TAGCTCAAGG
51	CGGTGAAGCA	TATGTCGCGC	ACGGTCATCG	GGCTGGCGGC	GGGCTTGGGC
101	GTTTTATGCG	TGAACACAGC	TTATTTCCAC	GGCAACCTCC	TCCTTCACTC
151	CACGCTCGCG	ACGCGAAGCA	CACCTCGGCG	TCGGGCGGCG	CTCGGCAAAA
201	ACGGTCACTG	CCCTTTGTGC	CAGCGGCTCG	CGATGTGTAT	GCTCATCGGC
251	GACACGCGCA	CGCAATGTGC	GACACGCGCA	TCATCGCGCG	CCATGAAGCT
301	CTCTATCGAT	GYGGCATCGC	CCATCGCGCG	CGCGAACTCG	CTCGCGCTGA
351	AATCAACACT	GATGTGGGCT	TCATCATCTG	CGACACAACCT	GGCGCATGTC
401	AGCAAAATAT	TTGCGCAAAAT	CAGCACTGAT	AGGCGCATGA	CCGCGAATGA
451	CTCGAAGTCA	CGGCGGCGCG	AAATGCGGCG	CGCATGCTCA	CGCATGCTCA
501	AAAGCCGCGA	CCATCTGCCC	CGCAACTCGG	CGGAAGACTC	CTATGACGCC
551	CGGATGATAG	AGCGCATGCA	CGCGACCACT	CGTAAATGCT	TCRACACCA
601	CGAGCTGCTC	CTGACACACG	CGCGCGCGCG	CGATCTCCG	AAATCAACG

45

5

651	SCAGCGAAAT	CGGGTGTCT	GACCGCACT	TCACATGCT	CCAAAC...
701			GC	AGACACGCC	CGCGCATCGG
751	CATCGACACC	GCCATCAACC	CGGAATCTGA	AGCCCTGCC	GAACCATCC
801	ACTACCAATT	GACGGGTTTC	CTTGCTGTCA	GACCGGATAT	GGTCTAGGAA
851	ATTTCCGCCC	TGCTCATCTT	CGCTCAACGC	ACCCCTGGA	AATGGCTGGA
901	GGTCCACGAA	CGCCAACACT	GTCGCCAAAG	CCTGCTTGA	

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 228; ORF8>:

```

1      ....PRRP RHAPVSRGDL LQGGGTAYRH GHRRAGRGFR FMAEPALFPR
51  QPPLLPHRRH GKRTGRLGGG RQKRLRPXAG RADDVYAHRR QRQRMARQRT
101 HARHERPHRR GHRHRRRTQA AEIAETHDVA HACCQVGRGL QNDRNQQRQT
151 ADHPTPRGEG EGENAPNOT HGKQKPPSRR IHGKRLQHRP HDGSHAARPP
201 XNRQGHRAAP DHRRQAATSQ TQRQRNPSRR PPHLTAPN... Q
251 TRPDPHRRHR HQRPRTGSPR TPPLPMAGLE LAQHRYASGN FRPRHPAATH
301 PMOMAGCPRT FTAPKPKA*

```

15 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Sequence motifs

ORF8 is proline-rich and has a distribution of proline residues consistent with a surface localization. Furthermore the presence of an RGD motif may indicate a possible role in bacterial adhesion events.

20 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF8 shows 86.5% identity over a 312aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF8.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

	orf8ng	1	MDRDRLRPRHPAPVPRRDLLQGGTGYARYGHGHRAGGFGFRMAEPALFPR	50
25	orf8.pep	1PRRPRHPAPVSRGDLLQGGTYARHGHRAGGFGFRMAEPALFPR	44
	orf8ng	51	QPPLP.PDHRHGKRTGRLGGGRQKRLRPYVGADDVVAHRRQRQRMARQRP	100
	orf8.pep	45	QPPLP.PHRRHGKRTGRLGGGRQKRLRPXAGRADVVAHRRQRQRMARQRT	94
30	orf8ng	101	DARDERPHRRHRHRCRRQTAAEIHTDVAFHACRQPGRLQONDCRNQORQ	150
	orf8.pep	95	HARHERPHRRGHRHRRQRTAAEIHTDVAFHACRQPGRMQONDCRNQORQ	144
35	orf8ng	151	AYDARTFGAEYQGNAPNORTHGQKQPQPPRRHIGRKHQPLHDGSHAARP	200
	orf8.pep	145	AHDPTPTRGEHGENAPNORTHGQKQPQPSRRHIGRKLHQPRHDGSHAARP	194
40	orf8ng	201	QNRQHHAAPDHRROAAISQTRQRNPAARPPLHTAPNRPATNRRPHQRQ	250
	orf8.pep	195	XNRQHHAAPDHRROAAISQTRQRNPAAXPLHTAPN.....Q	244
	orf8ng	251	TRPPHHRHRHQPTGCSFPRTPPPLPMAGFLAQHQYASGNFRPHPPATH	300
	orf8.pep	245	TRPPHHRHRHQPTGCSFPRTPPPLPMAGFLAQHRYASGNFRPHPPATH	294
45	orf8ng	301	PPQAGCCPRTPTPAKPAP* 319	
	orf8.pep	295	PPQAGCCPRTPTPAKPAP* 313	

50 The complete length ORF8ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 229> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 230>:

55

1	MDRDDRLLRRP	RHAPVPRDL	LQRGGTYARY	GHRAGRGFGR	FMAEPALFPR
51	QPPLLPDHRH	GKRTGRIGGG	RQKRLRPYVG	GADDVIAHRR	QQRMARQR
101	DARDERPHRR	RHRCHRRQTA	AAETHDVAF	HACRQPGRLR	QNDQRNQR
151	AYDARTFGAE	YGNAPNRCT	HGDKOPPPR	HIGRKPHOPL	HGGSHAARPE

201 QNRQHHRAAP DHRQAAISQ TQRQNFPAAR PPLHTAPNRP ATNRRPHQRQ
 251 TRPPHPHRRH HQRTGSPRR TPPLPMAGFP LAHQYASGN FRPRHPATH
 301 PPMAGCPRT PTPAKFA*

Based on the sequence motifs in these proteins, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 28

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 231>:

```

1      ..GAANTCAGCC TGCGGTCCGA CNACAGGCGC GTTTCGGTGN CGAAGCGGGC
51     GGATTCGGAA CGTTTCTGCG TGTGGACGCG CGGCAACAGC CGGCTCAAGT
101    GGGCGTGGGT GGAATAACGCG ACGTTCGCAA CGCTCGGTAG CGCGCCGTAC
151    CGCGATTGTG CGCCTTTGGG CGCGGAGTGG GCGGAAAGGG CGGATGGAAA
201    TGTCCGCATC GTCGGTTGCG CTGTGTGCGG AGAATTCAA AAGGCACAGN
251    TGCAGGAACA GCTCGCCCGA AAAATCGAGT GGCTGCCGTC TTCCGCACAG
15     GCTTT.GGCA TAGCGAACCA CTACGCCAC CCGAGAAGAC ACGGTTCCGA
351    CGCGTGGTTC AACGCCTTGG GCAGCCGCGC CTTCAGCGCG AACGCCCTGG
401    TCGTCGTCAG TTGGGCGCAG GCGGTACGCG TTACGCGCGT CACCGATGAC
451    GGACATTATC TCGGAGA.GG AACCATCATG CCGGTTTCC ACCTGATGAA
501    AGAATCGCTC GCGCTCGGAA CGGCCAACCT CAACCGGCAC GCGCGTAAGC
20     GTTATCCTTT CCGACCGG..
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 232; ORF61>:

```

1      ..EISLRSDNRP VSVKKRRDSE RFLLLDGGNS RLKMAWVENG TFAIVGSAPY
51     RDLSPICRAEW ARKADGNVRI VGCACVGSEFK KAQVOELAR KIEWLPSBQA
251    AXGIRNHVRR PEEHGSDRNF NALGSRFRSR NACVVVSGT AVTVDALTDD
151    GHYLGXGYIM PGFELMKESL AVRTANLNRE AKGRYPPT..
  
```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 233>:

```

1      ATGACGGTTT TGAAGCTTTC GCACTGGCGG GTGTGGCGGG AGCTTGCCGA
51     CGGTTTGCCG CAACACGCTT CGCAACTGGC GCGTATGGCG GATATGAACG
101    CGCAGCAGCT CAACGGTTTTT TGGCAGCAGA TGCCGCGCGA CATACGCGGG
151    CTGTTGCGCC AACACGACGG CTATTGGCGG CTGGTGCGCC CATTTGCGGT
201    TTTTCGATGC GAAGGTTTGC GCGAGCTGGG GGAAAGGTCG GGTTTTCAGA
251    CGGCATTGAA GCACGAGTGC GCGTCCAGCA ACGACGAGAT ACTGGAATTG
301    GCGCGGATTG GCGCCGACAA GGCGCACAAA ACCATATGCG TGACCACACT
351    GCAAGTAAAG GGCACGGGGG GCGCAGGGGG GAATGTGTCG CACCGTTTGG
401    GCGAGTGCTC GATGTTCACT TTTGGCTGGG TGTTTGACCG GCGCGAGTAT
451    GAGTTGGGTT CGCTGTCGCC TGTTCGGCGA GTGGCGGTGC GCGCGCCTTT
501    GTGCGCGTTA GGTTTGGATG TGCAGATTAA GTGGCCCAAT GATTTGGTTG
551    TCGGACCGGA CAATTTGGGC GCGCTTCGTA TTGAACCGGT CAGGACGGGG
601    GGCAAAAACG TTGCCGTGGT CGGTATCGCG ATCAATTTG TCGTGCCTAA
651    GGAAGTGAAG AATGCGGCTT CGCTGCATTC GCTGTTCAG ACGGCATCGC
701    GCGCGGCGAA GCGCGATGCC GCGCTGCTGC TGAAGAACGT GTTGGTTGAT
751    CTGACGCGGG TGTGTTGTCG ATATGCGCGG CAGCGATTG CGCCTTTTGA
801    GCGGAAATAT CAGGCTGCCA ACCCGACCA CCGCAAGGCG GTATTGCTGT
851    TCGCGGACGG CGAAACCGTG TTCGAAGGCA CGGTTAAGGG CGTGGACGGA
901    CAAGGCGTTT TGCACTTGG AACCGCAGAG GGCACACAGA CGTCTGTCAG
951    GCGGCGAATC AGCCTGCGGT CCGACGACAG GCGCGTTTCC GTGCGGAAGC
1001  GCGCGGATTC GGAACGTTTT CTGCTGTTGG ACGCGGCGAA CAGCGCGGCT
1051  AAGTGGGCGT GGGTGGAAAA CCGCACGTT CCAACCGTGC GTAGCGCGCC
1101  GTACCGCGAT TTGTCGCCCT TTGGCGCGGA GTGGCGGAAA AAGCGCGATG
1151  GAAATGTCGG CATCGTGGGT TGCGCTGTGT GCGGAGAAAT CAAAAGGCA
1201  CAAGTGCAGG AACAGCTCGC CCGGAAAAAT GAGTGGCTGC GCTCTTCCGC
1251  ACAGGCTTTG GGCATACGCA ACCACTACCG CCACCCGAAA GAACACGGTT
1301  CCGACCGCTG GTTCAACGCG CCGGCGAGCC CGCGCTTCAG CGGCAACGCC
1351  TGCCTCGTGC TCAGTTGCGG TACGCGGTA ACGGTTGAGC CGCTCACCGA
1401  TGACGGACAT TATCTCGGGG GAACCATCAT CCGCGGTTTC CACTGATGAA
1451  AAGANTCGCT CCGCTCGGAA ACGCGTACAC TCACGCTGCA GCGCGGTANG
1501  CGTATACCTT TCCGACCCAC AACGGCAAT GCGTGCAGCA CGGCGATGAT
1551  GGAATGCGGT TGCGGCTCGG TTATGATGAT GCACCGGCGT TTGAAGAAAA
1601  AAACCGGGGC GGGCAGCCT GTGATGTCA TCATTACGGC GCGCGGCGCG
  
```

1651 GCAAAAGTTG CCGAAGCCCT GCGCGCTGCA TTTTGGCGG AAAATACCGT
1701 GCGCGTGGCG GACAACTCG TCATTTACGG GTTGTGAAC ATGATTCCG
1751 CGGAAGGCAG GGAATATGAA CATATTTAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEO ID 234; ORF61-1>:

5	1	MTVLKLSHRW	VLAELADGLP	QHVSQLARMA	DMKPQOLNKG	WQOMPAHIRG
	51	LRLQHDGVYD	LVRPLAVFDA	EGHLEPLFVA	GQTQALKEG	ASSNDELLEL
	101	ARIAPDKAHK	TICVYTLHSLK	GRGQRGRQKS	HRLGCELFKS	PGWVDRPQY
	151	ELGSLPVAA	VACRRALLSG	GLDVQIKWPN	DLNVGRDKLG	GILITVVRTG
	201	GKTVAVVCGI	INFLVPKEVE	NAASVQSLPV	TASRRGNATA	AVILLETLLVE
10	251	LDVLVLQYAR	DGFAPEAFYR	QAANRDHGKA	VLLLRDGEDV	FEGTVKGDVG
	301	QKWLHLETAE	AGTQVTSVEIG	LSRSDPRPVS	VPKRRDSEVF	LLLDGGSNRK
	351	KWAVHVENCTF	ATVGSAPYRF	SPLSDAEWAE	KADGNVRIRF	CACVCEPKKA
	401	QVQELQALRI	EWLSPSAAGL	GRNHYHRIPE	EHGSDRWANA	LGSRFNRSNA
	451	CVVVSCTGAV	LKDFLTDGHH	YLNGTIMGPF	HLMKESLAVR	TANLRNHAGK
15	501	RYPFFPTTGN	AVASGMDMNV	CNSVMHMGEL	LKEKTGAGKE	VDVITGGGA
	551	AKVRAELPPA	FIAGNTVRVA	DLGVYIGLLN	MIABREAGE	HI*

Figure 9 shows plots of hydrophilicity, antigenic index, and AMPHI regions for ORF61-1. Further computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with the baf protein of *B. pertussis* (accession number U12020).

20 ORF61 and baf protein show 33% aa identity in 166aa overlap:

orf61	2	LLDGGNSRLKVAWVE--NGTFAFVGSAPY----DLSPSLGAWEAKGADNRVIVGCAVG 77	
baf	3	+L+D GNSRLK W ++ A AF DL LG A R + V G V G	
		LLDGGNSRLKVGWGFDDPAQAAEEFAFVADNLLDLALGRLWLATLERRPQRLGVINVG 62	
orf61	78	EKKKAVQVEQLAR---KIEWLPSQAQXGRIHNHRHPEEHSGRD---FNALGSRFRSRN 131	
baf	63	+ + L I WL + A G+RN YP++ G+DRW L G+NR	
		LARGEAIATLTLRAGGCDIKWILGKPLAMGLRNLNPPDQLGADRWACMVGLARQPSVPH 122	
orf61	132	ACVVSSCGTATVDALDQDHWILGXGTHGFIHMLKESLAVRNL 177	
		+V S GTA T+D + D + G G I E P +M+ +LA T+L	
baf	123	PLLVASGTATLDTIGPNDVFFG-GILIEPFGMAGMLAYSTAHL 167	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF61 shows 97.4% identity over a 189aa overlap with an ORF (ORF61a) from strain A of *N.*

35 *meningitidis:*

[illegible]

-173-

530 540 550 560 570 580

The complete length ORF61a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 235> is:

1 ATGACGGTTT TGAAGCCTTC GCACCTGGGG GTGTTGGCGG AGCTTGGCGA
 51 CGGTTTGGCG CAACACGTCT GCGMACTGGC GCGTATGGCG GATATGAAC
 101 CGCAGCAGCT CAACGGTTTT TGGCAGCAGA TCGCGGGCGA CATACCGGGG
 151 CTGTTGGCGC AACACGACGG CTATTGGCGG CTGTTGGCGC CATTTGGCGGT
 201 TTTGATGCC GAAGGTTTGC GCGAGCTGGG GGAAGGTCG GGTTTTCAGA
 251 CGGCAITGAA GCACGAGTGC GCGTCCAGCA ACGACGAGAT ACTGGAATTG
 301 GCGCGGATTG CGCGGGACAA GCGCGACAAA ACCATATTGT TGACCCACCT
 351 GCAAAGTAAG GCGAGGGGCG GCGAGGGGCG GAAGTGTGCG CACCGTTTGG
 401 GCGAGTGTCT GATGTTCACT TTTGGCTGGG TGTTTGACCG GCGCGAGTAT
 451 GAGTTGGGTT CGCTGTGCGC TGTGTGGCGA GTGGCGTGCC GCGCGCGCTT
 501 GTGCGGTTTG GGTTTGAAAA GCGAAATCAA TTGGCCAAAC GATTTGTGCG
 551 TCGGACGCGA CAAATTGGGC GGCATTCTGA TTGAAACGGT CAGGACGGCG
 601 GCGAAACGGG TTGCGGTGGT CGGATCTCGC ATCAATTTCG TGCTGCCCAA
 651 GGAAGTGGAA AACGCGGCTT CGGTGCAATC CTGTTTTCAG ACGGCATCGC
 701 GCGCGGGAAA TCGCGATGCC GCGGTGTTGG TGGAAACGCT GTTGGCGGAA
 751 CTTGATGCGG TGTTTGTGCA ATATGCGCGG GACGGAITTG CGCTTTTGT
 801 GCGGAAATAT CAGCTTGCCA ACCGCGACCA CCGCAAGGCG GTATTGCTGT
 851 TCGCGGACGG CGAAACCGTG TTCGAAGGCA CGGTTAAAGG CTGGACGGA
 901 CAAGCGCTTC TGCACCTTGA AACGGCAGAG GGCACACAGA CGGTCTCAG
 951 GCGCGAAATC AGCTTGGCGT CCGACGACAG CCGCGTTTCC GTGCGCAAGC
 1001 GCGGGGATTC GGAACGTTTT CTGCTGTTGG ACGCGGGCAA CAGCGGCTC
 1051 AAGTGGGCGT GGGTGGAAAA CGGCAAGTTC GCAACCGTGC GTAGCGCGCC
 1101 GTACCGCGAT TTGTGCGCTT TGGGCGCGGA GTGGCGGAAA AAGGTGGATTG
 1151 GAAATGTCG CATCGTCGGT TGGGCGGTGT GCGGAGAATT CAAAAGGCA
 1201 CAAGTCGAGG AACAGCTCGC CCGAAAAATC GAGTGGCTGC CGTCTTCGCG
 1251 ACAGGCTTTG GGCATACGCA ACCACTACCG CCACCCGAA GAAACAGGTT
 1301 CGACGCGCTG GTTCAACGCC TTGGGACGCC GCGCTTTCAG CCGCAACGCC
 1351 TGCTGCTGCG TCAGTTGCGG CAGGCGGTTA ACGGTTGAGC CGCTCACGGA
 1401 TGAOGACAT TATCTCGGGG GAACATCAT CCOCGTTTT CCACTGATGA
 1451 AAGAATCGCT CGCGTTCGGA ACCGCAACCC TCAACCGGCA CGCCGTTAAG
 1501 CCGTATCTCT TCCGACACAC AACGGGCAAT CGCGTCGCA GCGCGATGAT
 1551 GGATGCGGTT TCGCGCTGCT TTATGATGAT GCAAGCGGCT TTGAAGCAA
 1601 AAACCGCGGC GCGCAGCGCT GTGATGTCAT TCATTACCGG CCGCGCGCG
 1651 GCANAAGTTG CCGAAGCCCT GCGCGCTGCA TTTTGGCGG AAAATACGCT
 1701 GCGGTTGGCG GACAACCTCG TCATTACGCG GCTGCTGAAC CTGATTGCGG
 1751 CCGAAGGCGG GGAATCGGAA CATACTTAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 236>:

40 1 MTLVKPSHWR VLAELADGLP OHVSQLARMA DMKPOLQNGF WQMPAHIRG
 51 LLRHQDGYWR LVRPLAVFDA EGLRELGRS GFQTKALKEC ASSNDEILEL
 101 ARIAPDKAHK TICVTHLQSK GRGROGRKWS HRLGECIMFS FGWVFRAPQY
 151 ELGSLSPVAA VACRRALSRL GLKTQIKWPN DLVVRGDKLG GILLETVRTG
 201 GKTVAVVGIG INFVLPEKVE NAASVQSLFQ TASRRGNADA AVLLETLLEA
 251 LDAVLLQYAR DGFAPFVAEY QANRNDHGKA VLLLRDGETV FEQTVKGVSD
 301 QGVHLLETAE GKQTVVSGEIS SLRSDRPVS VPKRRDSEF LLLDGNLSRL
 351 KWAVWNGTFF ATVGSAPFYRD LSLPLGAEMAE KVDGNVIRVG CAVCGEPPKA
 401 QVQQLARKI EWLPSQAQAL GIRNHYRHE EHGSDRWFFNA LGSRRFSRNA
 451 CVVVSQGTAV TVDALDDGHH YLGGTIMPFG HLMKESLAVR TANLNHAGGE
 501 RYPPFTTTGN AVASGMDAV CGSVMHMHR LKERTGAGKP VDVIITGGGA
 551 AKVAEALPPA FLAENTVRVA DNLVIHGLLN LIAAGGESE HT*

ORF61a and ORF61-1 show 98.5% identity in 591 aa overlap:

55 orf61a.pep MTLVKPSHWRVLAELADGLPQHVSQLARMADMKPOLQNGFWQMPAHIRGLLRHQDGYWR
 orf61-1 MTLVKLSHWRVLAELADGLPQHVSQLARMADMKPOLQNGFWQMPAHIRGLLRHQDGYWR
 60 10 20 30 40 50 60
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 60 orf61a.pep LVRPLAVFDAEGLRELGRSGFQTKALKECASSNDEILELARIAPDKAHTICVTHLQSK
 orf61-1 LVRPLAVFDAEGLRELGRSGFQTKALKECASSNDEILELARIAPDKAHTICVTHLQSK
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 65 130 140 150 160 170 180

	orf61a.pep	GRGRGQRKWSHRLGECIMFSGWVFDPRQYELGSLSPVAACRRALSRGLKTKQIKWPN	
	orf61-1	GRGRGQRKWSHRLGECIMFSGWVFDPRQYELGSLSPVAACRRALSRGLDVLQIKWPN	
5		130 140 150 160 170 180	
	orf61a.pep	190 200 210 220 230 240	
	orf61-1	190 200 210 220 230 240	
10		250 260 270 280 290 300	
	orf61a.pep	250 260 270 280 290 300	
15		310 320 330 340 350 360	
	orf61a.pep	310 320 330 340 350 360	
20		370 380 390 400 410 420	
	orf61a.pep	370 380 390 400 410 420	
25		430 440 450 460 470 480	
	orf61a.pep	430 440 450 460 470 480	
30		490 500 510 520 530 540	
	orf61a.pep	490 500 510 520 530 540	
35		550 560 570 580 590	
	orf61a.pep	550 560 570 580 590	
40		600 610 620 630 640 650	
	orf61a.pep	600 610 620 630 640 650	
45		660 670 680 690 700 710	
	orf61a.pep	660 670 680 690 700 710	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF61 shows 94.2% identity over a 189aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF61.ng) from *N.*

50 *gonorrhoeae*:

	orf61.pep	EISLSDXRFPVSXKRRDSERFLLDGGNS	30
	orf61.ng	TVCEGTGKVGDRGVLHLETAEGEQTVVSGEISLRPDNRSVSPKRPDSERFLLLEGNS	211
55	orf61.pep	RLKAWWENGTFATVGSAPYRDLSPGLAEWAEKADGNVRIVGCACVGEFFKAQVQEQQLAR	90
	orf61.ng	RLKAWWENGTFATVGSAPYRDLSPGLAEWAEKADGNVRIVGCACVGEFFKAQVQEQQLAR	271
60	orf61.pep	KIEWLPSSAQAXGIRNHYRHPPEHGSDRWFNALGSRFRSNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTD	150
	orf61.ng	KIEWLPSSAQALGIRNHYRHPPEHGSDRWFNALGSRFRSNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTD	331
	orf61.pep	GHYLGXGTIMPFGPHLMKESLAVRTANLNHRHAGKRYPPFTT	189
65	orf61.ng	GHYLG-GTIMPFGPHLMKESLAVRTANLNHRHAGKRYPPFTTTGNVAVSGMMDAVCGSIMM	390

An ORF61ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 237> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 238>:

```

      1  MFSFGWAFDR  PQYELGSLSP  VAALACRRAL  GCLGLETLQIK  WPNDLVVGRD
51  KLGGLIETV  RAGGKTAVV  GIGINFVLPK  EVENAASVQS  LFQTASRRNG
101  ADAAVLLETL  LAELGAVLEQ  YAEEGFAPFL  NEYETANRHD  GKAVLLLRDG
151  ETVCEGTVK  VDGGRVHLLE  TAEGETVVS  GEISLRPDNR  SVSVPKRPS
201  ERFLLLEGGN  SRLKMAWVEN  GTFATVGSAP  YRDLSPLAG  WAEGADGNVR
251  IVGCACVCGES  KKAQVKEQLA  RKIEWLPSSA  QALGRNHRY  HPEHGESDRW
301  FNLGSSRRFS  RNACVVVSCG  TAVTDALTD  DGHYLGGTIM  PGFHIMKESL
10  351  AVRTANLNRP  AGRRYPFPTT  TGNVASGMM  DAVCGSMM  HGRLEKNGA
401  GKPDVVIITG  GGAARVAEAL  PPAFLAENTV  RVADNLVING  LNLIAAEGG
451  ESEFA*

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Further analysis revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 239> to be:

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      1  ATGACGGTTT  TGAAGCCTTC  GCATTGCGCG  GTGTTGCGCG  AGCTTGCCGA
51  CGGTTTGC CGC  CACACCGTAT  CGCAATTGCG  CGGTGAGGCG  GACATGAAGC
101  CGCAGCAGCT  CACCGCTTTT  TGGCAGCAGA  TGCCGGCGCA  TATACCGCGG
151  CTGTTGCGCC  AACACGACGG  CTATTGCGCG  CTGTTGCGCC  CTTTGGCGGT
201  TTTGCGATGCC  GAAGCTTTTC  GCGATCTGGG  GGAAGGTGCG  GCTTTTCAGA
251  CGGCATTGAA  GCGACAGTGC  GCGTCCAGCA  ACGACGAGAT  ACTGGAATTG
20  301  GCGCGGATTG  CGCGCGACAA  GCGGCACAAA  ACCATATGCG  TGACCCCATC
351  GCAAGTAAG  GCGACGGGGC  GCGCAGGGCG  GAAGTGTGCG  CACCGTTTGG
401  GCGAGTGCCT  GATGCTTCACT  TTCGGCTGGG  CGTTTGACCG  GCGCGAGTAT
451  GAGTTGGGTT  CGCTGTCGCC  TGTTCGCGCA  CTTGCGTGCC  GCGCGCTTT
501  GGGGTGTTTG  GGTTTGGAAA  CGCAATACAA  GTGGCCAAAC  GATTTTGTGCG
25  551  TCGGACGCGA  CAAATTGGGC  GGCATTTCTGA  TTGAAACAGT  CAGGCGGGCG
601  GGTAAACCGG  TTGCGGTGGT  CGGTATCGCG  ATCAATTTCG  TGCTGCCCAA
651  GGAAGTGAA  AACCGCGCTT  CGGTGCGAGT  GCTGTTTCAG  ACGGTCATCG
701  GCGCGGGCAA  TGCCGATGCC  CGCGTATTCG  TGGAAACATT  GCTTGCGGAA
751  CTGCGGCGCG  TGTGGAACAA  ATATGCGGAA  GAGGCGTTTC  CGCATTTTTT
30  801  AATGCGTAT  CBAACCGCCA  ACCGCGACA  CGCGAAGCG  GTATTGCTCT
851  TCGCGACGCG  CGAAACCGTG  TCGAAGCGCA  CGGTTAAGG  CCGTGACGGA
901  CGAGCGCTTC  TCGACTTGGG  AACCGCGAG  ggcgaacaga  cggtcgtaag
951  cgcggaatTC  AGcctCGggc  cggaacaaga  GTCGGtttcc  gtgcggaag
1001  ggcggaatTC  GgaacgtTTT  tTgctgttgg  aagcgcgga  cagcgcgCTC
35  1051  AAGTGGCGGT  GggttgAAAA  cggcacgttc  gcaaccgtag  gacgagcgCc
1101  gtaCGCGGAT  TTGTGCGCTT  TGGCGCGGGA  GTGGCGGGA  AAGGCGGATG
1151  GAAATGTCG  CATCGTCGCT  TCGCGCGGT  GCGGAGATC  CAAAGGCAAT
1201  CAACTGAAG  AACAGCTGCG  CGGAAATATC  GAGTGGCTGC  CGTCTTCGCG
1251  ACAGGCTTTG  GGCATACGCA  ACCACTACCG  CCACCCCGAA  GAACACGGTT
40  1301  CGACCGCTTG  GTTCAACGCC  TTGGCGAGCC  CGCGCTTCAG  CGCAACCGCC
1351  TCGCTGCTCG  TCAAGTTGCG  CAGCGCGGTA  ACGGTTGAGC  CGCTCACCGA
1401  TGACGGACAT  TATCTCGGG  GAACCATCAT  GCGCGGCTTC  CACTGATGAC
1451  AAGAATCGCT  CGCGCTCGA  ACGCGCAAC  TCAACCGGCC  GCGCGGCAAA
45  1501  CGTTACCTTT  TCGCGACAC  AACGGGCAAC  GCGCTCGGAA  CGCGCATGAT
1551  GGACGCGGTT  TCGCGCTCGA  TAATGATGAT  GCACGCGCGT  TTGAAGGAAA
1601  AAAACGCGCG  GCGACAGCT  GTGATGTCA  TCATTAACG  CGCGGCGGAA
1651  GCGAAGCTCG  CGGACCGCT  GCGCGCTGCA  TTTTTCGCG  AAATATCGCT
1701  GCGCGTGGCG  GACAACTGCG  TCATCCACG  GCTGTGTAAC  CTGATTGCGG
1751  CGAAGCGCG  GSAATCGGAA  CACCGTTAA

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50 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 240; ORF61ng-1>:

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      1  MTVLKPSHWR  VLAELADGLP  QHVSQALREA  DMKPQQLNGF  WQMPAHIRG
51  LLRQHDQYWR  LVRPLAVPDA  EQLRDLGERS  GPQTALKHEC  ASSNDEILEL
101  ARIAPDKAHK  TICVTHLQSK  GRGRGQRKWS  HRLGECLMFS  FGWAFDRPQY
151  ELGSLSPVAA  LACRRALGCL  GLETOIKWPN  DLVVGRDKLG  GILIEVVRAG
55  201  GKTAVVVGIG  INFVLPKEVE  NAASVSQSLF  TASRGRNADA  AVILLELLAE
251  LGAVLEQYAE  EGFAPFLNEY  ETANRDHGKA  VILLRDGETV  CEGTVKGVGD
301  RGVHLLETA  GEQTVVSGEI  SLRPNRNSVS  VPKRPDSERF  LLLGEGNSRL
351  KMAWVENTGF  ATVGSAPYRD  LSLPLGAWEA  RADGNRVIVG  CAVCGESKKA
401  QVKEQLARKI  EWLPSAQAAL  GIRNHYRHPE  EHGSDRWFNA  LGSRRFSRNA
60  451  CVVVSCGTAV  TVDALTDHGG  YLGGTIMPGF  HMKESLAVR  TANLNRPAGK
501  RYPPFTTTGN  AVASGMMDAV  CGSMMHGR  LKEKNGAKGF  VDVIITGGGA
551  AKVAEALPFA  FLAENTVRVA  DNLVINGLLN  LIAAEGGESE  HA*

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ORF61ng-1 and ORF61-1 show 93.9% identity in 591 aa overlap:

	orf61ng-1.pep	MTVLKPSHRVLAELADGLPOHVSQLAREADMKPOQLNGFWQOMPAHIRGLLRQHDGYWR	60
	orf61-1	MTVLKLSHRVLAELADGLPOHVSQLAREADMKPOQLNGFWQOMPAHIRGLLRQHDGYWR	60
5	orf61ng-1.pep	LVRPLAVFDAGELRLDGLRSRGFOTALKHECASSNDEILELARTAPDKAHKTTICVTHLQSK	120
	orf61-1	LVRPLAVFDAGELRLDGLRSRGFOTALKHECASSNDEILELARTAPDKAHKTTICVTHLQSK	120
10	orf61ng-1.pep	GRGRGRKWSHRLGECIMFSFGWAFDRPQYELGSLSPVAALACRRALSGCLGLETKIKWPN	180
	orf61-1	GRGRGRKWSHRLGECIMFSFGWVDFRPQYELGSLSPVAALACRRALSRIGLDQVTKIKWPN	180
	orf61ng-1.pep	DLVVGGRKLGGLIETVIRAGGKTAVVVGIGINFVLPKEVENAASVQSLEFQASRRGNADA	240
15	orf61-1	DLVVGGRKLGGLIETVIRAGGKTAVVVGIGINFVLPKEVENAASVQSLEFQASRRGNADA	240
	orf61ng-1.pep	AVLLETLLAELGAVLEQVAEEGFAPFLNEYETANRDHGKAVLLLRDGETVCEGTVKGVGD	300
	orf61-1	AVLLETLLVELDAVLLQYARDGFAPFVAEYQANRDHGKAVLLLRDGETVFEGETVKGVGD	300
20	orf61ng-1.pep	RGVLHLETAEGEQTVVSGEISLRPDNRSVSVKRPDSERFLLLEGGSRLKNWVENGTFF	360
	orf61-1	QGVLLHLETAEGKQTVVSGEISLRSDDRPVSVPKRRDSERFLLLDGGSRLKNWVENGTFF	360
25	orf61ng-1.pep	ATVGSAPYRDLSPIGAWEAKADGNVRIVGCAVCGESKKAQVKEQLARKIEWLPSAQAL	420
	orf61-1	ATVGSAPYRDLSPIGAWEAKADGNVRIVGCAVCGEFKAQVQEQQLARKIEWLPSAQAL	420
	orf61ng-1.pep	GIRNHYRHPHEHSGDRWFNALGSRFRSNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTDGHHYLGGTIMPGF	480
30	orf61-1	GIRNHYRHPHEHSGDRWFNALGSRFRSNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTDGHHYLGGTIMPGF	480
	orf61ng-1.pep	HLMKESLAVRTANLNRPAKRYPPPTTTGNASVAGMMDAVCGSIMMHGRLKEKNAGKGP	540
35	orf61-1	HLMKESLAVRTANLNRHAGRYPPPTTTGNASVAGMMDAVCGSVMDMHGRLKEKNAGKGP	540
	orf61ng-1.pep	VVDIITGGGAAKVAEALPPAFLAENTVRVADNLVIHGLNLIAAEGGESEHAX	593
40	orf61-1	VVDIITGGGAAKVAEALPPAFLAENTVRVADNLVIHGLNLIAAEGGESEHAX	593

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the baf protein of *B. pertussis* and the presence of a putative prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site, it is predicted that these proteins from *N. meningitidis* and *N. gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

45 Example 29

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N. meningitidis* <SEQ ID 241>:

	1	ATGTTTACC	AAATCCTTGC	CCTGATTATC	TGGAGCAGCT	CGTTTATTGC
	51	CGCCAAATAT	GTCTATGGCG	GCATCGATCT	CGCATTTGATG	GTCGGCGTGC
	101	GCTCTGCTAAT	GTCCGCGCTG	CCTGCACATGC	CCGCTCGCGC	CCGTCATGTC
50	151	GGCAAGATTTC	CGCGTGAGGA	ATGGAAGCCG	TTGCTGATTTG	TGTCGTTCTGT
	201	CAACTATGTG	CTGACCCTGC	TGCTTCAGTT	TGTCGGGTTG	AAATACACTT
	251	CGCGCCGCGAG	CGCATCGGTC	ATTGTCGGAC	TCGAGCCGCT	GCTGATGGTG
	301	TTTGTGCGAC	ACTTTTCTT	CAACGACAAA	CGCGSTGCCT	ACCACTGGAT
	351	ATGCGCGCGG	GCGGCATTTC	CCGCTGTGCG	GCTGCTGATG	GCGGGCSTGT
55	401	CGGAAGAGGG	CGCGAAGTTC	CGCTGCTTTC	GCTGCTGCTG	GCTGTGTTTG
	451	GCGCGCGCGG	GCTTTTGTGC	CGCTATGCTG	CGCAGCGAAA	GCGTATTCG
	501	ACGCATCGCG	GCACCGGCAT	TCACATCTGT	TTCCATTGCG	GCGCCATCGT
	551	TGATGTGCTT	GCGTGTTCG	CTGCTTTTGG	CGCAAAGTTA	TACCGTGGAC
	601	TGGAGCGTGC	GGATGGTATT	GTCGCTGCTG	TATTTGGGTT	TGGGGTGC..

60 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 242; ORF62>:

1 MFYQILALII WSSSFIAAKY VYGGIDPALM VGVRLIIAAL PALPACRRHV
 51 GKIPREEWKP LLIVSFVNYV LTLLQFVGL KYTSAASASY IVGLEPLLMV
 101 FVGHFFFNDR ARAYHWICGA AAFAGVALLM AGGAEEGGEV GWFGLLVLL
 151 AGAGFCAAMR PTORLIARIG APAFTSVSIA AASINCLPFS LALAQSVYTD
 5 201 WSVGMVLSLL YLGLGC..

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 243>:

1 ATGTTTACC AAATCCTTGC CCTGATTATC TGGAGCAGCT CGTTTATTGC
 51 CGCAAAATAT GTCTATGGCG GCATCGATCC CGCATTTGATG GTCGGCGTGC
 101 GCGTGTAAAT TGCCGCGCTG CCTGCACTGC CCGCTCTGCG CGCTCATGTC
 151 GGCAAGATTC CGCGTGAGGA ATGGAAGCGG TTGCTGATTG TGTGCTGCTG
 201 CAACATATGTG CTGACCCGTC TGCTTCAGTT TGTGCGGTTG AAATACACTT
 251 CGCGCGCCAG CGCATCGGTC ATTGTCGGAC TCAGAGCCGCT GCTGATGGTG
 301 TTTGTGGAC ACTTTTCTT CAACGACAAA GCGCGTGCCT ACCACTGGAT
 351 ATGCGGCGCG CGGCGATTG CGGCTGTCG GCTGCTGATG GCGGGCGGTG
 15 401 CGGAAGAGGG CGGCGAAGTC GCGTGGTTCG GCTGCTGATG GGTGTGTTG
 451 GCGGCGCGCG GCTTTTGTGC GCTATGCGT CGGACGCAA GGCTGATTGC
 501 AGCATCGCGC GCACCGGCAI TCACATCTGT TTCATTGCC GCGCATCGT
 551 TGATGGCTCT GCGGTTTTG CTGCTTTTG GCGAAAGTTA TACCGTGGAC
 601 TGGAGCTGCG TATTGCTATT GTCTGCTGCT TATTGCGGT TGGGTGCGG
 20 651 CTGCTACGCC TATTGCTGT GGAACAAGGG GATGAGCGCT GTCTGCGCA
 701 ATGTTTCGGG ACTGTTGATT TCGCTCGAAC CGTGTGCGG GCTGCTGCTG
 751 GCGGTTTTGA TTTTGGCGGA ACACCTGTCG CCGCTGTGCG CCGTGGGCTG
 801 GTTTGCTGTC ATGCGCGCCA CCTTGTTGC CGCGCGGCTG TCGCATCAA
 851 AATAA

25 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 244; ORF62-1>:

1 MFYQILALII WSSSFIAAKY VYGGIDPALM VGVRLIIAAL PALPACRRHV
 51 GKIPREEWKP LLIVSFVNYV LTLLQFVGL KYTSAASASY IVGLEPLLMV
 101 FVGHFFFNDR ARAYHWICGA AAFAGVALLM AGGAEEGGEV GWFGLLVLL
 151 AGAGFCAAMR PTORLIARIG APAFTSVSIA AASINCLPFS LALAQSVYTD
 30 201 WSVGMVLSLL YLGLGCGWYA YLWNGKMSR VPANVSGLLI SLEPVGVLL
 251 AVLILGEHLIS PYSALGVFV IATLWAGRL SHQK*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with hypothetical transmembrane protein HI0976 of *H. influenzae* (accession number Q57147)

ORF62 and HI0976 show 50% aa identity in 114aa overlap:

35 Orf62 1 MFYQILALIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHV
 M YQILAL+IWSSS I K Y +DP L+V VR R KI + K
 HI0976 1 MLYQILALIWSSSLIVGLKLYTSMMDPVLVQVRLIIAMIIVMPLFLRRKKIDKPMRKQ 60
 40 Orf62 61 LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFGVGHFFFNDRKARAY 114
 L ++F NY LLQF+GLKYTSA+SA ++GLEPLL+VFGVHFF K +
 HI0976 61 LWWLAFNYTAVFLQLFGLKYTSAASAVTMIGLEPLLVFVFGVGHFFKTKQNGF 114

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF62 shows 99.5% identity over a 216aa overlap with an ORF (ORF62a) from strain A of *N.*

45 *meningitidis*:

10 20 30 40 50 60
 orf62.pep MFYQILALIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHV
 50 orf62a MFYQILALIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHV
 10 20 30 40 50 60
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 orf62.pep LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFGVGHFFFNDRKARAYHWICGA
 55 orf62a LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFGVGHFFFNDRKARAYHWICGA
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 orf62.pep AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGFGLLVLAGAGFCAAMRPTORLIARIGAPAFTSVSIA

5

orf62a AAFAGVALLMAGGAEGGVGVFGCLIVLLAGAGCAMRPTORILARIGAPAFTSVSTA

130 140 150 160 170 180

orf62.pep AASLNCLPFSLAQSYTVDVSVGMVLSLLYLGC

190 200 210

orf62a AASLNCLPFSLAQSYTVDVSVGMVLSLLYLGVGSWYAYLNLNKGMSRVPANVSGLL

190 200 210 220 230 240

10

orf62a SLEPVVGLLVLILGHLSPSVLGVFVVIATLVAGLSHQK

250 260 270 280

The complete length ORF62a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 245> is:

15	1	ATGTTTCAAT	AAATCGCTGC	CCTGATGATC	TGGAGCAGAT	CGTTTATTCG
	51	GCCCAATATC	GCTATGCGCG	CGCATGATTC	GCGCGGTGCG	
	101	CGCTCGTATG	TGCGTGGCTG	CGCGCTCGCG	CGCGTCATGC	
	151	GGCAAGATTC	GCGCTGAGGA	ATGGAAGCGC	TGCTGATGAT	
	201	CAACTATGTC	GTGACCCCTG	TACTTCCATG	TGTGGGGTGT	AAATCACTTT
	251	CGCGCCGACG	CGCATCGCTG	ATGCTCGGAC	TGGAGCCACT	CGATAGGTGT
20	301	TTTGTGGGAC	ACATTTTCTT	CACAGCAACG	CGCGCTCGCT	ACCACTGGAT
	351	ATGCGCGCGC	GCGGTCATGT	CCGCTCGGCG	CGTCTGATGT	CGGGCGGGTG
	401	CGGAAGAGGG	CGGCGAAGTC	GGCTCGTGGC	GGTGGCTGTG	
	451	GCGGCGCGGG	GCTTTGTGCG	CGCTATGCGT	CGCAGCAAA	GCGATATTGC
	501	AGGCATCGGC	GCAACCGCAT	CTGCTATGTG	TTCCATATGC	CGCCAGTGGC
	551	TGATGTGGCT	CGCGTTTCTG	TCATCTTTGT	GGCAAAATTA	TACGTCGTAC
	601	TGGAGCGCTG	GAAATGCTAT	GTGCTGCTGT	TATTTTGGGG	TGGGGTCGAG
	651	CTGTACGCGT	TATTGGCTGT	GAAACAGGG	GATGAGCCGT	GTCTTCCGCA
	701	AGCTTTTCGG	AGCTTGTGAT	TGCGTCGAA	CGGTGGTGGC	CGTGTGCTGT
	751	GCGGTTTGA	TTTTTGGCGA	ACACCTGTGC	CCGCTGTGCG	TCFTGGGCGT
30	801	GTTTGTGCTG	ATCGCCGCCA	CCTTGGTTGC	CGCGCGCGTG	TGCGATCAAA
		AATAA				

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEO ID 246>:

35

1	MFYQILALII	WSSSFIAANY	VYGGIDPPALM	VGVRLLIIAAL	PALPCARRRH
5	GKI PRFEWKQ	LLIVSVFNK	LTLLIQFVGL	KYTSAAASAV	YVEGLLEMM
101	FVGHFFFNK	ARAYHWCGA	AAFAFGVALLM	AGGAEGEGVE	GWGFCGLLVLL
151	AGAGFCAAMR	PQRLRIART	APAFSTVSIA	AASMLCLPFS	LALAQSYSTVD
201	SVYGMVLSLL	YLVGWCMSVA	YWLNNKMSR	VFANVSGLLT	SLEPVVGVL
251	AWLIGEHLS	PVSVLGGFVV	IATNIVAGRL	SHOK*	

ORF62a and ORF62-1 show 98.9% identity in 284 aa overlap:

40	orf62a.pep	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVVGIGDPALMVGVRLLIAALPALFACRHHVGKIPREEWK	60
	orf62-1	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVVGIGDPALMVGVRLLIAALPALFACRHHVGKIPREEWK	60
45	orf62a.pep	LLIVSFNVYLVLTLLQLQFVGLKYTSAASASIVIGLEPLLMVFGHFFNDKARAYHWTCGA	120
	orf62-1	LLIVSFNVYLVLTLLQLQFVGLKYTSAASASIVIGLEPLLMVFGHFFNDKARAYHWTCGA	120
	orf62a.pep	AAFAGVALIMAGGAEEGGEVGFSCLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQLRIARIGAPAFTSVSIA	180
50	orf62-1	AAFAGVALIMAGGAEEGGEVGFSCLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQLRIARIGAPAFTSVSIA	180
	orf62a.pep	AASLMCLPFSFALAQSYTVDMVGMLSLLYLGVGCWSYAYWLWNGKMSRVPAENVSGLLI	240
	orf62-1	AASLMCLPFSFALAQSYTVDMVGMLSLLYLGVGCWSYAYWLWNGKMSRVPAENVSGLLI	240
55	orf62a.pep	SLFPVGVLLAVLITGEHLSPVSVGLGVFVVIATVAGRLSHQXK	285
	orf62-1	SLFPVGVLLAVLITGEHLSPVSVGLGVFVVIATVAGRLSHQXK	285

60 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF62 shows 99.5% identity over a 216aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF62.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

orf62.pep	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHVGIKPREEWK	60
orf62ng	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHVGIKPREEWK	60
5 orf62.pep	LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFGVHFFNDKARAYHWICGA	120
orf62ng	LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFGVHFFNDKARAYHWICGA	120
10 orf62.pep	AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGFGLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFSTVSIA	180
orf62ng	AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGFGLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFSTVSIA	180
orf62.pep	AASIMCLPFSIALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVANASGLLI	216
15 orf62ng	AASIMCLPFSIALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVANASGLLI	240

The complete length ORF62ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 247> is:

1	ATGTTTACC	AAATCCTGC	CCTGATTATC	TGGGGCAGCT	CGTTTATTGC
51	CGCCAAATAT	GTCTATGGCG	GCATCGATCC	CGCATTGATG	GTCCGGCTGC
101	GCGTGTCTGAT	TGCGCGCGCTG	CCTGCACTGC	CGCGCTGCGC	CGCTCATGTC
151	GGCAAGATTTC	CGCGTGAGGA	ATGGAAGCGC	TGCTGATTGT	TGTGCTTCGT
201	CAACTATGTG	CTGACCCCTGC	TGCTTCAGTT	TGTCGGGGTG	AAATACACTT
251	CGCGCGCGAC	CGCATCGGTC	ATTGTGGAC	TCGAGCGGCT	GCTGATGGTG
301	TTTGTGCGAC	ACTTTTCTT	CAACGACAAA	GCGCTGCCT	ACCACTGGAT
351	ATGCGGCGCG	CGCGCAATTG	CCGCTGCTGC	GCTGCTGATG	CGCGCGGGTG
401	CGGAGCGGG	CGCGCAATC	GCTGCTGCTG	CGCTGCTGCT	GCTGCTGCTG
451	CGCGCGCGCG	GCTTTGTGCG	CGCTATCGCT	CGACGCGAAA	GCGTATTGCT
501	CGCGCTGCGC	GCACCGCAT	TCACATCTGT	TCCATTGCGC	GCGCATCGCT
551	TGATGTGCCT	GCGCTTTTCG	CTTGCTTTTG	CGCAAGTTA	TACGCTGGAC
601	TGGAGCGTCG	GGATGCTATT	TGCGCTGTTG	TATTTGGGTT	TGGGGTGGCG
651	CTGGTACGCC	TATTGGCTGT	GGACCAAGGG	GATGAGCGGT	GTTCTCGCCA
701	ACGCGCTGGG	ACTGTGTGAT	TGCGTCGAAC	CGGTGCTGGG	CGTGTCTGTT
751	GCGGTTTTGA	TTTTGGGCGA	ACATTTATCG	CCGCTGTCGC	CCTTGGGCGT
801	GTTTGTGCTG	ATGCGCGCCA	CTTTGCGCGC	CGCGCGGCTG	TGCGCAGGG
851	ACGCGCAAAA	CGCGCAATGCC	GTCCTGA		

35 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 248>:

1	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHV
51	GKIPREEWK LLIVSFVNYV LTLLQFVGL KYTSAASASV IVGLEPLLMV
101	FVGHFFNDK ARAYHWICGA AAFAGVALLM AGGAEEGGEV GWFGLLVLL
151	AGAGFCAAMR PTQRLIARIG APAFTSVSIA AASLMCLPFS LALAQSYTVD
201	WSVGMVLSLL YLGLGCGWYA YWLWNKGMSR VPANASGLLI SLEPVGVLL
251	AVLILGEHLS FVSALGVFVV IAAATFAGRL SRDAQNGNA V*

ORF62ng and ORF62-1 show 97.9% identity in 283 aa overlap:

orf62ng.pep	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHVGIKPREEWK	60
orf62-1	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHVGIKPREEWK	60
50 orf62ng.pep	LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFGVHFFNDKARAYHWICGA	120
orf62-1	LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFGVHFFNDKARAYHWICGA	120
55 orf62ng.pep	AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGFGLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFSTVSIA	180
orf62-1	AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGFGLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFSTVSIA	180
60 orf62ng.pep	AASIMCLPFSIALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVANASGLLI	240
orf62-1	AASIMCLPFSIALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVANASGLLI	240

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                250      260      270      280      290
orf62ng.pep  SLEPVVGVLLAVLLLGEHLSPVSAIGVFFVIAATFAAGRLSRDAQNGNAVX
               |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
5 orf62-1     SLEPVVGVLLAVLLLGEHLSPVSAIGVFFVIAATVAGRLSHQKX
                250      260      270      280

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Furthermore, ORF62ng shows significant homology to a hypothetical *H.influenzae* protein:

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sp|Q57147|Y976 HAEIN HYPOTHETICAL PROTEIN HI0976 >gi|1074589|pir||B64163
hypothetical protein HI0976 - Haemophilus influenzae (strain Rd KW20)
>gi|1574004 (U32778) hypothetical [Haemophilus influenzae] Length = 128
Score = 106 bits (262), Expect = 2e-22
Identities = 56/114 (49%), Positives = 68/114 (59%)

15 Query: 1 MFYQILALIINGSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGRVXXXXXXXXXXRRHVKGKIPREWK 60
      1 M YQILAL+IW SS I K Y +DP L+V VR R RI + K
      Sbjct: 1 MLYQILALLINSSSLIVGKLTYSMMDPVLVVQVRLITIAMIVMFLERWKIKDKPMRQ 60

Query: 61 LLIVSFNVYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASVIVGLEPLLMVFGVGHFFNDKARAY 114
      L ++F NY LQF+GLKYTSA+SA +GLEPLL+VFGVGHFF K +
20 Sbjct: 61 LWNLAFFNYTAVFLQFVGLKYTSAASAVTMIGLEPLLVVFGVGHFFFTKQNGF 114

```

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the transmembrane protein of *H.influenzae* and the putative leader sequence and several transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 30

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 249>:

```

1 ATGCGCCGTT TTCTACCGAT CGCAGCCATA TGCGCmGms TCCTGkkGTA
51 sGAGCTGACG GCGGCACACG GCAGCACCAG TTCGTGGCG GATTATTTC
30 101 GGTGATTGT TCGGTTACG GCAATGCTGC TGCTGGTGTT GTCCGCGGT
151 TTGGCAGCTT ATGTCATATT GCTGTTGAA GACAGGCGCG ACGGCGTATT
201 CGGTTGCGtA srTyGCCAAA gsGCTGkks TGGG. ATGTT TAOCGTGGT
251 GCCGkACTGC CCGGCGTGT TCTGTTCCGC TTTCCCGCAC AGTTTCATCAA
35 301 CGGCACGATT AATTGCTGGT TCGGCAACGA TACCCACGAG CGCCTGAAC
351 GCAGCCTCAA TTTGAGCAAG TCGCATTTGA ATTTGGCGCG AGACAAAGCC
401 CTCGGCAACG CCGTCCCGGT CGAGATAGAC CTCATCGCGC CGGCTTCCT
451 CCCCGGGGAT ATGGGCGAGG TGCTGGAACA TTACGCGCGC AGCGGTTTTG
501 CCCAGCTTGC CCGTACATAY ksCGCAGCGC GCAAAATCGA AAAAGACTG
551 AACCCGACCA AGCTCGATTA GCGTTTCCA GGTAAAGCGC GTTGGGAaAa
40 601 AATCCaACGG GCGGCTCGG TCAGGGAATT GGAAGCATTA GCGCGGCTA
651 TGTACGGGCA GGGCTGGCTG TCGGCGGGA GCAcWacCG GCGGATATC
701 GCCTTGT TTT TCGCTCAGCC GGTTCACAA GCGGTGCGAG AGGATGCGT
751 yTTAATCGAA AAGGCAAGG GCAAAATATG TGAAGTTGAG TACAGCAAA
45 801 AAGGTTTGCA GACCTTTTC CTGGCAACCC TGCTGATTGC CTGCTGCTG
851 TOGATTTTTC TTGCACTGGT CATGGCACTG TATTTCGCC GCGGTTTCG
901 CGAACCCTGC CTATGCTGT CGAGGGGCGC GAAGGCGGTG GCGCAAGGCG
951 ATTTTCAGCA GACGCGGCCG GTGTTGCGCA ACGACAGGTT CGGACGCTTG
1001 ACCAaTGTGT TCAACCAAT GACGAGCAG CTTTCCATCG CCAAGATATG
50 1051 AGACGAGGCG AACCGCGCG GCGAGGAAGC GCGCAGGCAT TATCTTGA
1201 GCGTGTGGA GGGGCTGACC ACGGCGGTG TGTGTTTGA CGAACAAAGC
1151 TGCTGAAAA OCTTCAACAA AGCGGCGGT ACC..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 250; ORF64>:

```

1 MRRFLPIAAI CAXLXKGLT AATGSTSSLA DYFWWIVAFS AMLLLVLSAV
55 151 LARYVILLKK DRRDGVFSGX KAKKPKXKMF TLVAXLPGVF LFGFFAQFNI
101 GTINSWFGND THEALERSIN LSKSALNLAA DNALGNVGVF QIDLIGAASI
151 KSMGVLEHL YAGSGPAOLA LYNKASGKIE KSNINPHLQD PFGKAGPWEK
201 IQRAGSRDL EISGVLXAO GWLAKTHGX RDYALFPERLP VPKGVAIDAV
251 LIEKARAKYA ELSYSKKGLQ TFFIATLTLA SLISIFLALV MALYFARRV

```

301 EPVLISLAEGA KAVAQGDFFSQ TRPVLNRDEF GRITKLFNHM TEQLSIADKA
351 DERNRRREEA ARHYLECVLE GLTTGVVVFD EGQCKLTFNK AAGT...

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 251>:

1 ATGCGCGGTT TTCTACGGAT CGCAGCGATA TGCGCGGTGG TCGTGTGTGA
5 CGGACTGACG CGCGCAACCG GCAGCAACAG TTGCTCGGGG GATTATTTCT
101 GGTGGATTGT TGGCTTCAGC GCAATGCTGC TGCTGGTGTG GTCCGCGGTT
151 TTGGCAGGTT ATGTCAATATT GCTGTTGAAA GACGACGGCG ACGCGGTATT
201 CGGTTGCGAG ATTGCCAAAC GCCTTTCTGG GATGTTTACG CTGGTTGCGG
10 251 TACTGCCCGG CGTGTCTCTG TTGCGGCTTT CGCACAAGTT CATCAACGGC
301 ACGATTAAAT CGTGGTTCGG CAACGATACC CAAGACGGCG TTGAACGCGAG
351 CCTCAATTG AGCAAGTCCG CATTGAATTT GCGCGCAGAC AACGCCCTCG
401 GCACACCGCT CCCGCTGCAG ATAGACCTCA TCGCGCGGGC TTCCCTGCCG
451 GGGGATATGG GCAGGGTGCT GGAACATTAC CGCGCGAGCG GTTTTGCCCA
501 GCTTGCCCTG TACAATGCCG CAAGCGGCAA AATCGAAAAA AGCATCAACC
15 551 GCACACGCT CGATCAGCGT TTTCCAGGTA AGGCGCGTTG GAAAAAATCT
601 CAACGGGGGG GTTGGCTCAG GGATTTTGAA AGCATAGGCG GCGTATTGTA
651 CGCGCAGGGG TGGCTGTCTG CGGTAACGCA CAACGGGGCG GATTACGCTT
701 TGTTTTTCCG TCAGCGCGGT CCCAAAGGCG TGCGCAGGGA TGCGCTTTTA
751 ATCGAAAGG CACGGCGGAA ATATGCTGAG TTGAGTTACA GCAAAAGGG
20 801 TTTCCAGACC TTTTCTCGG CAACCGCTCG GATTGCGTGG CTGCTGTCSA
851 TTTTCTCTGC ACTGGTCTAT GCACGTGATT TCGCGCGCGT TTTCTCGAA
901 CCGCTCCTAT CGCTTGCCGA GGGGCGGAG CGSGTGGCGC AAGCGGATTT
951 CAGOCAGAGC GCGCCCGTGT TGCGCAACGA CGAGTTGCGA CGCTTGACCA
25 1001 AGTTGTTCAA CCACATGACC GAGCAGCTTT CCATGCGCAA AGAAGACAGC
1051 GAGCGCAACC CGCGGCGCGA GGAAGCGCGC AGGCATTATC TTGATGCGT
1101 GTTGGAGGGG CTGACCACGG GCGTGGTGGT GTTTGAGGAA CAAGGCTGTC
1151 TGAAAACTT CACAAAGCG CGGGAACAGA TTTTGGGAT CGCGCTTACC
1201 CCCCTGTGGG GCAGCAGCGC GCACGGTTGG CACGCGTTT CGCGCGCAGA
1251 GTCCCTGCTT GCGCAAGTGT TTGCGCGCAT CGCGCGCGCG GCAGGTAACG
30 1301 ACAAAACGGT CCATGTGAAA TATGCGCGCG CGGACGATCG CAAAATCCTG
1351 CTGGCGAAGG CAACCGTCT GCGCGAAGAC AA CGCAGCGC GCGTGTATAT
1401 GGTGATTGAC GACATCACCG TTTTGATACA CGCGCAAAAA GAAGCGCGCT
1451 GGGGCGAAGT GCGCAAGCGC CTGGCACAAG AATCCGCAA TCGCTCAGC
1501 CCGATCCAGC TTTCCGCGCA ACGCGTGGCG TGGAATTTGG CGGCGAAGCT
35 1551 GCGATGAGCG GATGCGCAAA TCTCGACGCG TTGCGACGAC ACCATCGTCA
1601 AACAGCTGGC GCGATTGAAG GAATGCTCGC AAGCATTCGC CAATTATGCG
1651 CGTCCGCTT CGCTCAAATT GGAATCAG GATTGTAGCG CCTTATCGG
1701 CGATGTTGTT GCATTGTATG AAGCGGTGCC GTGCGGTGTT GCGCGGAGC
40 1751 TTGCGCGGCA ACGCGTGAAG GTGCGGCGG ATACGACGCG CATGCGGACG
1801 GTGCTGCACA ATATTTTCAA AATGCGCGC GAAGCGCGCG AAGAAGCCGA
1851 TGTGCGCGAA GTCAGGGTAA AATGCGAAAC AGGGCAGGAC GGTGCGATTG
1901 TCGTGACGGT TTGCGACCAAC GGCAGAGGGT TCGCGAGGGA AATGCTGCAC
1951 AACGCTCTCG AGCGGTATGT AAGGACAGAA CGCGCGGGA CGGGATTGGG
2001 TCTGCTGTG TGAAAAAAA TCATTGAAGA ACACGCGCGC CGCATCAGCG
45 2051 TGAGCAATCA GGATCGGGGT GCGCGGTGTG TCAGAATCAT CTGCGCAAAA
2101 ACGGTAAAAA CTTATCGGTA G

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 252; ORF64-1>:

1 MRRFLPIAAI CAVVILYGLT AATGSTSSLA DYFWIVAVFS AMLLVLISAV
51 LARYVILLK DRDGVFGSQ IAKRLSGMFT LVAVLPVFL FGVSAQFING
50 101 TINSWFGNDT HEALERSINL SKSALNLAAD NALGNVFPVQ IDLIGAASLP
151 GDMGRVLEHY AGSGFAQIAL YNAASGKIEK SINPHKLDPE FPGKARWEKI
201 QRAGSVRLDE SFGVLYVNG WLSAGTHNNG DYALFFRQPV PKGVADAYLV
251 IEKARAKYAE LSYSKKGLQI FLALILLIAS LLSIFLALUM ALYFARFVE
55 301 PVLSLAEGAK AVAQGDFFSQ RPVLNRDEF RLTKLFNHMT EQLSIADKAD
351 ERNRRREEAA RHYLECVLEF LTGTVVVFD EGQCKLTFNK AQILGMLPT
401 PLWSSRRHWG HGVSAQGSLL AEVFAAIGAA AGTKRPVHVX YAAPDDAKIL
451 LGKATVLPED NGNVVMVID DITVLIHAQK RAAGGEVAKR LAHEIRNPIT
501 PIQLSAERLA WKLGKLDQEQ DAQILTRSTD TIVKQVAAKL EMVEAFRNYA
551 RPSPLKLENQ DINALIGDVL ALYEAGPCRF AAEALAGEPLT VAADTTAMRQ
60 601 VLNIIFKNAA EAAEADVPVE VRVKSETGDD GRILVTVCDN GKFGGREMLH
651 NAFEPVYTDK PASTGLGLPV VKKILTEHGS RISLSNDQAG GACVAILLPK
701 TVKTYA*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF64 shows 92.6% identity over a 392aa overlap with an ORF (ORF64a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

5	orf64.pep	10	20	30	40	50	60
		MRRFLPTAAICAXXLXGLTAATGSTS	LADYFWWIVAFSAML	LLVLSAVLARYV	ILLK		
	orf64a	10	20	30	40	50	60
		MRRFLPTAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTS	LADYFWWIVAFSAML	LLVLSAVLARYV	ILLK		
10	orf64.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
		DRRDGVFGSXXAKXPXXMFTLVAXLPGV	LFEGFPAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLN				
	orf64a	70	80	90	100	110	120
		DRRDGVFGSQIAKR-LSGMFTLVAVLPGV	LFEGVSAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLN				
15	orf64.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
		LSKSALNLAADNALGNVAPVQIDLIGAASL	PDXMGRVLEHYAGSGFAGLALYNAASKIE				
	orf64a	130	140	150	160	170	180
		LSKSALNLAADNALGNVAPVQIDLIGAASL	PDXMGRVLEHYAGSGFAGLALYNAASKIE				
20	orf64.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
		KSINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKIQRAGSVRD	LESIGSVLYAQGWLSAGTHXGRDYALFFRQP				
	orf64a	190	200	210	220	230	240
		KSINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKIQRAGSVRD	LESIGSVLYAQGWLSAGTHXGRDYALFFRQP				
30	orf64.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
		VPKGVAEDAVLIEKARAKYAELSYSKGLQ	TFFLATLLIASLSLIFLALVLYALFARFV				
	orf64a	250	260	270	280	290	300
		VPKGVAEDAVLIEKARAKYAELSYSKGLQ	TFFLATLLIASLSLIFLALVLYALFARFV				
35	orf64.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
		EPVLSLAEGAKAVAQGDFSQTRPVLNRN	DEFGRITKLFNHMTEQLSIAKDADEARNRREEA				
	orf64a	310	320	330	340	350	360
		EPVLSLAEGAKAVAQGDFSQTRPVLNRN	DEFGRITKLFNHMTEQLSIAKDADEARNRREEA				
40	orf64.pep	370	380	390			
		ARHYLECVLEGLTGVVVVFDEQGCLTKFNKAAGT					
	orf64a	370	380	390			
		ARHYLECVLEGLTGVVVVFDEQGCLTKFNKAAEQILGMPLT	PLMGSSRHGWGVSAQQSL				
45	orf64a	420	430	440	450	460	470
		LAEVFAAIGAAAGTDKPVHVKYAAPDDAKILLKATVLPEDN	XNGVMVIDDITVLHAQ				

The complete length ORF64a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 253> is:

50	1	ATGCGCGGTT	TTCTACCGAT	CGCAGCCATA	TGCGCGGTGG	TCCTGTTGTA
	51	CGGACTGACG	CGCGCAACCG	CGACGACGAG	TCGCTGGGG	GATTATTTCCT
	101	GGTGATGTGT	TGCGTTACAG	GCAATGCTCG	TGCTGGTGT	GTCCGCGT
	151	TTGGCACTGT	ATGTCATATT	GCTGTGAA	GACAGCGCG	ACGGGCTATT
55	201	CGGTTCGACG	ATTGCCAAAC	GCTTTCCGG	GATGTTTACG	CTGGTTCGCG
	251	TACTGCCCGG	CGTGTTCCTG	TTCCGCGGTT	CGCAGCAGTT	TATCAACGCG
	301	ACGATTAATT	CGTGGTTCGG	CAACGATACC	CACGAGGCGC	TTGAACGACG
	351	CCTCAATTGT	AGCAAGTCCG	CATTGAATCT	GCGCGCGAGC	AACGCCCTTG
60	401	GCAACGCCAT	CCCGGTGCAG	ATAGACNTCA	TCGGCGCGCG	TTCCCTGCC
	451	NGGGATATGG	GCAGGCTGCT	GGAACATTAC	GCGCGGAGCG	GTTTTCGCCA
	501	GCTTGCCCTG	TACAAATGCG	CAAGCGGCA	AATCGGAAAA	AGCATCAACC
	551	CGCACAGCT	CGATCAGCG	TTTCCAGTA	AGGCGGGTGG	GGAATAATCT
65	601	CAACAGCGCG	GTTCCGTGAG	GGAATNNGAA	AGCATGCGGTG	GCSTATTGTA
	651	CGCGCAGCAG	TGCGTGTGCG	CAGNACGCA	CACCGCGCGC	GATTACGCTT
	701	TGCTTTTTCG	TCAGCCGGTT	CCCAAGAGCG	TGCGCAGAGG	TGCCCTCTTA
	751	ATCGAARAG	CAAGCGGCA	ANANNNTAG	TTGAGTTTAC	GCAAAATGTA
	801	TTTGACAC	TTTTCTCTNG	CAACCTGCT	GATTGCTCN	CTGCTGCGA
	851	TTTTCTTGC	ACTGTCATG	GCACGTGATT	TCGCGCGCGC	TTTCTGCGAA

901 CCGCTCCTAT CGCTTGCCGA GGGGGGAAG GCGGTGGCGC AAGGCGATTT
 951 CAGCCGACAG CGCCCTGGCT TCGCCACACGA CGAGTTGGCA CGCTTGACGA
 1001 AGTTGTTCAA CCAATGACAC GAGCAGCTTT CCATGCCCAA AGNAGCAGAG
 1051 GAGCGCACAC CGCGGCGCGA GGAAGCGCGC AGCATTATTC TCGATTCGCT
 5 1101 GTTGGAGGGG CTGACCACGG GCGTGGTGGT GTTTGACGAA CAAAGCTGTC
 1151 TGAAAAACCTT CAACAAAGCG GCGGAACAGA TTTTGGGAGT CCGCGTTAAC
 1201 CCCCCTGGGG CGACGACGCG GCACGGTTGG CACGGCGGTT GCGGCGACGA
 1251 GTCCCTGCTT GCCGAAGTGT TTGCCGCCAT CGGCGCGGCG TCAGCTACGG
 1301 ACAAAACCGGT CCATGTGAAA TATGCCGCGC CGGAAGATGC CAAATTCCTG
 1351 CTGGGCAAGG CAACCGTCCT GCCGAAGAC AACNGCAAGC GCGTGTGAAT
 1401 GGTGATTGAC GACATCAACG TTTTGATACA CGCGCAAAAA GAAGCGCGCT
 1451 GGGGCGAAGT GGCAAAAACG CTGGCAACAG AAATCCGCAA TCGCTCAGC
 1501 CCATCCAGC TTTCTGCCGA ACGCGTGGCG TGGAAATTTG CGGGGAAGCT
 1551 GGACGAGCAN GACGCGCAAA TCCTGACACG TTCGACCGAC ACCATCATCA
 1601 AACAGTTGGC GGCATTAAAA GAAATGGTCG AGGCATTCCG CAATTACNCG
 1651 CGTTCGCCCTT CGNCTCAATT GGAATAACAG GATTTGAACG CCTTAATCGG
 1701 CGATGTTGTT GCATTGTACG AAGCTGGTCC GTGCCGTTT CCGCGGGAAC
 1751 TTGCCGCGCA ACGCTGATG ATGCGCGCGC ATACGACCTC CATGCGGACG
 1801 GTGCTGCACA ATATTTTCAA AATGCGCGC GAGCGCGCG AGAAGCCGA
 20 1851 TGTGCGCGAA GTACGGTAA AATCGAAGC GGGCGAGGAC GGAAGGATTT
 1901 TCCTGACAGT TTGCGACACG GCAGAAGGCT TCGCGAGGGA AATGCTGCAC
 1951 AATGCCCTTC AGCCGTATGT AACGACAAA CCGCTGGGAA CGGGATTGNG
 2001 ACTGCCCGTG GTGAAAAAAA CATTTGAAGA ACACGCGCGC NCATCAGCC
 2051 TGAGCAATCA GGATCGGGGC GCGCGGTTNG TCAGAAATCAT CTTGCCAAAA
 2101 ACGGTAGAAA CTTATGCGTA G

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 254>:

1 MRRFLPIAAI CAVVLLYGLT AATGSTSSLA DYFWWIVAFS AMLLLVLSAV
 51 LARYVLLLLK DRRDGVFGSQ IAKRLSGMFT LVAVLPGVFL FGVSAQFING
 101 TINSWFNGND HEALERSLNL SKSALNLAAD NALGNALFVQ IDXIGAASLP
 151 XDMGRVLEHY AGSGFAQLAL YNAASGKIEK SINPHKLDQF FPGKARWEKI
 201 QQAGSVRDXE SIGGVLYAXG WLSAXTHNGR DYALFFRPQV PKGVAEDAVL
 251 IEKARAXXXX LSYSKKGLQT FFLATILLIAS LLSIFLALVM ALYFARRFEV
 301 PVLSLAEBGAK AVAQGDFSTC RPLVNDDEFQ RLTKLFNHMT EQLSIAEKAD
 351 ENRRNRREEAA RHYLECVLEG LTGTVVVFDE GQCLCTFNKA AEQILGMPIT
 401 PLWGSRRHGW HGVSQAQSLI AEVFAIGAA AGTDKPVHVR YAPDDAKIL
 451 LKATVLFPED NNGVVMVID DITVLIHNAK EAWGEVHVR LAHEIRNPL
 501 PIQLSAERLA WKLGSKLDEX DAQILTRSTD TIHKQVAAK EMVEAFRNYX
 551 RPSXQLENQ DLNALIGDVL ALYEAGPCRF AELAGEPLM MAADTITAMQ
 601 VLHNIIFKNAA EAAEEDVPE VRVKSAGQD GRIVLTVCND KGKFGREMLH
 40 651 NAFEPYVTDK PAGTGLXLPV VKKIIIEHGG XISLNSQDAG GAXVRIILPK
 701 TVETYA*

ORF64a and ORF64-1 show 96.6% identity in 706 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
45	orf64a.pep	MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLT	AATGSTSSLA	DYFWWIVAFS	AMLLLVLSAV	LARYVILLK	
	orf64-1	MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLT	AATGSTSSLA	DYFWWIVAFS	AMLLLVLSAV	LARYVILLK	
		10	20	30	40	50	60
50	orf64a.pep	DRRDGVFGSIAKRLSGMFT	LVAVLPGVFL	FGVSAQFING	TINSWFNGND	HEALERSLNL	
	orf64-1	DRRDGVFGSIAKRLSGMFT	LVAVLPGVFL	FGVSAQFING	TINSWFNGND	HEALERSLNL	
		70	80	90	100	110	120
55	orf64a.pep	SKSALNLAADNALGNAL	PVQIDXIGAAS	LPXDMGRVLEHY	AGSGFAQLAL	YNAASGKIEK	
	orf64-1	SKSALNLAADNALGNAL	PVQIDXIGAAS	LPXDMGRVLEHY	AGSGFAQLAL	YNAASGKIEK	
		130	140	150	160	170	180
60	orf64a.pep	SINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKI	QQAGSVRDXE	SIGGVLYAXG	WLSAXTHNGR	DYALFFRPQV	
	orf64-1	SINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKI	QQAGSVRDXE	SIGGVLYAXG	WLSAXTHNGR	DYALFFRPQV	
		190	200	210	220	230	240
65	orf64a.pep	SINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKI	QQAGSVRDXE	SIGGVLYAXG	WLSAXTHNGR	DYALFFRPQV	
	orf64-1	SINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKI	QQAGSVRDXE	SIGGVLYAXG	WLSAXTHNGR	DYALFFRPQV	
		250	260	270	280	290	300

	orf64a.pep	PKGVAEADAVLIEKARAXXXLSYSKKGLOTFFLATLLIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFVE	
	orf64-1	PKGVAEADAVLIEKARAKYAELSYSKKGLOTFFLATLLIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFVE	
5		250 260 270 280 290 300	
	orf64a.pep	310 320 330 340 350 360	
	orf64-1	310 320 330 340 350 360	
10		370 380 390 400 410 420	
	orf64a.pep	RHYLECVLEGLTTGVVVFDEQGCCLKTFNKAAEQILGNMPLTFLWGSRRHGHWGVSAQQSLL	
15	orf64-1	RHYLECVLEGLTTGVVVFDEQGCCLKTFNKAAEQILGNMPLTFLWGSRRHGHWGVSAQQSLL	
		370 380 390 400 410 420	
	orf64a.pep	430 440 450 460 470 480	
20	orf64-1	AEVFAAIGAAAGTDKPVHVKYAAPDDAKILLGKATVLEPDNNGVVMVDDITVLIHAQK	
		430 440 450 460 470 480	
	orf64a.pep	490 500 510 520 530 540	
25	orf64-1	EAAWGEVAKRLAHEIRNPLTFIQLSAERLAWKLGKLEQDAQILTRSTDTTIKQVAALK	
		490 500 510 520 530 540	
	orf64a.pep	550 560 570 580 590 600	
	orf64-1	EMVEAFRMYARSPSKLENQDLNALIGDVLALYAGPCRFPAELAGEPLTVAADTAMRQ	
30		550 560 570 580 590 600	
	orf64a.pep	610 620 630 640 650 660	
35	orf64-1	VLHNIFKNAAEAAEADVFEVRVKSEAGQDGRIVLTVCNKGKGFREMLHNAFEYVYTK	
40		610 620 630 640 650 660	
	orf64a.pep	670 680 690 700	
45	orf64-1	PAGTGLXLPVVKKIIIEHGGXISLSNQDAGGACVRIILPKTVETYAK	
		670 680 690 700	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF64 shows 86.6% identity over a 387aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF64.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

50	orf64.pep	MRRFLPIAAICAXKLXXGLTAATGSTSSSLADYFWWIVAFSAMLILLVLSAVLARYVILLK	60
	orf64ng	MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTSSSLADYFWWIVSFSAMLLLVLSAVLARYVILLK	60
55	orf64.pep	DRRDGVFGSXXAKXPXXXMTLVAXLPGVFLFGFPAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSIN	120
	orf64ng	DRRNGVFGSQIAKR-LSGMLTVLAVLPGLFLPGISAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSIN	119
60	orf64.pep	LSKSALNLAADNALGNAVPVQIDLIGAASLPGDMGRVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNXASGKIE	180
	orf64ng	LSKSALDLAADNAVSNAPVQIDLIGTASLSGNMGSVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNXASGKIE	179
	orf64.pep	KSINPHKLDQPPFGKARWEKIQRAGSVRDLSEIGGVLYAQWLSAGTHXGRDYALFRQP	240
65	orf64ng	KSINPHQDQPLPDKEHWEQIQGTGSVRSLESIGGVLYAQWLSAGTHXGRDYALFRQP	239

orf64.pep	VFKGVAEADAVLIEKARAKYAEISYKKGLQTFLLATLILIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFV	300
orf64.ng	IPENVAQDAVLIEKARAKYAEISYKKGLQTFLLVTLILIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFV	299
5 orf64.pep	EPVLSLAEAKAVAQGDFSQTRFVLNRDEFGRILTKLFNHMTQELSIAKDAEDNRNRREEA	360
orf64.ng	EPTLSLAEAKAVAQGDFSQTRFVLNRDEFGRILTKLFNHMTQELSIAKDAEDNRNRREEA	359
10 orf64.pep	ARHYLECVLEGLTTGVVVVDEQGLCKTFNKAAGT	394
orf64.ng	ARHYLECVLDGLTTGVVVSYPLSCCCTAVFSTCHSSPLSYF	400

An ORF64ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 255> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 256>:

1	MRRFLPIAAI	CAVVLLVGLT	AATGSTSSLA	DYFWIVISFS	AMILLVLSAV
51	LARYVILLRK	DRRNGVFGSQ	IAKRLSGMFT	LVAVLPGLFL	FGISAQFING
101	TINSWGNDT	HEALERSLNL	SKSALDLAAD	NAVSNVAVPQ	IDLIGTASLS
151	GNMSGVLEHY	AGSGFAQLAL	YNAASGRIEK	SINPHQFDQF	LDPKHEWQI
201	QQTGSVRSL	SIGGVLYAQG	WLSAGTHNGR	DYALFFRQPI	PENVAQDAVL
251	IEKARAKYAE	LSYSKKGLQT	FFLVTLILIAS	LLSIFLALVM	ALYFARRFVE
301	PILSLAEAK	AVAQGDFTQT	RPVLNRDEFGR	ILTKLFNHMT	EQLSIAKDAED
351	ERNRRREEAA	RHYLECVLDG	LTTGVVVSYP	LSQCRATFVS	THSSPLSYF*

Further work revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 257>:

1	ATGCGCCGCT	TCCATCGCAT	CGCAGCCATA	TGCGCCGTCG	TCCGTGTGTA
51	CGAGTTGAGC	CGCGCGACCG	GCAGCACACG	TCGCTCGGCG	GATTATTTCT
101	GGTGGATAGT	CTCGTTTCAGC	GCAATGCTGC	TGCTGGTGTT	GTCCGCCGTT
151	TTGGCAGCTT	ATGTCATATT	GCTGTTGAAA	GACAGGGCGA	ACGCGTGTTG
201	CGGTTCGCAG	ATTGCCAAC	GCCTTTCGGG	GATGTTCACG	CTGGTGGCGG
251	TACTGCCCGG	CTGTGTTCTG	TTCGGCATTT	CGCGCGAGTT	TATCAACCGC
301	ACGATTAATT	CGTGGTTTCG	CAACGACACC	CACGAAGCCC	TCGAACGACG
351	CCCTTAATTG	ACGAAGTCCG	CACGTGGATT	GCGCGCAGAC	AATGCGGTCA
401	GCAACGCCGT	TCCCGTACAG	ATAGACCTCA	TGCGCACCGC	CTCCGTGTGG
451	GGCAATATGG	CGAGTGTGCT	GGAACACTAC	GCGCGCAGCG	GTTTGTGCCA
501	GCTTGCCTTG	TACAATGCCG	CAAGCGGGAA	AATCGAAAAA	AGCATCAATC
551	CGCACCATT	CGACCAAGCG	CTTCCGACGA	AAGAACAATTG	GGAACAGATT
601	CAGCAGACCG	GTTCCGTTTC	GAGTTTGGAA	AGCATAGGCG	GCATATTGTA
651	CGCGCAGGGA	TGGTGTTCGG	CAGTATACGA	CAACGGGCGC	GATTAAGCGC
701	TGTTCTTTCG	CCAGCGCATT	CCCGAAAATG	TGCGCAGGGA	TGCCCTTCTG
751	ATTGAAAGAG	CGCGCGCGAA	ATATAGCGAA	TTGAAGTACA	GCRAAAAGG
801	TTTCGAGACC	TTTTTCTGCG	TACCGCTGCT	GATTGCTCGG	CTCGTGTGGA
851	TTTCTCTTGC	GCTGGTAATG	GCACGTGATT	TTCGCGCGCG	TTTCTCGAAA
901	CCCATCTCTG	CGCTTGCAGA	GGGCGCAAGG	CGGTTGCGCG	AGGCTGATT
951	CAGCCAGACG	CGCCCGCTAT	TGCGCAACGA	CGAGTTCGGA	CGTTTGACCA
1001	AGCTGTTCAA	CCATATGACC	GAGCAGCTTT	CCATCGCCAA	AGAAGCAGAC
1051	GAAACGACCC	GCGCGGCGCA	GGAAGCCGCC	CGTCACTACC	TCGAGTGGCT
1101	GTTGGATGGG	TGACTACCG	GTGTGGTGGT	GTTTGACGAA	AAAGCCGCTT
1151	TGAAAACCTT	CAACAAGGCG	GCGGAACAGA	TTTTGGGGAT	GCGCTCGCGC
1201	CCCTCTGGGG	CGACGACCGC	GCACGGTTGG	CACGCGGTTT	CGCGCAGACA
1251	GTCCCTGCTT	GCGGAAGTGT	TtgcgcgcAT	CGGTGGGGCG	CGAGGTACGG
1301	ACAAACCGGT	CCAGGTGGAA	TATGCGCGCG	CGGAAGATGC	CAAAATCCTG
1351	CTGGGCAAGG	CGACGCTATT	GCCCGAAGAC	AACGGCAAGC	CGCTGGTGTG
1401	GGTGATTGAC	GACATCACCG	TGCTGATACG	CGCGCAAAAA	GAAGCCGGGT
1451	GGGGTGAGT	GGCGAAGCGG	CTGGCACACG	AAATCGGCAA	TCGGCTCAGG
1501	CCCATCCAGC	TTTCCGCGGA	ACGGCTGGCG	TGGAATTTGG	CGGSGRAGCT
1551	GGAGCATCAG	GAGCGCGAAA	TCTTGACGCG	TGCGACCGAC	ACCATCATCA
1601	AGCAGTgggc	gCGCTTAAAA	GATTTGCTCG	AGGCACTTCC	CAATTACCGC
1651	CGCGCGCCTT	CGCTCAAACT	GGAAATCAG	GATTTAAGCG	CTTAACTCGG
1701	CGATGTTTTG	GCCCTGTACG	AAGCGCGGCC	GTGCGGTTT	GAGGCGGAAC
1751	TTTGCAGCGA	ACCGCTGATG	ATGGCGCGCG	ATACGACCGC	CATGGCGCAG
1801	GTGCTGCACA	ATATTTTCAA	AAATCGCGCC	GAAAGCGCGG	AAGAAAGCGA
1851	TATGCCCGAA	GTCAGGGTAA	AATCGGAAC	GGGGCAGGAG	GGAACGATTG
1901	TCTTGACGGT	TTGCGACAAC	GGCACGGGAT	TCGGCAGGAA	AATGCTGCAC
1951	AATGCTTTTC	AGCCGTATGT	GACGATAAAG	CGCGCGGGAA	CGGGACTGGG
2001	TCTGCTGTGA	GTGAAAAAAA	TCATTGGAGA	ACAACGCGCG	CGCATCAGCC
2051	TGAGCAATCA	GGATGGGGGT	GGGCGTGTGT	TCGAATTCAT	CTTGCCAAAA
2101	ACGGTAGAAA	CTTATGCGTA	G		

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 258; ORF64ng-1>:

```

1 MRRFLPIAAI CAVVLLYGLT AATGSTSSLA DYFWIVSFS AMLLVLSAV
51 LARYVILLK DRNRNGVFGSQ IAKRLSGMFT LVAVLPGFL FGISAQFING
101 TINSWFGNDT HEALERSLNL SKSALDLAAD NAVSNVFPVQ IDLIGTASIS
151 GNMGSVLEHY AGSGFAQLAL YNAASGKIEK SINPHQDPQD LPDKEHWEQI
201 QQTGSVRSLE SIGGVLYAQG WLSAGTHNGR DYALFFRQPI PENVAQDAVL
251 IEKARAKYAE LSYSKKGLQT FFLVTLIIAS LLSIFLALVM ALYFARRFVE
301 PILSLAEGAK AVAQGFSTQT FVLNDEFG RLTKLFNHMT EQLSIAKED
351 ENRRREAZA RHYLECVLDG LTTGVVVFDE KGRLTENKA AQILGKGLA
401 PLWSSRHGW HGVSAQQSLL AEVFAAIGAA AGTKPVQVE YAAPDDAKIL
451 LGKATVLPED NGNGVVMVDI DITVLIHQK EAWEGEVAKR LAHEIRNPIT
501 PIQLSAERLA WKLGKGLDDQ DAQILTRSTD TIIKQVAALK EMVEAFRNYA
551 RAPSILKENQ DLNALIGDVL ALYEAGPCRF EALAGEPLM MAADTTAMRQ
601 VLHNIKFNAE EAAEADMPPE VRVKSETGQD GRIVLTVCDN KGKFGKEMHL
651 NAFEPYVTDK PAGTGLGLPV VKKIIEGGG RISLSNQDAG GACVRIILPK
701 TVETYA*

```

ORF64ng-1 and ORF64-1 show 93.8% identity in 706 aa overlap:

```

                10      20      30      40      50      60
20 orf64ng-1.pep MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLTAAATGSTSSLADYFWIVSFSAMLLVLSAVLARYVILLK
orf64-1 MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLTAAATGSTSSLADYFWIVAFSAMLLVLSAVLARYVILLK
                10      20      30      40      50      60
25 orf64ng-1.pep DRNRNGVFGSQIAKRLSGMFTLVAVLPGFLFGISAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLNL
orf64-1 DRRDGVFGSQIAKRLSGMFTLVAVLPGVFLGVSAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLNL
                70      80      90      100     110     120
30 orf64ng-1.pep SKSALDLAADNAVSNVFPVQIDLIGTASISGNMGSVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNAASGKIEK
orf64-1 SKSALNALAADNALGNVFPVQIDLIGAASLPGDMGRVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNAASGKIEK
                130     140     150     160     170     180
35 orf64ng-1.pep SINPHQDPQLPDKEHWEQIQQTGSVRSLESIGGVLYAQGWLSAGTHNGRDYALFFRQPI
orf64-1 SINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKIQRAGSVRDLESIGGVLYAQGWLSAGTHNGRDYALFFRQPV
                190     200     210     220     230     240
40 orf64ng-1.pep PENVAQDAVLEKARAKYAE LSYSKKGLQTFFLVTLIIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFVE
orf64-1 PKGVAEADVLEKARAKYAE LSYSKKGLQTFFLVTLIIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFVE
                250     260     270     280     290     300
45 orf64ng-1.pep PILSLAEGAKAVAQGFSTQTRPVLNDEFGRLTKLFNHMTQQLSIAKEDERNRREEAA
orf64-1 PVLSLAEGAKAVAQGFSTQTRPVLNDEFGRLTKLFNHMTQQLSIAKEDERNRREEAA
                310     320     330     340     350     360
50 orf64ng-1.pep RHYLECVLEGLTTGVVVFDEKGRLTENKAAEQILGMPLEPLWSSRHGWGVSAQQSLL
orf64-1 RHYLECVLEGLTTGVVVFDEKGRLTENKAAEQILGMPLEPLWSSRHGWGVSAQQSLL
                370     380     390     400     410     420
55 orf64ng-1.pep AEVFAAIGAAAGTDPKPVHVQYAAAPDDAKILGKATVLPEDNGNGVVMVDITVLIHQK
orf64-1 AEVFAAIGAAAGTDPKPVHVQYAAAPDDAKILGKATVLPEDNGNGVVMVDITVLIHQK
                430     440     450     460     470     480
60 orf64ng-1.pep EAWEGEVAKRLAHEIRNPITPIQLSAERLAWKLGKGLDDQDAQILTRSTDITIIKQVAALK
orf64-1 EAWEGEVAKRLAHEIRNPITPIQLSAERLAWKLGKGLDDQDAQILTRSTDITIIKQVAALK
                490     500     510     520     530     540
65 orf64ng-1.pep

```


5	orf64-1	EAAWGEVAKRLAHEIRNPLTPIQLSAERLAWKLGKGLDEQDAQILTRSTDTITQVQVAAK	490	500	510	520	530	540
	orf64ng-1.pep	EMVEAFNRYARAPSLKLENQDNLALIGDVIALYEAAGPCRFEEALAGEPIIMMAADTTAMRQ	550	560	570	580	590	600
10	orf64-1	EMVEAFNRYARAPSLKLENQDNLALIGDVIALYEAAGPCRFEEALAGEPIIMMAADTTAMRQ	550	560	570	580	590	600
	orf64ng-1.pep	VLHNI FKNAAEAAEADMPVVRVKSETQDGRIVLTVCDNGKGFGRKMLNNAFEPVVTDK	610	620	630	640	650	660
15	orf64-1	VLHNI FKNAAEAAEADMPVVRVKSETQDGRIVLTVCDNGKGFGRKMLNNAFEPVVTDK	610	620	630	640	650	660
	orf64ng-1.pep	PAGTGLGLPVVKKIIEHGGRISLSNQDAGGACVRIILPKTVETIYAX	670	680	690	700		
20	orf64-1	PAGTGLGLPVVKKIIEHGGRISLSNQDAGGACVRIILPKTVETIYAX	670	680	690	700		

Furthermore, ORF64ng-1 shows significant homology to a protein from *A. caulinodans*:

	sp Q04850 NTRY_AZOCA NITROGEN REGULATION PROTEIN NTRY >gi 77479 pir I S18624 ntry protein - Azorhizobium caulinodans >gi 38737 (X63841) NtrY gene product [Azorhizobium caulinodans] Length = 771 Score = 218 bits (550), Expect = 7e-56 Identities = 195/720 (27%), Positives = 320/720 (44%), Gaps = 58/720 (8%)							
25	Query: 7	IAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTSLADYFWIXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXRVILLKDRNRGV	66					
	I+A+ +L GLT + + + + +						R + + K R G	
30	Sbjct: 35	ISALATFLILMGLTPVVPVTHQVVIS----VLLVNAAAVLILSAMVGREIWIARAKAARRG	90					
	Query: 67	FGSQIARLSGMFTLVAVLPGLFLFGISAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLNSKSALD	126					
	+ + + R+ G+ F +V+V+P + + + + + + + WF T E + S + + + + + +							
35	Sbjct: 91	AAARLHRIIVGLFAVVSVPFALLVAVVASLTLDGRGLDRWFSMRTQELIVASSVSVAQTIVR	150					
	Query: 127	LAADNAVSNAPVQIDLDIGTASLSGNMGSVLEHYAG--SGFAQLALYNARSGKIEKSINP	184					
	A N + + + + DL S+ + + Y G S F Q+ A A + + +							
40	Sbjct: 151	EHALNIRGDILAMSADLTRLSV-----YEGDRSRNFQILTQAALRNLPGLAMLI	200					
	Query: 185	HQFDQPLPKHEWQIQOTGSVRSLESIGGVLYAQGWLSAGTHNGRDYA-----	233					
	+ D + + + + I + V + + + I G O + + N D Y							
45	Sbjct: 201	RR-LDSVERAN-VNIGREFIVPANLAIGDATPDQFVIYLP--NDADYVAARVPLKDYDD	256					
	Query: 234	--LFFRQPIPENVAQDAVLIEKARAKYAELSYSKGLQTFVLVTKXXXXXXXXXXXXXVMA	291					
	L+ + I V + + + + A Y L + G+ Q F A + + + +							
50	Sbjct: 257	LYLVARLIDPRVIGYKLTQETLADYRSLEERRFGVQVAFALMYAVITLIVLSAVWL	316					
	Query: 292	LYFARRFVEPILSLAEGAKAVAQGDQFSQTRPVLRND-EFGRLLTKLFNMHEQLSIXXXX	350					
	L F+ + V P I L A A V+G+ + P+ R+ + + L + F N M T + L							
55	Sbjct: 317	LNFSEKLVAPIRRLMSAADHVAEGNLDVRVPYRAEGDLASLAETFFNKMTHLELSQREAI	376					
	Query: 351	XXXXXXXXXXHYLECVLDGLTTGVVVFDEKRLKTFENKAEQILGMPLAPLWSSSRHW	410					
	+ E V L G+ G V+ D + R+ N+ A+ + L G L+ + R H							
60	Sbjct: 377	LTARDQIDSRRRFTEAVLSGVGAGVIGLDSQERITILNRSARLLG--LSEVEALHRLA	434					
	Query: 411	HGVSAQSSLLAEVFXXXXXXXDKPVQVEYAAPDDAKILLGKATVLPEDNG---NGVVM	467					
	V L L E + + V Q D + + + V E + + G V+ +							
65	Sbjct: 435	EVPETAGLLEA-----EHARQSRVQGNITLTRDGRERVFAVRVTTEQSPAEHGVVV	488					
	Query: 468	VDDITVLIRAQKEAWGEVAKRLAHEIRNPLTPIQLSAERLAWKLGKGLDDQDAQILTR	527					
	+ D D I T L A Q+ + A H+ + V A R+ A H+ + N P L T P I Q L S A E R L K G + Q D + I +							
70	Sbjct: 489	TLDITELISAQRTSAAWAVARRIAHEIKNPLTPIQLSAERLKRKFGRHV-TQDRIEPDQ	547					
	Query: 528	STDITIKQVAALKMEVAFNRYARAPSLKLENQDNLALIGDVIALYEAAGPCRFEEALAGE	587					
	T D I T I + Q V + M V + F + A R P + + + Q D + + I + L G + +							
75	Sbjct: 548	CTDITIRQVQDIGRMVDEFSFARMKPVVDSQDMSEITROTQVFLMRVGHPEVVPFSEVP	607					
	Query: 588	PLMVA--DTTMAQVLNFIKXXXXXXXXDMPEVRVK-----SETQDGRIVLTVCD	639					
	P M A D + Q L N I N K + P V R + + + + G D + V + + D +							
80	Sbjct: 608	PAMPARFDRRLVSQALTNILKNAEAETAVP--PDVRGQGRIRVSANRVGED--LVIDIID	664					

Query: 640 NGKGFGEKMLHNAFFPYVTDKPAFTGLGLPVVKKIIEHGGRISSLNQDAG-GACVRIIL 698
 NG G IE + EPHYT + GTGLGL +V KI+ EHG I L+ G GA +R+ L
 Sbjet: 665 NGTGLPESRNLLEPHYVTTREKGTGLGLAIVGKIMEEHGGIELNDAPEGRGAWIRLT 724

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence (double-underlined) and several putative transmembrane domains (single-underlined) in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 31

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 259>:

```

1 ATGTACGCAT TTACCGCCGC ACAGCAACAG AAGGCACTCT TCCGGCTGGT
51 GCTTTTTCAT ATCCTCATCA TCGCCGCCAG CAACATCTCG GTGCAAGTTC
101 CTTTCCAAAT TTTCGGCATC CACACCACTT GGGGCGCATT TTCTTTTCCC
151 TTCATCTTCC TTGCCACCGA CCGTACCGTC CGCATTTTCG GTTCTCACTT
201 GGCACGGCGG ATTATCTTTT GGGTGATGTT CCGCGCCCTT TTGCTTTTCT
251 ACGCTTTTTC CGTTTGTGTC CACAACGGCA GTTGGACAGG CTTGGGCGCG
301 CTGTCCGAAT TCAACACCTT TGTGCGAAGC ATCGCTTAGC CCAGCTTTGC
351 CGCCTACGCG ATCGGACAAA TCCTTGATAT TTTTGATTTC AACAAATTAC
401 GCGCTCTGAA AGCGTGGTGG ATTGCACCGA ACSCATCAAC CGTCATCGGG
451 CACGCGTTGG ATAG...

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 260; ORF66>:

```

1 MYAFTAAQQQ KALFRLVLFH ILIIAASNYL VQPFQIFGL HTTWGAESFP
51 FIFLATDLTV RIFGSHLARR IIFWVMPAL LLSYVFSVLF HNGSWTGLGA
101 LSEFTFVGR IALASFAAYA IGQILDIFVF NKLRRRLKAW IAPNASTVIG
151 HALDT...

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 261>:

```

1 ATGTACGCAT TTACCGCCGC ACAGCAACAG AAGGCACTCT TCCGGCTGGT
51 GCTTTTTCAT ATCCTCATCA TCGCCGCCAG CAACATCTCG GTGCAAGTTC
101 CTTTCCAAAT TTTCGGCATC CACACCACTT GGGGCGCATT TTCTTTTCCC
151 TTCATCTTCC TTGCCACCGA CCGTACCGTC CGCATTTTCG GTTCTCACTT
201 GGCACGGCGG ATTATCTTTT GGGTGATGTT CCGCGCCCTT TTGCTTTTCT
251 ACGCTTTTTC CGTTTGTGTC CACAACGGCA GTTGGACAGG CTTGGGCGCG
301 CTGTCCGAAT TCAACACCTT TGTGCGAAGC ATCGCTTAGC CCAGCTTTGC
351 CGCCTACGCG ATCGGACAAA TCCTTGATAT TTTTGATTTC AACAAATTAC
401 GCGCTCTGAA AGCGTGGTGG ATTGCACCGA CCGCATCAAC CGTCATCGGG
451 AACGCTTGG ATACGCTGGT ATTTTTCGCC GTTGCTTCTC ACGCAAGCAG
501 CGATGGGATTT ATGGCGGCAA ACTGGCAGGG CATCGCTTTT GTCGATTACC
551 TGTTCAAAC TACCGTCTGC ACCCTCTTCT TCCTGCCCGC CTACGGCGTG
601 ATACTGAATC TGCTGACGAA AAAACCTGACA ACCCTGCAA CCAACACAGG
651 GCAAGACCGC CCGCGCCCTT CGCTGCAAAA TCGGTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 262; ORF66-1>:

```

1 MYAFTAAQQQ KALFRLVLFH ILIIAASNYL VQPFQIFGL HTTWGAESFP
51 FIFLATDLTV RIFGSHLARR IIFWVMPAL LLSYVFSVLF HNGSWTGLGA
101 LSEFTFVGR IALASFAAYA IGQILDIFVF NKLRRRLKAW IAPNASTVIG
151 NALDTLVFFA VAFYASSDGF MAANWQGTAE VDYLFLKTVL TLFLPAYGV
201 ILNLLTKKLT TLQYKQAQDR PAPSLQNF*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with the hypothetical protein o221 of *E. coli* (accession number P37619)

ORF66 and o221 protein show 67% aa identity in 155aa overlap:

-189-

```

orf66 1 MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFFQIFGHIHTTWGAFSPFFIFLATDLTV 60
      M F+ Q+ KALF L LFH+L+I +SNYLVQ P I G HTTWGAFSPFFIFLATDLTV
o221 1 MNVFSQTRYKALFNLVLFHILVITSNYLVQFVSILGPHITTWGAFSPFFIFLATDLTV 60

5 orf66 61 RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA 120
      RIFG+ LARRIIF VM PALL+SYV S LF+ GSW G GAL+ FN FV RIA ASF AYA
o221 61 RIFGAPLARRIIFAVMIPALLSYVISSLFYMGSWQGFALAHFNLFVARIATASFMAA 120

10 orf66 121 IGGILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWIAPNASTVIGHALDT 155
      +GGILD+ VFN+LR+ + WW+AP AST+ G+ DT
o221 121 LGQILDVHVFNRLQSRRWLAPTASTLFGNVSDT 155
  
```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF66 shows 96.1% identity over a 155aa overlap with an ORF (ORF66a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf66.pep MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFFQIFGHIHTTWGAFSPFFIFLATDLTV
orf66a     MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFFQISGHIHTTWGAFSPFFIFLATDLTV

      70      80      90      100     110     120
orf66.pep RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA
orf66a     RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA

      130     140     150
orf66.pep IGGILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWIAPNASTVIGHALDT
orf66a     LGQILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWVAPTASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVFYASSDGFMAANWQGIASF

      160     170     180
orf66a     VDYLFKLTVCGLFFPAYGVILNLLTKKLITLQTKQAQDRPAPSLQNPX
      190     200     210     220
  
```

The complete length ORF66a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 263> is:

```

1 ATGTACGCAT TTACGCGCGC ACAGCAACAG AAGCACTCT TCTGGCTGCT
51 GCTTTTTCAT ATCCTCATCA TCGCGCGCCG CAACTATCTG GTGCAGTTCC
101 CCTTCCAAAT TTCCGGCCTC CACACCACTT GGGGCGCGTT TTCTTTTCCC
151 TTCATCTTCC TCGCCACOGA CCGTACCGTC CGCATTTTCG GTTCGCACCT
201 GGCACGGCGG ATTATCTTTT GGGTCATGTT CCCCGCCCTT TTGCTTTCTC
251 ACGTCTTTTC CGTTTTGTTT CACAACGGCA GTTGGACGGG CTTGGCGCGG
301 CTGTCCGAAT TCAACACCTT TGTGCGACGG ATCGCGCTGG CAGTTTTCG
351 CGCCTACGOS CTGCGACAAA TCCTGATGAT TTTGTGTTT ACAAAATTAC
401 GCGCTGTAAR AGCGTGTGGG GTTGCOCCTA CCGTCATCAAC CGTCATCGGC
451 AACCCCTTAC ATACCTTGCT ATTTTTCGCG GTTGCCTCTC ACGCAACGAC
501 CGATGGATTT ATGGCGGCAA ACTGGCAGGG CATCGCTTTT TCGGATTACC
551 TGTTCAAACT CACCGTCTCG GGTCTGTTTT TCTGCGCCGC CTACGGCGGTG
601 ATTCGAATC TGCTGACGAA AAACTGACG ACCCTGCAAA CCAAACAGCG
651 GCAGACCGCG CCCGCGCCCT CGCTGCAAAA TCCGTAA
  
```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 264>:

```

1 MYAFTAAQQQ KALFVLFHIL IIIAASNYL VQFFQISGI HTTWGAFSFP
51 FIFLATDLTV RIFGSHLARR IIFWVMPAL LLSYVSVLFV HNGSWTGLGA
101 LSEFNTFVGR IALASFAAYA LGQILDIFVF NKLRLKAWW VAPTASTVIG
151 NALDTLVFFA VAFYASSDGF MAANWQGI AF VDYLFKLTVC GLFFLPAYGV
201 ILNLLTKKLT TLQTKQAQDR PAPSLQNP*
  
```

ORF66a and ORF66-1 show 97.8% identity in 228 aa overlap:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf66a.pep MYAFTAAQQQKALFVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFFQISGIHTTWGAFSFPFFIFLATDLTV
orf66-1     MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFFQIFGHIHTTWGAFSFPFFIFLATDLTV
  
```

-190-

		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
5	orf66a.pep	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVFSVLPHNGSWTGLGALSENFNVGRIALASFAAYA					
	orf66-1	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVFSVLPHNGSWTGLGALSENFNVGRIALASFAAYA					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orf66a.pep	LGQILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWVAPTASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGMANWQGIAP					
	orf66-1	LGQILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWVAPTASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGMANWQGIAP					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
15	orf66a.pep	VDYLFKLTVCGLFFLPAYGVILNLLTKKLTTLQTKQAQDRPAPSLQNF					
	orf66-1	VDYLFKLTVCGLFFLPAYGVILNLLTKKLTTLQTKQAQDRPAPSLQNF					
		190	200	210	220	229	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF66shows 94.2% identity over a 155aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF66.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

25	orf66.pep	MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFIHHTWGAFSFPFIPLATDLTV	60
	orf66ng	MYALTAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFRIHHTWGAFSFPFIPLATDLTV	60
	orf66.pep	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVFSVLPHNGSWTGLGALSENFNVGRIALASFAAYA	120
30	orf66ng	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVFSVLPHNGSWTGLGAPSQNFNVGRIALASFAAYA	120
	orf66.pep	LGQILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWIAPASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGMANWQGIAP	155
	orf66ng	LGQILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWIAPASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGMANWQGIAP	180

35 The complete length ORF66ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 265> is:

```

1  ATGTACGCAT  TGACCGCGC  ACAGCAACAG  AAGGCACTCT  TCCGGCTGTT
51  GCTTTTCCAT  ATCCTCATCA  TCGCCGCGAG  CAACTATCTG  GTGCACTTCC
101  CCTTCCGGAT  TTTCCGCATC  CACACCATT  GGGCGCGGTT  TTCCTTTCCC
151  TTCACTCTCC  TCGCCACGCA  CTGACCGCTC  CGCATTTTTC  GTTCGCACTT
201  GGGCGCGCGG  ATTATCTTTT  GGGTGATGTT  CCCCGCCTTT  ttgCTTtcat
251  aCGTCTTTTC  CGTTTGTGTC  CACAACGGCA  GTTGACGGG  CTTGGCGCGG
301  ctgTCCCAAT  TCAACACCTT  TGTCCGACGC  ATCGCGCTGG  CAAGTTTTCG
351  CGCCTACGGG  CTGCGACAAA  TCCTTGATAT  TTTGCTATTC  GACAATTTAC
401  GCGGTCTGAA  AGCGTGGTGG  ATGCCCCGG  CCGCATCAAC  CGTCATCGAG
451  AATGCACTGG  ACACGTTACT  ATTCTTTCG  GTTGCTTTT  ACCGACGAG
501  CGATGATTT  ATCGCGGCA  ACTCGCGG  CACGCTTT  CTCGATTACC
551  TGTCAAAC  TACCGCTGC  ACCCTCTCT  TCCTGCCG  CTACGGCTG
601  ATACTGAATC  TCCTGACGAA  AAACTGACG  GCCTGCAAA  CCAACGAGC
651  GCAAGACCG  CCGTGCCCT  CGTCGAAA  TCCGTAA

```

50 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 266>:

```

1  MYALTAQQQ  KALFRLVLFH  ILIIAASNYL  VQFPFRIHFI  HHTWGAFSFP
51  FIFLATDLTV  RIFGSHLARR  IIFWVMFPAL  SLVFSVFL  HNGSWTGLGA
101  PSQNFTEVGR  IALASFAAYA  LGQILDIFVF  DKLRRLKAWW  IAPAASTVIG
151  NALDTLVFFA  VAFYASSDEF  MAANWQGIAP  VDYLFKLTVC  TLFFLPAYGV
201  ILNLLTKKLT  ALQTKQAQDR  VPVSLQNP*

```

An alternative annotated sequence is:

```

1  MYALTAQQQ  KALFRLVLFH  ILIIAASNYL  VQFPFRIHFI  HHTWGAFSFP
51  FIFLATDLTV  RIFGSHLARR  IIFWVMFPAL  LLSYVFSVFL  HNGSWTGLGA
101  LSQNFTEVGR  IALASFAAYA  LGQILDIFVF  DKLRRLKAWW  IAPAASTVIG
151  NALDTLVFFA  VAFYASSDEF  MAANWQGIAP  VDYLFKLTVC  TLFFLPAYGV
201  ILNLLTKKLT  ALQTKQAQDR  VPVSLQNP*

```

ORF66ng and ORF66-1 show 96.1% identity in 228 aa overlap:

5	orf66-1.pep	MYAFTAAQQKALFRLVLFPHILIIAASNYLVQFPFIQIGHTTWGAFSFFPFIATDLTV	60
	orf66ng	MYALTAQQKALFRLVLFPHILIIAASNYLVQFPFRIQIGHTTWGAFSFFPFIATDLTV	60
10	orf66-1.pep	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEENTFVGRIALASFAAYA	120
	orf66ng	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSQENTFVGRIALASFAAYA	120
15	orf66-1.pep	LGQILDIFVFNKLRLKAWWIAPASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGFMAANWQGI AF	180
	orf66ng	LGQILDIFVFNKLRLKAWWIAPASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDEPMAANWQGI AF	180
20	orf66-1.pep	VDYLFKLTVCITLFFLPAYGVILNLTTKKLTALQTKQAQDRPAPSLQNPX	229
	orf66ng	VDYLFKLTVCITLFFLPAYGVILNLTTKKLTALQTKQAQDRPVPSPSLQNPX	229

Furthermore, ORF66ng shows significant homology with an *E. coli* ORF:

20	sp P37619 YHHQ_ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 25.3 KD PROTEIN IN FTSY-NIKA INTERGENIC REGION (O221)		
	>gi 1073495 pir I347690 hypothetical protein c221 - Escherichia coli >gi 466607 (U00039) No definition line found [Escherichia coli] >gi 1789882 (AE000423) hypothetical 25.3 kD protein in ftsY-nika intergenic region [Escherichia coli]		
25	Length = 221		
	Score = 273 bits (692), Expect = 5e-73		
30	Identities = 132/203 (65%), Positives = 155/203 (76%)		
	Query: 1 MYALTAQQKALFRLVLFPHILIIAASNYLVQFPFRIQIGHTTWGAFSFFPFIATDLTV 60		
35	M + Q+ KALF L LFH+L+I +SNYLQ P I G HTTWGAFSFFPFIATDLTV 60		
	Sbjct: 1 MNVFSQTRQYKALFWSLFLHLLVITSNYLVQLPVSILGFHTTWGAFSFFPFIATDLTV 60		
40	Query: 61 RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLSYVSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSQENTFVGRIALASFAAYA 120		
	RIFG+ LARRIIF VM PALL+SV S LF+ GSW G GAL+ FN FV RIA ASF AYA		
45	Sbjct: 61 RIFGAPLARRIIFAVMI PALLSYVISLSFLYMGSSQGGALAHFNLFVARIATASFMAA 120		
50	Query: 121 LGQILDIFVFNKLRLKAWWIAPASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGFMAANWQGI AF 180		
	LGQILD+ VF++LR+ + WW+AP AST+ GN DTL FF +AF+ S D FMA +W IA		
55	Sbjct: 121 LGQILDVHVNRLRQSRRWLAPTASTLFGNVSDTLAFFFFIAFWRSPDAFMAEHWMEIAL 180		
60	Query: 181 VDYLFKLTVCITLFFLPAYGVILN 203		
	VDY FK+ + +FELP YGV+LN		
65	Sbjct: 181 VDYCEKVLISIVFELPMYGVLLN 203		

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the *E. coli* protein and the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that these proteins from *N. meningitidis* and *N. gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 32

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N. meningitidis* <SEQ ID 267>:

50	1	ATGTCATCAA	AATATACAAA	TTTGAANTTT	CGGAAATGCT	CGATATATGC
	51	AATTTTGATG	ATCTATTCTG	TTGAAGCGAA	TGCAAAyGCA	GTWLAATAT
55	101	CTGAAACTGT	TTCAGTTGAT	ACCGGACAAG	GTGCGAAAT	TCATAAGTTT
	151	CTACCTAAAA	ATAGTAAAAA	TTATTCTATC	GATTTAATAA	AAACGGTAGA
60	201	TTTAACACAC	AyyCCTACGG	GCGCAAAAGC	CGGAATCAAC	GCGCAAPATA
	251	CCGCGACGCT	ATCCCGCGCC	GCGCTATTGG	CGGGGGTCGG	CAACTTGC
65	301	CGCTTAGCG	CGAAATTCAG	CACAAGGCG	GT+CCCTATG	TGCGACACGC
	351	CC+TTTAGCC	CACGACGTAT	ACGAATTTT	CAAGAAGAC	ATACAGGCAC
70	401	GAGGCTACCA	ATACGACCCC	GAAACGACA	AATTTGTAAA	AGGCTACGAA
	451	TATAGTAAAT	GCTTTTGTA	CGAAGACAAA	AGACGTATTA	ATAGAACCTA

501 TGGCTGCTAC GGCCTTGAT..

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 268; ORF72>:

1 MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF
5 51 VPKNSKTYSS DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLAGVGKLA
101 RLGAKFSTRA VPYVGTALLA HDVYETFKED IQARGYQYDP ETDKFAKGYE
151 YSNCLWYEDK RRINRTYGCY GVD..

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 269>:

1 ATGGTCATAA AATATACAA TTTGAATTT GCGAATTTGT CGATAATTGC
51 AATTTTGATG ATGTATTGCT TTGAAGCGAA TGCAAAATGCA GTAAAAATAT
10 101 CTGAAACTGT TTCAGTTGAT ACCGGACAAG GTGCGAAAT TCATAAGTTT
151 GTACCTAAAA ATAGTAAAC TTATTATCT GATTTAATAA AAACCGTAGA
201 TTTAACACAC ATCCCTACGG GCGCAAAAGC CCGAATCAAC GCCAAATAA
251 CGCCAGCGCT ATCCCGCGCC GGCCTATTGG CGGGGCTCG CAAACTTGCC
301 CGCTTAGGCG CGAAATTCAG CACAAGGGCG GTTCCTATG TCGGAACAGC
15 351 CCTTTTAGCC CACGACGTAT ACGAACTTT CAAAGAAGAC ATACAGGCAC
401 GAGGCTACCA ATACGACCCC GAAACCGACA AATTTCGCAA GGTCTCAGGC
451 TAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 270; ORF72-1>:

1 MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF
20 51 VPKNSKTYSS DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLAGVGKLA
101 RLGAKFSTRA VPYVGTALLA HDVYETFKED IQARGYQYDP ETDKFAKGYE
151 *

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

25 ORF72 shows 98.0% identity over a 147aa overlap with an ORF (ORF72a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orf72.pep		MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF VPKNSKTYSS					
30 orf72a		MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF VPKNSKTYSS					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
orf72.pep		DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLAGVGK LARLGAKFSTRA VPYVGTALLA					
35 orf72a		DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLAGVGK LARLGAKFSTRA VPYVGTALLA					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	
40 orf72.pep		HDVYETFKEDI QARGYQYDP ETDKFAKGYE YSNCLWYEDK RRINRTYGCY GVD					
orf72a		HDVYETFKEDI QARGYQYDP ETDKFAKGYE YSNCLWYEDK RRINRTYGCY GVD					
		130	140	150			

The complete length ORF72a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 271> is:

45 1 ATGGTCATAA AATATACAA TTTGAATTT GCGAATTTGT CGATAATTGC
51 AATTTTGATG ATGTATTGCT TTGAAGCGAA TGCAAAATGCA GTAAAAATAT
101 CTGAAACTGT TTCAGTTGAT ACCGGACAAG GTGCGAAAT TCATAAGTTT
151 GTACCTAAAA ATAGTAAAC TTATTATCT GATTTAATAA AAACCGTAGA
50 201 TTTAACACAC ATCCCTACGG GCGCAAAAGC CCGAATCAAC GCCAAATAA
251 CGCCAGCGCT ATCCCGCGCC GGCCTATTGG CGGGGCTCG CAAACTTGCC
301 CGCTTAGGCG CGAAATTCAG CACAAGGGCG GTTCCTATG TCGGAACAGC
351 CCTTTTAGCC CACGACGTAT ACGAACTTT CAAAGAAGAC ATACAGGCAC
401 GAGGCTACCA ATACGACCCC GAAACCGACA AATTTCGCAA GGTCTCAGGC
451 TAA

55 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 272>:

-193-

	1	MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF		
	51	VPKNSKTYSS DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLGAGVGLA		
	101	RLGAKFSTRA VPPVGTALLA HDVYETFKED IQARGYQYDP ETDKFAKVS		
	151	*		
5	ORF72a and ORF72-1 show 100.0% identity in 150 aa overlap:			
		10 20 30 40 50 60		
	orf72a.pep	MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF VPKNSKTYSS		
	orf72-1	MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF VPKNSKTYSS		
10		10 20 30 40 50 60		
		70 80 90 100 110 120		
	orf72a.pep	DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVS RAGVLGAGVGLARL GAKFSTRA VPPVGTALLA		
	orf72-1	DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVS RAGVLGAGVGLARL GAKFSTRA VPPVGTALLA		
15		70 80 90 100 110 120		
		130 140 150		
	orf72a.pep	HDVYETFKED IQARGYQYDP ETDKFAKVS GX		
	orf72-1	HDVYETFKED IQARGYQYDP ETDKFAKVS GX		
20		130 140 150		

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

- 25 ORF72 shows 89% identity over a 173aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF72.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

	orf72.pep	MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF VPKNSKTYSS	60
	orf72.ng	MVTKHTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF VPKNSKTYSS	60
30			
	orf72.pep	DLIKTVDLTHXPTGAKARIN AKITASVS RAGVLGAGVGLARL GAKFSTRA VPPVGTALLA	120
	orf72.ng	DLTKAVDLTHIPTGAKARIN AKITASVS RAGVLSGVGLVRQ GAKFSTRA VPPVGTALLA	120
35			
	orf72.pep	HDVYETFKED IQARGYQYDP ETDKFAKVS NCLMYEDKRR INRTYGCYGV D	173
	orf72.ng	HDVYETFKED IQARGCRYDP ETDKFAKVS YANCLMYEDERR INRTYGCYGV DSSIMRLM	180

An ORF72ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 273> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 274>:

40	1	MVTKHTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETLSVD TGQGAKVHKF	
	51	VPKSSNIYSS DLTKAVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLGAGVGLV	
	101	RQGAKEGTRA VPPVGTALLA HDVYETFKED IQARGCRYDP ETDKFAKGYE	
	151	YANCLWYEDE RRINRTYGCY GVDSSIMRLM PDRSRFPVEK QLMESQMRYL	
	201	ARPFVNNRKE ELNKLSSLDW NNFVLRNCTF DWNGGGCAVN KGDDFRAGAS	
45	251	FSLGRNPKYK EEMDAKKPEE ILSLKVDA DP KYIEATGY P GYSEKVEVAP	
	301	GTKVNMGPVT DRNGNPQVQA ATFGRDAQGN TTADVQVPIR PDLTPASAEA	
	351	PHAQPLPEVS PAENPANNPD PDENPGTRPN PEPPDPLNDP ANPDDGQPG	
	401	TSPDSPAVPD RPNGRHKKER KEGEDGGLSC DYFPELLAC EMGKPSDRMF	
50	451	HDISIPQVTD DKTSSSHNLF PSNGVCPQPK TEFVFRQYR ASYELPLCVFA	
	501	EKIRFAVLLA FIIMSAFVVF GSLGGE*	

After further analysis, the following gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 275> was identified:

	1	ATGGTCACAA AACATACAAA TTGAATTTT GCGAAATGT CGATAATTGC	
	51	AATTTTGATG ATGTATTGCT TTGAAGCGAA TGCAAAATGCA GTAAAAATAT	
55	101	CTGAAACTCT TTCGGTTGAT ACCGGACAAG CGCGCAAGT TCATRAGTTC	
	151	GTCCTAAAT CAAGTAATAT TATTTCATCT GATTTAACAA AAGCGGTAGA	
	201	TTTAACGCAT ATCCCAACGG GCGCAARAG CCGAATACAG CGCAAAATAA	
	251	CCGCAACGCT ATCCCGGCCG GCGCTATTGT CGGGGTGGG CAACCTGTCT	
	301	CGCCAAAGCG CGAAATTCGG CACAGGGCG GTTCCCTATC TCGCAACAC	
	351	CCTTTTAGCC CAGACCTAT ACGAACTTT CAAGAAGAC ATACAGGCAC	
60	401	GAGGCTGCGC ATACGATCCC GAAACGACA AATTT	

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 276; ORF72ng-1>:

```

      1  MVTKHTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETLSVD TGQGAHVHKF
    51  VPKSSNIYSS DLTAKVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLGSGVGLV
    101  RQGAQFGTRA VPIVGTALLA HDVYETPKED IQARGCRYDP ETDKF

5  ORF72ng-1 and ORF721-1 show 89.7% identity in 145 aa overlap:

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf72ng-1.pe MVTKHTNLNFAKLSIIAILMMYSFEANANAVKISSETLSVDTGQGAHVHKFVPKSSNIYSS
      || :|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
    10  orf72-1  MVKIYTNLNFPAKLSIIAILMMYSFEANANAVKISSETSVDTGQGAHVHKFVPKSSNIYSS
      10      20      30      40      50      60

      70      80      90     100     110     120
orf72ng-1.pe DLTAKVDLTHIPTGAKARINAKITASVSRA GVLGSGVGLVROGAKFPTRAVPIVGTALLA
      || :|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
    15  orf72-1  DLTKTVDLTHIPTGAKARINAKITASVSRA GVLGSGVGLVROGAKFPTRAVPIVGTALLA
      70      80      90     100     110     120

      130     140
orf72ng-1.pe HDVYETPKEDIQARGCRYDPETDKF
    20  orf72-1  HDVYETPKEDIQARGCRYDPETDKF AKVSGX
      130     140     150

```

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence and transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 33

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 277>:

```

    30      1  ATGAGATTTT TCGGTATCGG TTTTGTGGTG CTGCTGTTTT TGGAGATTAT
    51  GTGCGATTGTG TGGGTTCGCG ATTGGCTGGG CGGCGGCTGG ACGTTGTTTT
    101  TGATGCGCGG AGGTTTTCGC GCGCGGCTGC TGATGCTCAG GCAACACCGG
    151  CTGTCGCGTC TTTTATTGGC GGGCGGCGCA ATGAGAGAGC GCGGGAGGG
    201  TATCCGTTTA TCAGATGTTG TGGCCTATC..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 278; ORF73>:

```

      1  MRFFGIGFLV LLFLEIMSIV WVADNLGGGW TLFMAAGFA AGVLMRLQFG
    51  LTGLLAGAA MRSGGRVSVY QMLWPI..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 279>:

```

    40      1  ATGAGATTTT TCGGTATCGG TTTTGTGGTG CTGCTGTTTT TGGAGATTAT
    51  GTGCGATTGTG TGGGTTCGCG ATTGGCTGGG CGGCGGCTGG ACGTTGTTTT
    101  TGATGCGCGG AGGTTTTCGC GCGCGGCTGC TGATGCTCAG GCAACACCGG
    151  CTGTCGCGTC TTTTATTGGC GGGCGGCGCA ATGAGAGAGC GCGGGAGGG
    201  ATCCGTTTAT CAGATGTTGT GGCCTATCCG TTATACGGTG GCGGCTGTGT
    251  GTCTGATGAG TCCGGGATTC GTATCCTCGG TGTTGCGGCT ATTGCTGCTG
    301  CTGCGGTTTA AGGGAGGGGC AGTGTTCGAG GCAGGAGGTT CGGAAAATTT
    351  TTTCAACATG AACCAATCGG GCAGAAAAGA GGCCTTTTCC CGCATGACG
    401  ATATTATCGA GGGAGAATAT ACGGTTGAAG AGCCTTACGG CGGCAATCGT
    451  TCCGGAACG CCATCGAACA CAAAAAGAC GAATAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 280; ORF73-1>:

```

    50      1  MRFFGIGFLV LLFLEIMSIV WVADNLGGGW TLFMAAGFA AGVLMRLQHTG
    51  LSGLLAGAA MRSGGRVSVY QMLWFIPTV AAVCLMSPGF VSVLAVALL
    101  LPPKGGAVLQ AGGAENFFNM NQSGRKEGFS RDDDIIEGY TVEEPYGGNR

```


151 SRNAIEHKKD E*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF73 shows 90.8% identity over a 76aa overlap with an ORF (ORF73a) from strain A of *N.*

5 *meningitidis*:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf73.pep  MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSIWVADWLGGGWTLFMAAGFAAGVIMLRQTGLTGLLLAGAA
      |||
orf73a     MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSIWVADWLGGGWTLFMAAGFAAGVIMLRHTGLSGLLLAGAA
      |||

      70
orf73.pep  MRSGGKVSVMQMLNPI
      |||
orf73a     MRSGGKVSVMQMLNPIRYTVAAVCXMSPGFVSSVXAVLLKLPFKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM

```

The complete length ORF73a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 281> is:

```

1  ATGAGATTTT TCGGTATCGG TTTTGTGGTG CTGCTGTTT TGGAGATTAT
51 GTCGATTGTG TGGGTTCGCG ATTGGTTGGG CGGCGGTGG ACSCGTGTTT
101 TAATGCGGCG AACCTTTGCC GCGGCGGTGG TGATGCTCAG GCATACGGGG
201 CTGTCGGGTC TTTTATTGGC GGGCGGGCA ATGAGAAGCG GCGGGAGGTT
251 ATCCGTTTAT CANATGTTGT GGCNTATCGG TTATACGGTG GCGGCGGTGT
301 GTGCGATGAG TCCGGGATTC GTATCCTCGG TGTCGCGGTG ATTGCTGNTG
351 CTNCCGTTTA AGGGAGGTGC AGTGTTCGAG GCAGGAGGTG CGGAAAAATTT
401 TTCAACATG AACCAATCGG GCAGAAAAAG NCGCNTTTCC CGCATGAGCG
451 ATATTATCGA GGGGGAATAT ACGGTTGAAG ANCCCTTACG CGGCANTCGT
      TCCGAAACG CCNTGAACA CAAAAAGAC GAATAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 282>:

```

1  MRFFGIGFLV LLFLEIMSIW VADWLGGGW TLFLMAATFA AGVVMRLRGT
51 LSGLLLAGAA MRSGGRVSVY XMLWXIRYTV AAVCXMSPGF VSSVXAVLLX
101 LPFKGGAVLQ AGGAENFFNM NXSGRKXGXS RDDDDIEEY TVEXFYGGXR
151 FRNAIEHKKD E*

```

ORF73a and ORF73-1 show 91.3% identity in 161 aa overlap

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf73a.pep  MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSIWVADWLGGGWTLFLMAATFAAGVIMLRHTGLSGLLLAGAA
      |||
orf73-1     MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSIWVADWLGGGWTLFLMAAGFAAGVIMLRHTGLSGLLLAGAA
      |||

      70      80      90      100      110      120
orf73a.pep  MRSGGKVSVMQMLNPIRYTVAAVCXMSPGFVSSVXAVLLKLPFKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM
      |||
orf73-1     MRSGGKVSVMQMLNPIRYTVAAVCXMSPGFVSSVXAVLLKLPFKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM
      |||

      130      140      150      160
orf73a.pep  NXSGRKXGXS RDDDDIEEYTVEXFYGGXRFRNAIEHKKDEX
      |||
orf73-1     NXSGRKXGXS RDDDDIEEYTVEXFYGGXRFRNAIEHKKDEX
      |||

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF73 shows 92.1% identity over a 76aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF73.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

```

orf73.pep  MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSIWVADWLGGGWTLFMAAGFAAGVIMLRQTGLTGLLLAGAA 60
      |||

```

```

orf73ng      MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSVVADWLGGGWTLFMAAATFAAGVIMLRHTGLSGLLAGAA 60
orf73.pep    MRSQGVSVYQMLWPI 76
5 orf73ng      VKSSGKSVYQMLWPIRYTVAAVCLMSPGFVSSVLAVLLLLFPKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM 120

```

The complete length ORF73ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 283> is:

```

1 ATGAGATTTT TCGGTATCGG TTTTGTGGTG CTGCTGTTTT TGGAAATAT
51 GTCGATTGTG TGGGTTGCGG ATTGGCTGGG CGGCGGTTGG AcgcTGTTTC
101 TAATGCCGGC AACCTTTGCC GCGCGTGTGC TGATGCTCAG GCATAcgGGG
151 CTGTCCGGTC TTTTATTGGC TGCGCGCGCG GTAAAAagta gtcGGAAGTG
201 ATCTGTTTAT CagatgtTGT GGCCTATCCG TTATAcggtg gcggcggtgT
251 GICTGatgag tCcgGATTTC GTATCCTccg tgttggCGGT ATTGCTGCTG
301 CTGCggttta aggGaggGgc agtgttgcag gcaggaggtg cggaaaATT
351 TTTCAACATg aaCcaatcgg gcagaaAaga gggatgtttc cacgatgacg
15 401 atattatcga gggagaatat acggttgaaa aacctgcagg cggcaatcgt
451 tcccgAaAcg ccatcgaaca cgaaaAagac gaataA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 284>:

```

1 MRFFGIGFLV LLFLEIMSV VVADWLGGGW TLFLMAATFA AGVIMLRHTG
20 51 LSGLLLAGAA VKSSGKSVY QMLWPIRYTVA AVCLMSEGE VSSVLAVLLL
101 LFFKGGAVLQ AGGAENFFNM NQSGRKEGFF HDDDIIEGEY TVEKPDGGNR
151 SRNAIEHEKD E*

```

ORF73ng and ORG73-1 show 93.8% identity in 161 aa overlap

```

25 orf73-1.pep    MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSVVADWLGGGWTLFMAAGFAAGVIMLRHTGLSGLLAGAA
orf73ng          MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSVVADWLGGGWTLFMAAATFAAGVIMLRHTGLSGLLAGAA
10 20 30 40 50 60
30 orf73-1.pep    MRSQGVSVYQMLWPIRYTVAAVCLMSPGFVSSVLAVLLLLFPKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM
orf73ng          VKSSGKSVYQMLWPIRYTVAAVCLMSPGFVSSVLAVLLLLFPKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM
70 80 90 100 110 120
35 orf73-1.pep    NQSGRKEGFSRDDDIIEGEYTVVEPYGGNRSRNAIEHKDEX
orf73ng          NQSGRKEGFHDDDIIEGEYTVVEKPDGGNRSRNAIEHKDEX
130 140 150 160

```

40 Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence and putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 34

45 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 285>:

```

1 ATGTTTGTAT TTCAGACGGC ATTCCT.ATG TTTCAGAAC ATTTGCAGAA
51 AGCGTCCGAC AGCGTCGTCG GAGGGACATT ATACGTGGTT GCCACGCCCA
101 TCAGCAATTT GCGCGACATT ACCCTGCGCG CTTTGGCGGT ATTGCAAAAG
151 GCG..... GCGCA AGACACGCGC GTTACCGCAC AGCTTTTGAG
50 201 CGCGTACGGC ATTCAGGGCA AACTCGTCAG GTTACCGCAC CACACGCAAC
GGCAGATGGC GGACAAGATT GTCGGCTATC TTTCAGACGG CATGGTTGTG
301 GCACAGGTTT CCGATGCGGG TACGCCGGCC GTGTGCGACC CGGGCGCGAA
351 ACTCGCCCGC CGCGTCGCTG AGGCGCGGTT TAAAGTCGTT CCGGTCGTGG
401 GCGCAAC.GC GGTGATGGCG GCTTTGAGCG TGGCCGCGGT GGAAGGATCC
55 451 GATTTTATT TCAACGGTTT TGTACCGCGC AATTCGGGAG AACGCGGAA

```

501 ACTGTTTGCC AAATGGGTGC GGGCGGGTTC TCCTATCGTC ATGTTTGAAA
 551 CGCGCACCG CATCGGTGCA GCGCTTGGC ATATGCGGGA ACTGTTCCCC
 601 GAACGCGAT TAAAGCTGGC GCGCGAATT ACGAAAGATT TTGAACGTT
 651 CTTAAGCGGC ACGGTTGGGG AAATCAGAC GGCATGTCT GCGCAGCGG
 701 ACCAATCGC GCGCGAGATG GTGTGGTGC TTTATCCGGC GCAGGATGAA
 751 AAACACGAAG GCTGTCCGA GTCCGCGCAA AACATCATGA AATCCTCAT
 801 AGCCGAGCTG CCGACCAAC AGGCGGCGGA GCTTGCTGCC AAAATCAGCG
 851 GCGAGGAAA GAAAGCTTTG TACGAT..

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 286; ORF75>:

1 MFVFQTAFXM FOKHLOKASD SVVGGTLYVV ATPIGNLADI TLRALAVLQK
 51 A...AEDTR VTAQLLSAYG IQGKLVSVRE HNERQMDAKI VGYLSDGMVV
 101 AQVSDAGTFA VCDPQAKLAR RVREAGFKVV PVVGAXAVMA ALSVAGVEGS
 151 DFYFNGFVFP KSGERRKLFA KWRRAAFPIV MFETPHRIGA ALADMAELFP
 201 ERRMLLAREI TKTFTFLLSG TVGEIQTALS ADGDSQSRGEM VLVLPAQDE
 251 KHEGLSESAQ NIMKILTAEI PTKQAELAA KITGEGKAL YD..

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 287>:

1 ATGTTTCAGA AACATTTGCA GAAAGCTCC GACAGCGTCG TCGGAGGGAC
 51 ATTATACGTG GTTGCCACGC CCATCGGCAA TTTGGCGGAC ATTACCTCTG
 101 GCGCTTTGCG GGTATGTCAA AAGCGGACAA TCATCTGTGC CGAAGACACG
 151 CCGCTTACCG GAGGCTTTT GAGCGGATG GCATCTAGG GCAACATCTG
 201 CAGTCTGCGC GAACACAGAC AACGCGCATG GCGGACAAAT ATTGTGCGCT
 251 ATCTTTCAGA CCGCATGGTT GTGGCACAGG TTTCCGATGC GGGTACGCGC
 301 GCGGTGTGCG ACCCGGGCGC GAAACTCGCC CGCGCGTGCG GTGAGGCGCG
 351 GTTTAAAGTC GTTCCGCTGC TGGGCGCAAG CGCGGTGATG GCGGCTTTGA
 401 GCGTGGCGCG GTGGAAGGA TCCGATTTTT ATTTCAACGG TTTTGTACCG
 451 CCGAAATCGG GAGAACCGAG GAAACTGTTT GCCAAATGGG TCGGGCGCGC
 501 GTTTCCTATC GTCATGTTTG AAAACGCGCA CGCATCGGTG GCGACGCTTG
 551 CCGATATGCG GGAAGTGTTC CCGGAACGCC GATTAAATGCT GCGCGCGGAA
 601 ATTAGCAAAA CGTTTGAAC GTTCTTAAGC GGCACGGTTG GGGAAATTCA
 651 GACGCGATTG TCTGCCGACG GCAACCAATC GCGCGCGGAG ATGTTGTTGG
 701 TGCTTTATCC GCGCGAGGAT GAAAAACACG AAGGCTTGTC CGAGTCCGCG
 751 CAAAACATCA TGAATATCCT CACAGCCGAG CTGCGGACCA AACACGCGCG
 801 GGAGCTTGCT GCCAAATCA CCGGCGAGGG AAGAAGACT TGTACATGAT
 851 TGGCTCTGTC TTGAAAAAC AAATAG

35 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 288; ORF75-1>:

1 MFQXHLQKAS DSVVGGTLYV VATPIGNLAD ITLRALAVLQ KADIICAEDT
 51 RVTAQLLSAY GIQKLVSVRE HNERQMDAKI VGYLSDGMV VAQVSDAGTP
 101 AVCDPQAKLA RVREAGFKVV PVVGASAVM AALSVAGVEG SDYFNGFVFP
 151 PKSGERRKLFA KWRRAAFPIV VMFETPHRIG ATLADMAELF PERRMLLARE
 201 ITKTFTFLLS GTVGEIQTAL SADGNOSRGE MVLVLPAQD EKHEGLSESA
 251 QNIMKILTAE LPTKQAELAA AKITGEGKKA LYDLALSWEN K*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF75 shows 95.8% identity over a 283aa overlap with an ORF (ORF75a) from strain A of *N.*

45 *meningitidis*:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orf75.pep		MFVFQTAFXMF	FOKHLOKASD	SVVGGTLYVV	VATPIGNLAD	ITLRALAVLQ	KAXXXXXAEDTR
50 orf75a			MFQXHLQKASD	SVVGGTLYVV	VATPIGNLAD	ITLRALAVLQ	KADIICAEDTR
		70	80	90	100	110	120
orf75.pep		VTAQLLSAYGI	QKLVSVREH	NERQMDAKI	VGYLSDGMV	VAQVSDAGT	PAVCDPQAKLAR
55 orf75a		VTAQLLSAYGI	QKLVSVREH	NERQMDAKI	VGYLSDGMV	VAQVSDAGT	PAVCDPQAKLAR
		60	70	80	90	100	110
		130	140	150	160	170	180
orf75.pep		RVREAGFKVVP	PVVGAXAVMA	ALSVAGVEGS	DFYFNGFVFP	PKSGERRKLFA	KWRRAAFPIV

5	orf75-1	ATLADMAELFFERRMLAREITKTFETFLSGTVGVIQTALSDGNQSRGMVVLVYPAQD	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf75a.pep	EKHEGLSESAQNTMKILTAEPLTKQAELAAKITGEGKKALYDLALSWKNKX	250	260	270	280	290	
	orf75-1	EKHEGLSESAQNTMKILTAEPLTKQAELAAKITGEGKKALYDLALSWKNKX	250	260	270	280	290	
10 Homology with a predicted ORF from <i>N.gonorrhoeae</i>								
ORF75 shows 93.2% identity over a 292aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF75.ng) from <i>N.gonorrhoeae</i> :								
15	orf75.pep	MFVFQTAFXMFQKHLOKASDSVVGGLYVVTPIGNLADITLRALAVLQKA---AEDTR						56
	orf75.ng	MSVFQTAFFMFQKHLOKASDSVVGGLYVVTPIGNLADITLRALAVLQKADIICAEDTR						60
20	orf75.pep	VTQAQLLSAYGIQGLVSVREHNERQMAKIVGYLSDGMVVAQVSDAGTFAVCDPQAKLAR						116
	orf75.ng	VTQAQLLSAYGIQGLVSVREHNERQMAKIVGYLSDGLVVAQVSDAGTFAVCDPQAKLAR						120
25	orf75.pep	RVREAGFKVVPVVGASAVMAALSVAQVSDGFYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFAKWRRAAFPIV						176
	orf75.ng	RVREAGFKVVPVVGASAVMAALSVAQVSDGFYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFAKWRRAAFPIV						180
30	orf75.pep	MFETPHRIGAAALADMAELFFERRMLAREITKTFETFLSGTVGVIQTALSDGDSRGM						236
	orf75.ng	MFETPHRIGATLADMAELFFERRMLAREITKTFETFLSGTVGVIQTALSDGDSRGM						240
35	orf75.pep	VVLVYPAQDEKHEGLSESAQNTMKILTAEPLTKQAELAAKITGEGKKALYD						288
	orf75.ng	VVLVYPAQDEKHEGLSESAQNTMKILTAEPLTKQAELAAKITGEGKKALYDLALSWKNK						300

An ORF75ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 291> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 292>:

35	1	MSVFQTAFFM	FOKHLQKASD	SVVGGGLYVV	ATPIGNLADI	TLRALAVLQK
	51	ADIICAEDTR	VTQAQLLSAYG	IQGRVLSVRE	HNERQMAKIV	IGFLSDGLVV
40	101	AOVSDAGTFA	VCDFPQAKLAR	RVREAGFKVV	PVVGASAVMA	ALSVAQVSAE
	151	DFYFNGFVFP	KSGERRKLFA	KWRRAAFPIV	MFETPHRIGA	TLADMAELFF
45	201	ERRIMLAREI	TKTFETFLSG	TVGVIQTALA	ADGNQSRGM	VVLVYPAQDE
	251	KHEGLSESAQ	NAMKILAAEL	PTQAELAELAA	KITGEGKKAL	YDLALSWKNK
	301	*				

After further analysis, the following gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 293> was identified:

45	1	ATGTTTCAGA	AACACTTGCA	GAAAGCCTCC	GACAGCGTCG	TCGGAGGGAC
	51	ATTATCACTG	GTTGCCACGC	CCATCGGCAA	TTTGGCAGAC	ATTACCTGCG
50	101	CGCGTTTGCG	GATATTGCAA	AAGGCGGACA	TCATTTTGTC	CGAAGACACG
	151	CGCGTTTACTG	CGCAGCTTTT	GAGCGCGTAC	GGCATTACAG	GCGAGTTTGT
55	201	CAGTGTGCGC	GAAACACAAG	AGCGCGCAGT	GCGGACACAG	GTAATCGGTT
	251	TCCTTTTCAGA	CGGCGTGGTT	GTTGGCGCAG	TTTCCGATGC	GGGTACGCGC
60	301	CGCGTTTGCG	ACCCGCGCGC	GAAACTCGCC	CGCGCGTGCG	CGAAGACGAG
	351	GTTCAAGTGC	GTTCCGCTCG	TGGGCGCAGG	CGCGGTAAATG	CGCGGTAAATG
65	401	GTTGCGCGCG	TGTGGCGGGA	TCCGATTTTT	ATTTTCACCG	TTTTGTACCG
	451	CGGAATTCGG	GCGAACGTAG	GAAATTGTTT	GCCAAATGGG	TGCGGCGCGC
70	501	ATTTCCTGTC	GTCATGTTTG	AAACGCGCGA	CCGAATCGGG	GCAACGCTTG
	551	CGGATATGCG	GGAATTGTTT	CCGCAACGCC	GTCCTGATGCT	GCGCGCGGAA
75	601	ATCACGAAAA	CGTTTGAAC	GTTCTTAAGC	GCGACGGTGT	GGGAATTTCA
	651	GACGCGATTG	GCGGCGGACG	GCAACCAATC	GCGCGGCGAG	ATGCTGTTTG
80	701	TGCTTTTATCC	GCGCGAGGAT	GAAACACACG	AGGCTTTGTC	CGAGTCTGCG
	751	CAAATTCGCA	TGAAATCCT	TGCGGCGGAG	CTGCCGACCA	AGCAGGCGCG
85	801	GGAGCTTGCC	GCCAAAGATTA	CAGGTGAGGG	CAAAAAGGCT	TTGTACGATT
	851	TGGCACTGTC	GTGGAAACAC	AAATGA		

60 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 294; ORF75ng-1>:

-200-

1 MFQKHLQKAS DSVVGGTLYV VATTPIGNLAD ITRLALAVLQ KADIICAEDT
 51 RVTQAQLLSAY GIGGRSLVRV EHNERQMAK VIGFLSDGLV VACVSDAGTP
 101 AVCDPGAKLA RRVREAGFKV VPVVGASAVM AALSVAAGV SDFYFNGFVP
 151 PKSGERRKLF AKWVRAFPV VMFETPHRIG ATLADMAELF PERRLMARE
 201 ITKTFTFELS GTVGEIOTAL AADGNQSRGE MVLVLYPAQD EKHEGLSESA
 251 QNAMKILAAE LPTKQAAELA AKITGEGKKA LYDLALSWKN K*

ORF75ng-1 and ORF75-1 show 96.2% identity in 291 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
10	orf75-1.pep	MFQKHLQKASDSVVGGTLYVVATPIGNLADITRLALAVLQKADIICAEDTRVTAQLLSAY					
	orf75ng-1	MFQKHLQKASDSVVGGTLYVVATPIGNLADITRLALAVLQKADIICAEDTRVTAQLLSAY					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
15	orf75-1.pep	GIOGKLVSVREHNERQMAKIVGYLSDGMVVAQVSDAGTPAVCDPGAKLARRVREAGFKV					
	orf75ng-1	GIOGRLVSVREHNERQMAKIVGYLSDGLVVAQVSDAGTPAVCDPGAKLARRVREAGFKV					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
20	orf75-1.pep	VPVVGASAVMAALSVAAGVSDGYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFKMWRAAFPVVMFETPHRIG					
	orf75ng-1	VPVVGASAVMAALSVAAGVSDGYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFKMWRAAFPVVMFETPHRIG					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
25		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf75-1.pep	ATLADMAELFPERRLMAREITKTFTFELSGTVGEIOTALAADGNQSRGEMVLVLYPAQD					
	orf75ng-1	ATLADMAELFPERRLMAREITKTFTFELSGTVGEIOTALAADGNQSRGEMVLVLYPAQD					
30		190	200	210	220	230	240
		250	260	270	280	290	
	orf75-1.pep	EKHEGLSESAQNIMKILTAELPTKQAAELAIAKITGEGKALYDLALSWKNKX					
35	orf75ng-1	EKHEGLSESAQNAMKILTAELPTKQAAELAIAKITGEGKALYDLALSWKNKX					
		250	260	270	280	290	

Furthermore, ORG75ng-1 shows significant homology to a hypothetical *E. coli* protein:

sp|P45528|YRAL_ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 31.3 KD PROTEIN IN AGAI-MTR INTERGENIC REGION (F286)
 40 >gi|606086 (U18997) ORF_f286 [Escherichia coli]
 >gi|1789535 (AE000395) Hypothetical 31.3 kD protein in agai-mtr intergenic region [Escherichia coli] Length = 286
 Score = 218 bits (550), Expect = 3e-56
 Identities = 128/284 (45%), Positives = 171/284 (60%), Gaps = 4/284 (1%)
 45 Query: 4 KHLQKASDSVVGGTLYVVATPIGNLADITRLALAVLQKADIICAEDTRVTAQLLSAYGIQ 63
 K Q A + S G LY+V TPIGNLADIT RAL VLQ D+I AEDTR T LL +GI
 Sbjct: 2 KQHQSADNSQ--GOLYIVTPIGNLADITQRALEVLQAVDLIAEDTRHTGLLLQHFGIN 59
 50 Query: 64 GRLVSVREHNERQMAKIVGYLSDGLVVAQVSDAGTPAVCDPGAKLARRVREAGFKVVPV 123
 RL ++ +HNEAQ A + + L +C +A VSDAGTP + DFG L R REAG +YVD+
 Sbjct: 60 ARLPALHDHNEQQKAETLLAKLQEQNIALVSDAGTFLNDPFGHVLVTRCRASGIRVVP 119
 55 Query: 124 VGASAVMAALSVAAGVSDGYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFKMWRAAFPVVMFETPHRIGALT 183
 K A + ALS AG+ F + GF+P KS RR ++ +E+ HR+ +L
 Sbjct: 120 PGPCAAITALSAAGLPSDRFCYEGFLPAKSKGRRDALKAIEAEPRTLFIYESTHRLDLSL 179
 Query: 184 ADMAELFPERR-LMLAREITKTFTFELSGTVGEIOTALAADGNQSRGEMVLVLYPAQDEK 242
 D+ + E R ++LARE+TKT+ET VGE+ + D N+ +GEMVL++ +
 60 Sbjct: 180 EDIVAVLGESRYVVLARELTKTWETIHGAPVGELLAWVKEDENRRKGEMVLIV-EGHKAQ 238
 Query: 243 HEGLSESAQNAMKILTAELPTKQAAELAIAKITGEGKALYDLAL 286
 E L A + +L AELP K+AA LAA+I G K ALY AL
 Sbjct: 239 EEDLPADALRTIALQLAELPLKKAALAAEIHGKKNALYKYAL 282
 65

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 35

- 5 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 295>:

```

1 ATGAAACAGA AAAAAACCGC TGCCGCAGTT ATTGCTGCAA TGTTGGCAGG
51 TTTTGGCGCA GC.AAAGCAC CGGAAATCGA CCGCGCTTTG .....
//
551 ..... ..GAGTTGG TCAGAAACCA GTTGGAGCAG GGTTTGAGAC
10 701 AGGAAAAAGC CCGCTTGAAA ATCGATGCCC TTTTGAAGA AACCGTGTG
751 AAACCGTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 296; ORF76>:

```

1 MKQKTTAAAV IAAMLGFAA XKAPEIDPAL .....
15 201 ..... ELVRNQLQEG LRQEKARLKI DALLEENGVK
251 P*

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 297>:

```

1 ATGAAACAGA AAAAAACCGC TGCCGCAGTT ATTGCTGCAA TGTTGGCAGG
51 TTTTGGCGCA GCCAAAGCAC CGGAAATCGA CCGCGCTTTG GTGGATACGC
20 101 TGGTGGCGCA GATCATGCAG CAGGCGAGACC GGCATCGCGA CGACTCCCAA
151 AAACCGGACG GGCAGGCAAT CCGAAACGAT GCGCTCCGCC GCGTACAAAC
201 TTTGGAAGTT TTGAAAAACA GGGCATTGAA GGAAGGTTTG GATAAGGATA
251 AGGATGTCCA AAACCGCTTT ARAATCGCCG AAGCGTCTTT TTATGCGGAG
301 GAGTACGTCG GTTTTC TGGA ACGTTGCGAA ACGGTTTCGG AAGCAGAGCT
25 351 GCACAAAGTT TACGAACAGC AAATCCGCAT GATCAAAATTG CAGCAGGTCA
401 GCTTCGCAAC CGAGAGGAGG GCGCGTCAGG CCGCAGAGCT CCGCTCAAA
451 GGGCTGTCTT TTGAAGGAGT GATCAAGAGCT TATCCGAACG ACGAGCAGCG
501 TTTGACGGGT TCGATATAGG CGCAGCAGCT TCCGAGCGCG CTGGCTTCGC
551 AGTTTGCCCG GATGAATCGG GCGGACGTTA CCGCGATCC GGTCAAAATTG
30 601 GCGGAAAGCT ATTATCTGTT CAAACTCAGC GAGGTGCGGA AAAACCCGGA
651 CCGCGAGCCT TTCGAGTTGG TCAGAAACCA GTTGGAGCAG GGTTTGAGAC
701 AGGAAAAAGC CCGCTTGAAA ATCGATGCCC TTTTGAAGA AACCGTGTG
751 AAACCGTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 298; ORF76-1>:

```

35 1 MKQKTTAAAV IAAMLGFAA AKAPEIDPAL VDTLVAQIMQ QADRHAEQSQ
51 KPDGQAIRND AVRRLQTFLEV LKNRLAKEGL DKDKDVQNRK KIAEASFYAE
101 EYVRFLESE TVSEDELHKF YEQQIRMIKL QQVSFATEEE ARQAQQLLLK
151 GLSFEGLMKR YPNDEQAFDG FIMAQQQLPEP LASQFAMNMR GDVTRDPVKL
40 201 GERYYLFKLS EVGNKPDAPF FELVRNQLQEG GLRQEKARLK IDALLEENGV
251 KP*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF76 shows 96.7% identity over a 30aa overlap and 96.8% identity over a 31aa overlap with an ORF (ORF76a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

45 orf76.pep      10      20      30
                MKQKTTAAAVIAAMLGFAAXKAPEIDPAL
                |||||
orf76a          10      20      30      40      50      60
                MKQKTTAAAVIAAMLGFAAAXKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQADRHAEQSKPDGQAIRND
                10      20      30      40      50      60
                //
                                70      80      90

```

```

orf76.pep                                XELVRNQLQEGGLRQEKARLKIDALLEENGVKFX
orf76a      DVTRDPVKLGERYLLFKLSEVGNPDQPFELVRNQLQEGGLRQEKARLKIDALLEENGVKFX
              200      210      220      230      240      250

```

5 The complete length ORF76a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 299> is:

```

1  ATGAACAGA  AAAAAACCG  TGCCGAGTT  ATGTGCGAA  TGTTGGCAGG
51  TTTTGGCGCA  GCCAAGACAC  CCGAAATCGA  CCGCGCTTTG  GTGGATACGC
101  TGGTGGCGCA  GATCATGCGA  CAGGCAGACC  GGCATGCGGA  GCAGTCCCAA
151  AAACCGGACG  GGCAGGCAAT  CGGAACGAT  CGCGTCGCTG  GGCTCGAACC
201  TTTGGAAGTT  TTGAAAAACA  GGGCATTGAA  GGAAGGTTTG  GATAAGGATA
251  AGGATGTCCA  AAACCGCTTT  AAAATCGCCG  AAGCGTCTTT  TTATGCCGAG
301  GAGTACGTCC  GTTTTCTGGA  ACGTTCGGAA  ACGGTTTCGG  AAAGCGCACT
351  CGCTCAGTTT  TATGAGCGGC  AAATCCGCA  GATCAAAATT  CAGCAGGTCA
401  GCTTCGCAAC  CGAAGAGGAG  GCGCGTCAG  CGCAGCAGCT  CCTGCTCAA
451  GGGCTGCTCT  TTGAGGGGCT  GATGAAGCGT  TATCCGAGCG  ACGAGCAGCG
501  TTTTGAACGG  TTCATTATGG  GGCAGCAGCT  TCCGAGCGCG  CTGGCTTCGC
551  AGTTTGCAGC  GATGAATCGG  GCGCAGCTTA  CCGCGGATCC  GGTCAAATTG
601  GCGCAACGCT  ATTATCTGTT  CAAACTCAGC  GAGGTCCGGA  AAAACCCCGA
651  CCGCAGCGCT  TTCGAGTTGG  TCAGAAACCA  GTTGGACACA  GGTGTGAGAC
701  AGGAAAAAGC  CCGCTTGAAA  ATCGATGCCA  TTTTGGAGGA  AAACGCTGTC
751  AAACCGTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 300>:

```

1  MKQKKTAAAV  IAAMLAGFAA  AKAPEIDPAL  VDTLVAQIMQ  QADRHAEQSQ
51  KFDGQAIRND  AVRRQLTLEV  LKNRLKEGL  DKDKDVQNR  KIAEASFYAE
251  EYVRFLESE  TVSESALRF  YERQIRMIKL  QQVSFATEEE  ARQAQQLLK
151  GLSFEGLMKR  YPNDEQAFDG  FIMAQQLPEP  LASQFAAMNR  GDVTRDPVKL
201  GERYLLFKLS  EVGKNPDQPF  FELVRNQLQ  GLRQEKARLK  IDALLEENG
251  KP*

```

ORF76a and ORF76-1 show 97.6% identity in 252 aa overlap:

```

30  orf76a.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKQKKTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAAKAP EIDPALVDTLVAQIMQQADRHAEQSQKPDGQAIRND
      orf76-1      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKQKKTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAAKAP EIDPALVDTLVAQIMQQADRHAEQSQKPDGQAIRND

35  orf76a.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      AVRRQLTLEV LKNRLKEGLDKDKDVQNRKIAEASFYAEYVRFLESE TVSESALRFQ
      orf76-1      70      80      90      100     110     120
      AVRRQLTLEV LKNRLKEGLDKDKDVQNRKIAEASFYAEYVRFLESE TVSEDELFKF

40  orf76a.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
      YERQIRMIKLQVVSFATEEEARQAQQLLLKGLSFEGLMKRYPNDEQAFDGFIMAQQLPEP
      orf76-1      130     140     150     160     170     180
      YEQIRMIKLQVVSFATEEEARQAQQLLLKGLSFEGLMKRYPNDEQAFDGFIMAQQLPEP

45  orf76a.pep      190     200     210     220     230     240
      LASQFAAMNRGDVTRDPVKLGERYLLFKLSEVGNPDQPFELVRNQLQEGGLRQEKARLK
      orf76-1      190     200     210     220     230     240
      LASQFAAMNRGDVTRDPVKLGERYLLFKLSEVGNPDQPFELVRNQLQEGGLRQEKARLK

50  orf76a.pep      250
      IDALLEENGVKFX
      orf76-1      250
      IDALLEENGVKFX

```

60 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

The aligned aa sequences of ORF76 and a predicted ORF (ORF76.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae* of the N- and C-termini show 96.7 % and 100% identity in 30 and 31 overlap, respectively:

-203-

```

orf76.pep      MKQKNTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAXKAPEIDPAL      30
               |||
orf76ng        MKQKNTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAXKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQADRHAESQSRPDGQAIRND  60
               //
5  orf76.pep      ELVRNQLQGLRQEKARLKIDALLEENGVKP      251
               |||
orf76ng        VTRNFVKLGERYYLFKLGAVGKNPDAQPFELVRNQLQGLRQEKARLKIDALLEENGVKP      251

```

The complete length ORF76ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 301> is:

```

10 1  ATGAACAGA  AAAAGACCG  TGCCGCAGT  ATTGCTGCAA  TGTGGCAGG
51 1  TTTTGGCGCA  GCCAAGACG  CGGAATCGA  CCCGGCTTTG  GTGGATACGC
101 1  TGGTGGCGCA  GATCATGCAG  CAGGCAGACC  GGCATGCGGA  GCAGTCCCAA
151 1  AGACCGGACG  GGCAGGCAAT  CGGAACGAT  GCCGTCCGCC  GGCTGCAAAC
201 1  TTTGGAAGTT  TTGAAAAACA  GGGCATTGAA  GGAAGGTTTG  GATAAGGATA
251 1  AGGATGTCCA  AAACCGCTTT  AAAATCGCG  AAGCGTCTTT  TTATGCCGAG
15 301  GAGTACGTCC  GTTCTCTGGA  ACGTTCGGAA  ACGGTTCTTC  AAAGCGCACT
351 1  GCGTCAGTTT  TATGAGCGCG  AAATCCGCAT  GATCAAAATTG  CAGCAGGTCA
401 1  GCTTCGCAAC  CGAAGAGGAG  GCGGTCGAG  CGCAGCAGCT  CCTGCTCAAA
451 1  GCGCTGCTTT  TTGAAGGCGT  GATGAGCGCT  TATCCGACAG  CAGGACGAGC
501 1  GTTCGACGGT  TTCAATTATG  CGCAGCAGCT  TCCGAGCGCG  CTGGCTTCgc
20 551  agtttccgg  TATGAACCGT  GCGCAGCTTA  CCGCAATCC  GGTCAATTG
601 1  GCGCAACGCT  ATTACCTGTT  CAACCTCGCG  GCGGTCGGA  AAGACCCGGA
651 1  CGCGCAGCCT  TTCGAGTTGG  TCAGAAACCA  GTTGAACAA  GGTTTGAGGC
701 1  AGGAAAAGC  CGGCTTGAAA  ATCATGCCCC  TTTTGAaga  Aaacggtgtc
751 1  AaacCGTAA

```

25 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 302>:

```

1  MKQKNTAAV  IARMLAGFAA  AKAPEIDPAL  VDTLVAQIMQ  QADRHAESQ
51  RPDGQAIRND  AVRRLOTLEV  LKNRLKEGL  DKDKDVQNR  KIAEASFYAE
101  EYVRFLESE  TVSESAALRF  YERQIRMIKL  QQVSFATEEE  ARQAQQLLLK
151  GLSFELGMR  YPNDEQAFDG  FIMAQQLPEP  LASQFAGMNR  GQVTRNPFVKL
30 201  GERYYLFKLG  AVGKNPDAQF  FELVRNQLQ  GLRQEKARLK  IDALLEENG
251  KP*

```

ORF76ng and ORF76-1 show 96.0% identity in 252 aa overlap

```

35 orf76-1.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKQKNTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAAKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQADRHAESQSRPDGQAIRND
      |||
orf76ng      MKQKNTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAAKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQADRHAESQSRPDGQAIRND
               10      20      30      40      50      60

40 orf76-1.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      AVRRLOTLEV LKNRLKEGLDKDKDVQNRKIAEASFYAEYVRFLESETVSEDELHKF
      |||
orf76ng      AVRRLOTLEV LKNRLKEGLDKDKDVQNRKIAEASFYAEYVRFLESETVSESAALRF
               70      80      90      100     110     120

45 orf76-1.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
      YEQQIRMIKLQOVSFATEEEARQAQQLLLKGLSFEGLMKRYPNDEQAFDGFIMAQQLPEP
      |||
orf76ng      YERQIRMIKLQOVSFATEEEARQAQQLLLKGLSFEGLMKRYPNDEQAFDGFIMAQQLPEP
               130     140     150     160     170     180

50 orf76-1.pep      190     200     210     220     230     240
      LASQFAGMNRGQVTRNPFVKLGERYYLFKLGSEVGKNPDAQPFELVRNQLQGLRQEKARLK
      |||
orf76ng      LASQFAGMNRGQVTRNPFVKLGERYYLFKLGAVGKNPDAQPFELVRNQLQGLRQEKARLK
               190     200     210     220     230     240

55 orf76-1.pep      250
      IDALLEENGVKPX
      |||
orf76ng      IDALLEENGVKPX
               250

```

Furthermore, ORF76ng shows significant homology to a *B. subtilis* export protein precursor:

sp|P24327|PRSA_BACSU PROTEIN EXPORT PROTEIN PRSA PRECURSOR >gil198227|pir||S15269
 33k lipoprotein - Bacillus subtilis >gil139782 (X57271) 33kDa lipoprotein
 [Bacillus subtilis]
 >gil2226124|gnl|PID|e325181 (Y14077) 33kDa lipoprotein [Bacillus subtilis]
 >gil2633331|gnl|PID|e1182997 (Z99109) molecular chaperonin [Bacillus subtilis]
 Length = 292
 Score = 50.4 bits (118), Expect = 1e-05
 Identities = 48/199 (24%), Positives = 82/199 (41%), Gaps = 32/199 (16%)

Query: 70 VLKRNALKEGLDK-----DKDVQRNFKIAEASF-----YAEYVRFLESETVSE 114
 VL ++ LDK DK++ N+ K + Y ++Y++ + E +++
 Sbjct: 53 VLTQIVQEKVLDKKYKVSDEKIDNKLKEYKTQLGDQYTALEKQYKGDYLEQVQYELLTQ 112

Query: 115 SA-----LRQFYERQIRMIKLQVVSFATEEEARQAQQLILKGLSFEGLMKRYPN 163
 A +++++E I+ + A ++ A ++ L KG FE L K Y
 Sbjct: 113 KAAKDNKIVTDADIKEYWEGLKGRASHILVADKRTAEVEKKLKGKGFEDLAKEYST 172

Query: 164 DEQAFDG-----FIMAQQLPEPLASQFAMNRGVDTRDPVKLGERYYLFLKLSVEGKNPDA 218
 D A G F Q+ E + G+V+ DEVK Y++ K +E D
 Sbjct: 173 DSSASKGGDLGWFAKEGQMDETFSKAFAFLKTGEVS-DEPVKTQYGIHIKKEERKGYDD 231

Query: 219 QPFELVRNQLQGLRQEA 237
 EL LEQ L A
 Sbjct: 232 MKKELKSEVLQKLNDA 250

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence and a RGD motif in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF76-1 (27.8kDa) was cloned in the pET vector and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 10A shows the results of affinity purification of the His-fusion protein. Purified His-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for Western blot (Figure 10B), ELISA (positive result), and FACS analysis (Figure 10C). These experiments confirm that ORF76-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 36

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 303>:

```

1  ATGAAAAAAT CTTTCTCTAC GCTTGTCTTG TATTGCTCTT TACTTACCGC
51  CAGOGAAATT GCCTTACCCC TTGGAATTGG GGATTGAAC CTACCGCGG
101 GCAAAAATTG CGGAAACGTT TGCCTGACA TTGTGATTG CTGCGCTGTA
151 TCTGTTTTCG CGTAATAAGG TGACGCGTTT GTTGATTGCG GTGTTTTTTG
201 CGTTCAGCAT TATTGCCAAC AATGTGCATT ACGCGGATTA TCRAAGCTGG
251 ATGACG.... ..

//
1201 ..... CAAACCGTAT TCGAGCAGCT GCAAAAGACT CCTGACGGCA
1251 ACTGGCTGTT TGCTATATAC TCGCATCATG GCCAGTATGT TCGCCAAAGAT
1301 ATCTACAATC AAGGCAACGGT GCAGCCCGAC AGCTATCTCG TGCGCGTAGT
1351 GTTGACAGC CGGSAATAAGG CGGTGCAACA GGCTGCCAAC CAGGCTTTTG
1401 CGCCTTGCGA GATTGCCCTT CATCAGCAGC TTTCACGTTT CTTGATTAC
1451 ACGTTGGGCT ACGATATGCC GTTTTCAGGT TTGTCGGAAG GCTCGGTAA
1501 GGGCAACCTG ATTACGGGTG ATCAGCGCAG CTTGAACATT CGCAGCGGCA
1551 AGGCGGAATA TGTATTATCG CAATGA
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 304; ORF81>:

```

1  MKKSFLLVLV YSSLLTASEI AYPLELGIET LPAKIAETF ALTFVIAALY
  
```

-205-

51 LFARNKVTREL LIAVFFAFSI IANNVHYADY QSWMT.....
 401 ...QTVFEQL QKTPDGNWLF AYTSDHGOYV RQDIYNGQTV QPDSYLVPLV
 451 LYSYDKAVQO ANNOAFAPCE IAFHQQLSTF LIHTLGYDMP VSGCREGSVT
 501 GNLTGDRAGS LNIRDGKAEY VYPQ*

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 305>:

1 ATGAAAAAAT CTTCCTTAC GCTTGTCTG TATTCGTCTT TACTTACCGC
 51 CAGCGAAATT GCCTATCGCT TTGTATTGG GATTGMAACC TTACCGGGG
 101 CAAAAATTGC GGAACGTTT GCGCTGACAT TTGTGATTGC TCGCGTGTAT
 151 CTGTTTGGCG GTTATAAGGT GAGCGGTTG TTGATTGCGG TGTTTTTTCG
 201 GTTCAGCATT ATTGCCAACA ATGTCGATTA CGCGGTTTAT CAAAGCTGGA
 251 TGACGGGCAT CAATTATTGG CTGATGCTGA AAGAGGTTAC CGAAGTCGGC
 301 AGCGCGGGTG CGTCGATGTT GGATAAGTTG TGGCTGCCTG TGTGTGGGG
 351 CGTGTGGGAA GTCATGTTGT TTTGAGCCTT TGCCAAGTTC CGCCGTAAGA
 401 CGCATTTTTC TGCCGATATA CTGTTTGCCT TCCTAATGCT GATGATTTTC
 451 GTGCGTTCGT TCGACACGAA ACAAGAGCAC GGTATTTCGC CCAAACCGAC
 501 ATACAGCCGC ATCAAAGCCA ATTATTTCAG CTTCGGTTAT TTTGTCCGAG
 551 GCGTGTGGCC GTATCAGTTG TTGATTAA CGAGGATTCC CGCCTTTAG
 601 CAGCGTCTCT CAGCAAAAT CGCGCAGGG ASTGTCAAA ATATCTCTC
 651 GATTATGGGC GAAGCGAAA GCGCGCGGCA TTGAAGCTG TTTGGTACG
 701 GACGCGAAAC TTCCGCGTTT TTAACCCGGG TGTCGCAAGC CGATTTTAAG
 751 CCGATTGTGA AACAAAGTTA TTCCGCGAGC TTTTGAAGCT CAGTGCCCT
 801 GCCCAGTTTT TTCAATGCGA TACCGCAGCG CAACGCGCTG GAACAAATCA
 851 GCGCGCGCGA TACCANTATG TTCCGCGCTG CCAAGAGGCA GGGCTATGAA
 901 ACGTATTTTT ACAGCGCGCA GCGGGAAGAC GAGATGGCGA TTTTGAACCT
 951 AATCGGTAAG AAATGGATAG ACCATCTGAT TCAGCCGAGC CAACTTGGCT
 1001 ACGGCAACGS CGACAATATG CCGCATGAGA AGCTGCTGCC GTTGTCGCAC
 1051 AAAATCAATT TGCAGCAGGG CAAGCATTTT ATCGTGTTC ACCAACGCGG
 1101 TTGCGACGCC CCATACGGCG CATTGTTGCA GCCTCAAGAT AAGATTTCG
 1151 GCGAAGCCGA TATTGTGGAT AAGTACGACA ACACCATCCA CAAACCGCAC
 1201 CAAATGATTG AAACCGTATT CGAGCAGCTG CAAAGAGCAG CTCAGCGCAA
 1251 CTGGCTGTTT GCGTATACCT CGATCATGCG CCAGTATGTT CGCCAAGATA
 1301 TCTACAATCA AGGCAAGGTG CAGCCCGACA GCTATCTCGT CGCGTAGTG
 1351 TTGTACAGCC CGGATAAGGC CGTGCACAGC GCTGCCAACC AGGCTTTTTCG
 1401 GCGTTGCGAG ATGCGCTTGC ATCAGCAGCT TCCAGCGTTC CTGATTCACA
 1451 CCGTTGGGCTA CGATATGCGG GTTTCAGGTT GTCGCGAAGC CTCGTAAGC
 1501 GGCAACCTGA TTACGGGTGA TGCAGGAGC TTGAACATTC GCGACGCGAA
 1551 GCGGAATAT GTTTATCCGC AATGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 306; ORF81-1>:

40 1 MKKSFLTLVL YSLLTASEI AYRFVFGIET LPAAKIAETF ALTFVIAALY
 51 LFARYKVTREL LIAVFFAFSI IANNVHYAVY QSWMTGINYW LMLKEVTEVG
 101 SAGASMLDKL WLEPLVGLVLE VMLFCSLAKF RRRKTHFSADI LFAFLMLMIF
 151 VRSFDTKQEH GISPKPTYSR IKANYFSFGY FVGRVLPYQL FDLRSIPAFK
 201 QPAPSKIGQG SVQNIIVLIMG ESESAHLKL FGYGRESTPF LTRLQADFK
 45 251 PIVQSYASAG FMTAVSLPSF FNAI PHANGL EQISGGDTNM FRLAKEQGYE
 301 TYFYSQAQEN EMANILNLIG KWIIDLIOPT OLQYGNDDNM PDEKLLPLFD
 351 KINLQQKHIF IVLHQRGSHA PYGALLQPD KVFGEADIV KYDNTIHKTD
 401 QMIQTVFEQL QKQPDGNWLF AYTSDHGOYV RQDIYNGQTV QPDSYLVPLV
 451 LYSYDKAVQO ANNOAFAPCE IAFHQQLSTF LIHTLGYDMP VSGCREGSVT
 501 GNLTGDRAGS LNIRDGKAEY VYPQ*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF81 shows 84.7% identity over a 85aa overlap and 99.2% identity over a 121aa overlap with an ORF (ORF81a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

55 orf81.pep 10 20 30 40 50 60
 MKKSFLTLVLVYSSLLTASEIAYPLELGIETLPAAKIAETFAITFVIAALYLFARNKVTREL
 orf81a MKKSFLVFLVYSSLLTASEIAYRFVFGIETLPAAKMAETFAITFVIAALYLFARYKATREL
 10 20 30 40 50 60
 70 80

```

5  orf81.pep      LIAVFFASIIANNVHADYQSWMT
      |||||
orf81a          LIAVFFASIIANNVHAVYQSWITGINYWLMLKEITEVGASAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVLE
      70      80      90      100      110      120
//
      120      130      140
orf81.pep      OTVFEEQLQKTPDGNWLFAYTSDHGOYVRQD
      |||||
10 orf81a      IPHANGLEQISGGIDVKYDNTIHKTDQMOTVFEEQLQKPDGNWLFAYTSDHGOYVRQD
      280      290      300      310      320      330
      150      160      170      180      190      200
orf81.pep      IYNQGTVPDPSYLVLPLVLVSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTFLIHTLGYDMPVSG
      |||||
15 orf81a      IYNQGTVPDPSYLVLPLVLVSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTFLIHTLGYDMPVSG
      340      350      360      370      380      390
      210      220      230
orf81.pep      CREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRDGKAEYVYPQX
      |||||
20 orf81a      CREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRDGKAEYVYPQX
      400      410      420

```

The complete length ORF81a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 307> is:

25	1	ATGAAAAAAT	CCCTTTTCGT	TCCTTTCTGC	TATTCGTGCC	TACTTACTGC
	51	CAGCGAAAT	GCTTTATGCT	TTGTATTTCG	AATTTGAACC	TATCCGGCTG
	101	CAAAATATGC	AGAAATGGCT	CGCGTGACAT	TTTGATTGGC	TGCGCTGTAT
	151	CTGTTTGCGC	GTTATAAGCG	AACGCTGCTT	TTGATTGGCG	TGTTTTTGAT
	201	GTTACGACAT	ATTGSCAACA	ATGTGCATTA	CGCGGTTTAT	CAAACTGTAT
30	251	TACCGCGCAT	TAAATTATGG	CTGATGCTGA	AAGAGATTAC	CGAAGTTGGC
	301	CGCGCGGGGG	CGCGATGTCT	GGATAGATCT	TGCGTGCCTG	CGTTTGGGGG
	351	CGTGTGGAA	GTCATGTTGT	TTTGACAGCT	TGCGAAGTTC	CGCGTAAGA
	401	CGCATTTTTC	CGCAATATGA	CTGTGTTGCT	TCCTAAGTCT	GATGATTTTC
	451	GTGCGCGGCG	ATTCAGCGCA	TTTATTCAGC	TTGCGGTTAT	CGAATGCGCG
35	501	ATTACAGCGC	ATTCAGCGCA	ATTATTCAGC	TTTGTGTTAT	TTTGTGCGAC
	551	CGGTGTTGCC	GTCATCGATG	TTTGATTTAA	CGAAGATCTC	TGTGTTCCAA
	601	CAGCTCGTCC	CACCGAGNAT	CGGCGACGCG	AGTATTCAAA	ATATCGCTCT
	651	GATTTATGGC	GAAAGCGGAA	CGGCGCGCGA	TTTGAATATG	TTTGGCTAGC
	701	CGCGCGAAAC	TTTGCCTGCT	TTGACCAAGT	TTTGCGAAGC	CGATTTTAAG
40	751	CGCATTTGTA	CAACAAAGTTA	TTCCGCGAGC	TTTATTCAGC	CAGTATCCCT
	801	GCGGATTTCT	TTTAACTGCA	TCCGCAATGC	CAACGGCTTG	GAAACAATTC
	851	GGCGCGCGGA	TATTTGTGGAT	AAGTAGCACA	ACACATCCCA	CAAAACGCAC
	901	CAAAATGATT	AAACCGTATC	CGAGCAGCAT	CAAAAGCAGC	CTGACGCGCA
	951	CTCGCTGTTT	GCCTATACCT	CGGATCATGC	CCGATGTGTT	CGCGAAGATA
45	1001	TTCAACAATA	AGGCAAGTCA	CGACCCGACA	GCTATCTGCT	CGCGCTGGTG
	1051	TGTTACAGCC	CGGATTAAGC	CTGCGCAAGC	GCTGCGCAAC	AGGCTTTTGC
	1101	GCTGCTGCTG	CGGATGCTGC	ATTCAGCAGC	TTTGAAGTAT	CGGCTGCTGC
	1151	CGGATGCTGC	CGGATGCTGC	TTTTCAGGCT	TGCGGAAGC	CTCGTAAATC
	1201	GGCAACCATC	TATCGGGTGT	TGCAGCAGC	TTGAACATTC	CGCAGCGCAA
1251	GGCGGATAT	TTTTTTCGCG	ATGTA			

50 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEO ID 308>:

		KKKSIFVLEL	YSSILTAESI	AVRVFVGIEI	LSAAMKETE	ALTFTVAALY
	51	LFRYKATYRL	LIAVFAFVLI	IANNVHATV	QPAWIGTNY	LMIKETIEALY
	101	GGASMLDKL	WLPLMGWLVE	VMKFLCSALG	RRKTFHSDAI	LFAFLMLIML
55	151	VARSFTQKQH	GISPKPTFTR	IKANYSFGV	PVGVLVYQL	FLDSIKIPVKF
	201	QPAFSRIGGG	STONIVLNG	ESESAANHLG	FGVGRFSTYS	LTQLSAGHFD
	251	FIVKQSYGAG	FHTAVSLFVG	ENVIHAIKLI	BQSGSDPVD	KYNFTHIFDK
	301	QIVGVVQVQ	QVQVQVQV	NTSDHGGYV	QVQVQVQV	QVQVQVQV
	351	LYSPDGAGQ	AAQQAFAPE	IAFHQQLSTF	LHTLHLYQMP	VSQSGKQSVT
	401	LITKTDGAGS	LMIRDEGQVY	YVPO*		

60 ORF81a and ORF81-1 show 77.9% identity in 524 aa overlap:

65

	10	20	30	40	50	60
orf81a.pep	MKKSFLVFLYLSLLTASEIAYRFVGIGETLPAAKMAETFTALT	FVIAALYLFARYKATRL				
	:					
orf81-l	MKKSFLVFLYLSLLTASEIAYRFVGIGETLPAAKIETFTALT	FVIAALYLFARYKYTRL				
	10	20	30	40	50	60

		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf81a.pep	LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHYAVYQSWITG	INWMLMLKEIT	TEVGGSAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVLE			
5	orf81-1	LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHYAVYQSWMTG	INWMLMLKEIT	TEVGGSAGASMLDKLWLPVWGVLE			
		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf81a.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
10	orf81a.pep	VMLFCSLAKFRKTHFSADILFAFLMLMI	FVRSFDTKQEHGISPKPTYSRIKANYFSFGY				
	orf81-1	VMLFCSLAKFRKTHFSADILFAFLMLMI	FVRSFDTKQEHGISPKPTYSRIKANYFSFGY				
		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf81a.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
15	orf81a.pep	FVGRVLPYQLFDLSKIPVFKQAPSPSRIGQ	SGSIQNIIVLIMGESESAHKLKLFYGRGTSFF				
	orf81-1	FVGRVLPYQLFDLSRIPAFKQAPSPSRIGQ	SGSVQNIIVLIMGESESAHKLKLFYGRGTSFF				
		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf81a.pep	250	260	270	280		
20	orf81a.pep	LTQLSQADFKPIVKQYSAGFMTAVSLPSFF	FNVI PHANGLEIQISGGD-----				
	orf81-1	LTRLQADFKPIVKQYSAGFMTAVSLPSFF	FNVI PHANGLEIQISGGDTNMFRLAKEQGYE				
		250	260	270	280	290	300
25	orf81a.pep	-----					
	orf81-1	TYFYSAQAENEMAILNLIGKKWIDHLI	QPTQLGYGNGDNMPDEKLLPLFDKINLQQGKH				
30		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf81a.pep	-----		290	300	310	320
				IVDKYDNTIHKTDQMIQT	VFEQLQKQPDGNNWLF		
35	orf81-1	IVLHQRGSHAPYGALLQPDQKVFGEAD	IVDKYDNTIHKTDQMIQT	VFEQLQKQPDGNNWLF			
		370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf81a.pep	330	340	350	360	370	380
40	orf81a.pep	AYTSDHGQYVRQDIYNQGTVPDPSYLV	PLVLVYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTF				
	orf81-1	AYTSDHGQYVRQDIYNQGTVPDPSYLV	PLVLVYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTF				
		430	440	450	460	470	480
	orf81a.pep	390	400	410	420		
45	orf81a.pep	LIHTLGYDMPVSGCREGVSITGNLITG	DAGSLNIRDGKAEYVYPQX				
	orf81-1	LIHTLGYDMPVSGCREGVSITGNLITG	DAGSLNIRDGKAEYVYPQX				
		490	500	510	520		
50	<u>Homology with a predicted ORF from <i>N.gonorrhoeae</i></u>						
	The aligned aa sequences of ORF81 and a predicted ORF (ORF81.ng) from <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> of the						
	N- and C-termini show 82.4 % and 97.5% identity in 85 and 121 overlap, respectively:						
	orf81.pep	MKKSFLTLVLVYSSLLTASEIAYPLELGIETLPAAKIAETFALT	FVIAALYLFARNKVTRL	60			
55	orf81ng	MKKSFLVLFLYSSLLTASEIAYRFVFGIETLPAAKMAETFALT	FMIAALYLFARYKASRL	60			
	orf81.pep	LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHYADYQSWMT		85			
	orf81ng	LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHYAVYQSWMTG	INWMLMLKEIT	TEVGGSAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVLE	120		
60	orf81.pep	//					
	orf81ng			QTVFEQLQKTPDGNWLFAYTSDHGQYVRQD	433		
	orf81ng	ALLQPDQKVFGEADIVDKYDNTIHKTDQMIQT	VFEQLQKQPDGNNWLFAYTSDHGQYVRQD	433			
65	orf81.pep	IYNQGTVPDPSYLVPLVLVYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTF	LITLHTLGYDMPVSG	493			
	orf81ng	IYNQGTVPDPSYLVPLVLVYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTF	LITLHTLGYDMPVSG	493			

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orf81.pep      CREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRDGKAEVYYPQ  524
               ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf81ng        CREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRNGKAEVYYPQ  524

```

The complete length ORF81ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 309> is:

```

5      1  ATGAAAAAAT  CCCTTTTCGT  TCTCTTTCTG  TATTTCATCCC  TACTTACCGC
      51  CAGCGAATAT  GCCTATCGCT  TTGATTTCGG  AATTGAAACC  TTACCGGCTG
101   101  CAAAAATGGC  GGAACAGTTT  GCGCTGACAT  TTATGATTGC  TGCGCTGTAT
151   151  CTGTTTGGCG  GTTATAAGCG  TTCGCGGCTG  CTGATTGCGG  TGTTTTCGCG
201   201  GTTCAGCATG  ATTGCCAACA  ATGTGCATTA  CGCGGTTTAT  CAAAGCTGGA
251   251  TGACGGGTAT  TAACATATGG  CTGATGCTGA  AAGAGGTTAC  CGAAGTCGCG
301   301  AGCGCGGGCG  CGTCGATGTT  GGATAAGTTG  TGGCTGCCTG  CTTTGTGGGG
351   351  CGTGCGGGA  GTCATGTTGT  TTTGCAGCCT  TGCCAAGTTC  GCOCGTAAAG
401   401  CGCATTTTTT  TGCCGATATA  CTGTTTGCT  TCTTAATGCT  GATGATTTTC
451   451  GTGCGTTCGT  TGCACACGAA  ACAAGAGCAC  GGTATTTTCG  CCAAAACCGC
15    501  ATACAGCCGC  ATCAAAGCCA  ATTATTTCAG  CTTCGGTTAT  TTGTGCGGCG
      551  GCGTGTTCGC  GTATCAGTTG  TTGATTTCAG  GCAAGATCCC  TGTGTTCAAA
      601  CAGCTTGCTC  CAGCAAAAT  CGGCGAAGCG  AGTATTCAAA  ATATCGTCTT
      651  GATTATGGCG  CAAAGCGAAA  GCGCGGCGCA  TTTGAATTTG  TTTGGTTACG
      701  CGCGGAAAT  TTGCGCGTTT  TTAACCCGCG  TCGCGAAGC  CGATTTTAAG
20    751  CGGATTTTGA  AACAAGAATTA  TTCGCGAGCG  TTTATGAGCG  CAGTATCCCT
      801  GCGCAGTTTC  TTTAAGCTCA  TACGCGACGC  CAACGGCTTG  GAACAAATCA
      851  GCGCGCGGGA  TACCAATATG  TTCCGCGCTC  CCAAGAGACA  GGGCTATGAA
      901  ACGTATTTTT  ACAGTGCCCA  GGCTGAAAAC  CAAATGGCAA  TTTTGACATT
25    951  AATCGGTAAG  AATGGATATG  ACCATCTGAT  TCAGCGCGAC  CAACCTGGCT
100   1001  ACGGCAACCG  CGACAATATG  CCGGATGAGA  AGCTGCTGCC  GTTGTTCGAC
105   1051  AAAATCAATT  TGCAGCAGGG  CAGGCACTTT  ATCGTGTGTC  ACCAACGCGG
110   1101  TTCGCAAGCC  CCATACGGCG  CATTGTTGCA  GCGTCAAGAT  AAAGTATTGC
115   1151  GCGAAGCCGA  TATTGTGGAT  AAGTACGACA  ACACCATCCA  CAAAACCGCA
120   1201  CAAATGATTC  AAACCGTATT  CGAGCAGCTG  CAAAAGCAGC  CTGACGGCAA
30    1251  CTGGCTGTTT  GCGTATACCT  CCGATCATGG  CCGATATGTG  GCGCAAGATA
130   1301  TCTACAATCA  AGGCACGGTG  CAGCCGACGA  GCTATATTGT  GCCTCTGTTT
135   1351  TTGTACAGCC  CGGATAAGCG  CGTGCAACAG  GCTGCCAACC  AGGCTTTTGC
140   1401  GCGTTCGGAG  ATTGCTTCCC  ATCAGCAGCT  TTCAAGCTTC  CTGATTACCA
145   1451  CGTTGGCTGA  CGATATGCCG  GTTTCAGCT  GTCCGGAAGC  CTGCGTAACT
35    1501  GGCACCTGTA  TACGCGGCGA  TGCAGGCGAG  TTGAACCTTC  GCACCGGCAA
155   1551  GCGGAATAT  GTTTATCCGC  AATAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 310>:

```

40    1  MKKSLFVLFL  YSLLTASEI  AYRFVFGIET  LPAAKMAETF  ALTEFIAALY
      51  LFARYKASRL  LIAVFFAFSM  IANNVHVAVY  QSWMTGINYW  LMLKEVTEVG
100   101  SAGASMLDKL  WLPALWGVAE  VMLFCSLAKF  RRRKTHFSADI  LEAFLLMLMF
150   151  VRSFDTKQEH  GISPKPTYSR  IKANYFVSFGY  FVGRVLPYQL  FDLSKIPIVFK
200   201  QPAPSKIGQG  SIQNIWLIMG  ESESAHLKL  FCGYRETSFF  LTRLSQADFK
250   251  PIVKQSYAG  FMTAVSLPFS  FNVIFPHANGL  EQISGGDTNM  FLRAKEQGYE
300   301  TYFYSAQAE  QMAILNLIGK  KWIDHLIQT  QLGYGNGNDM  PDEKLLPLFD
350   351  KINLQQRHF  IVLHQRGSHA  PYGALLQPQD  KVFGEADIVD  KYDNTIHKTD
400   401  QMIQTVEQL  QKQPDGNWLF  AYTSDHGQTV  RQDIYNQGTV  QPDSYIVPLV
450   451  LYSFDKAVQ  AANQAFAPCE  IAFHQQLSTF  LIHTLGYDMP  VSGCREGSVT
500   501  GNLTITDAGS  LNIRNGKAEY  VYYPQ*

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ORF81ng and ORF81-1 show 96.4% identity in 524 aa overlap:

```

50    10      20      30      40      50      60
orf81ng-1.pep  MKKSLFVLFLYSSLLTASEIAYRFVFGIETLPAAKMAETFALT F MIAALYLFARYKASRL
               ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf81-1        MKKSLFVLFLYSSLLTASEIAYRFVFGIETLPAAKIAETALT F V I A I A L Y L F A R Y K V I R L
               ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
100   70      80      90      100     110     120
orf81ng-1.pep  LIAVFFAFSMIANNVHVAVYQSWMTGINYWLMLKEVTEVGSAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVAE
               ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf81-1        LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHVAVYQSWMTGINYWLMLKEVTEVGSAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVLE
               ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
60    130     140     150     160     170     180
orf81ng-1.pep  VMLFCSLAKFRKTHFSADILFAFLMLMI F V R S F D T K Q E H G I S P K P T Y S R I K A N Y F S F G Y
               ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf81-1        VMLFCSLAKFRKTHFSADILFAFLMLMI F V R S F D T K Q E H G I S P K P T Y S R I K A N Y F S F G Y

```

		130	140	150	160	170	180
		190	200	210	220	230	240
5	orf81ng-1.pep	FVGRVLPYQLFDLSKI	PVFKQAPAPSKIGGSGIQNI	VLIMGESESAHKLFGYGR	ETSPFF		
	orf81-1	FVGRVLPYQLFDLSRI	PAFKQAPAPSKIGGSGVQNI	VLIMGESESAHKLFGYGR	ETSPFF		
		190	200	210	220	230	240
		250	260	270	280	290	300
10	orf81ng-1.pep	LTRLQADFKPIVKQSY	SAGFM	AVSLPSF	FNVI	PHANGLEQISGGDTN	MFRLAKEQGYE
	orf81-1	LTRLQADFKPIVKQSY	SAGFM	AVSLPSF	FNVI	PHANGLEQISGGDTN	MFRLAKEQGYE
		250	260	270	280	290	300
		310	320	330	340	350	360
15	orf81ng-1.pep	TYFYSAQAENQMAIL	NLIGKKWIDH	LIOPTQLGYGNGD	NMPDEKLL	PLDFKINLQ	QGRHF
	orf81-1	TYFYSAQAENQMAIL	NLIGKKWIDH	LIOPTQLGYGNGD	NMPDEKLL	PLDFKINLQ	QGRHF
		310	320	330	340	350	360
		370	380	390	400	410	420
20	orf81ng-1.pep	IVLHQGRSHAPYGAL	LQPDQKVFGE	ADIVDKYDNTI	HKTDQMIQT	VFEQLQK	PDGNWLF
	orf81-1	IVLHQGRSHAPYGAL	LQPDQKVFGE	ADIVDKYDNTI	HKTDQMIQT	VFEQLQK	PDGNWLF
		370	380	390	400	410	420
25		430	440	450	460	470	480
	orf81ng-1.pep	AYTSDHGQYVRQDI	YNQGTVPDSY	IVPLVLYSPK	AVQQAANQAF	APCEIAFH	QQLSTF
	orf81-1	AYTSDHGQYVRQDI	YNQGTVPDSY	IVPLVLYSPK	AVQQAANQAF	APCEIAFH	QQLSTF
		430	440	450	460	470	480
30		490	500	510	520		
	orf81ng-1.pep	LIHTLGYDMPVSG	CREG	SVTGNLITD	GAGSINIR	NGKAEY	VYPQX
	orf81-1	LIHTLGYDMPVSG	CREG	SVTGNLITD	GAGSINIR	NGKAEY	VYPQX
		490	500	510	520		

Furthermore, ORF81ng shows significant homology to an *E. coli* OMP:

40	gi 1256380 (U50906) outer membrane adherence protein-associated protein [E. coli] Length = 547 Score = 87.4 bits (213), Expect = 2e-16 Identities = 122/468 (26%), Positives = 198/468 (42%), Gaps = 70/468 (14%)
45	Query: 25 VFGIETLPAKMAETFA-LTFMIAALYLFARYKAS--RLLIIVFAFSMIANNVHYAVYQ 81 VFGI L A+ A L F+ + + R + RLL+A F + A+ + ++ Sbjct: 29 VFGINLIVASSGAHMVQRLLFFVLTLVVKRISSLPRLRLVAAFPVL-LTAADMSISLY- 86
50	Query: 82 SWMT-----GINYWLMLKEVTEVGSAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVAEVLFCSLAKFRRT 134 SW T G ++ + EV A ML ++ P L A + L + Sbjct: 87 SWCTFGTTFNDGFAISVLQSDPDEV---AKMLG-MYSPYLCAFAFLSLDLFLAVIYKDV 141
55	Query: 135 HFSADILFAFLWLMIVFRSE-----DTKQEHGISPKPTYSRIKAN--YFSFGYFVG 183 + L+L++ S D K + + H SP SR ++ L+GY R T+P + Sbjct: 142 SLPTKKVTGILLIVISGSLFSACQFAYKDAKNKNAFSPYILASRFATYTPFFNLNYPAL 201
	Query: 184 RVLPYQ--LFDLSKI PVFKQAPAPSKIGGSGIQNI VLIMGESESAHKLFGYGR
	ETSPFF + Q L + + P F + + I VLI+GES ++ L+GY R T+P + Sbjct: 202 AAKEHQRLLSIANVYFYQL---SVRDTGIDTYVLIVGESVVRVNDMSLYGYTRSTTPQV 257
60	Query: 242 TRLSQADFKPIVKQSY SAGFM AVSLP---SFFNVI PHANGLEQISGGDTN MFRLAKEQ 298 + Q L + + Q + S TA+S+P + +V+ H I N+ + Y+ G Sbjct: 258 E--AQRKQIKLFNQAISGAPYALSPLSITADSVLSH-----DIHNPONINMANQAG 310
65	Query: 299 YETYFYSAQA--ENQMAINLIGKKWIDH LIOPTQLGYGNGD NMPDEKLL PLDFKINLQ 355 ++T++ S+Q+ +N A+ ++ ++ + Y G DE LL + Q Sbjct: 311 FQTFVLLSSQSAFRQNGTAVTST-----AMRAMETVYVRGE---DELLPHLSALQAL 359
70	Query: 356 --QGRHETVLHQGRSHAPYGAL LQPDQKVFGEADIVDK-YDNTIHKTDQMIQT VFEQLQ 412 Q + IVLH CSH P + VF D D YDN+IH TD ++ VFE L+ Sbjct: 360 NTQQKLLIVLHLNLSHEPACSAVYQSSAVFPQDDQDQACYNDSIHYTDSLLGQVFLK+- 418

Query: 413 QPDGNWLFAYTSDHG---QIVRQDIYNQG---TVQPDYIVPLI-VLYSP 454
 D Y +DHG +++++Y G +Y VP+ + YSP
 Sbjct: 419 --DRRASVMYFADHGLERDPTKKNVYFHGGREASQQAIVHFMFIWYSP 464

5

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence (double-underlined) and several putative transmembrane domains (single-underlined) in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

10 Example 37

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 311>:

1 ...ACCGTGCCTC TCTTCATCCC CCGTGCCTCC ACAC.GTGG GCACACTGAC
 51 CGGCATACTC GCCaCGGGC GCGGCAGAAC CTTTGCCTGC GAACAAGAAC
 101 TCGTCGCGGC ATCGTCCCGC GCGGCGGTCA AAGAAATGGA TTTGTCCGCG
 151 yTAAAGGAC GCAAGCGCGC CyTTTACGTC TCGGTTATGG GCGACCAAGG
 201 TTGCGGCAAC ATAGCGGGCG GAGCTACTCT TATCGACGCA CTGATACGCG
 251 GCGGCTACCA CAACCAACCC GAAAGTGCCA CCAATACAGC CTACCCCGCC
 301 TACGACACTA CCGCCACACG CAAATCGAC GCGCTCCCA GGGTAACACG
 351 TTCCACATCG CTTTGAACG CCGCGCGCGC CGyCTGACG AAAACACGCG
 20 401 GAGCAGAAAG CGAACGCTCC GCGGACTGCT CGGTCAAGCG CAGCGGCGAC
 451 TACGCGAAGC AAACCTCTCT CGCCACCGCC CGGACGCTTT CTTTCTCTAC
 501 CAACCTCATC CAACCGCTCT TCTACTCGCG CGGACATGAA GTGtTACGCG
 551 CGGtATACGC CGACACCGAC GTATTGTGTA CGGTGAGGT A...

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 312; ORF83>:

25 1 ..TLLFLIPLVL TKCGTLTGIL AHGGGKRFV EQELVAASSR AAVKEMDLA
 51 LKGRKAAXYV SVMGDQSGN ISGGRYSIDA LIRGGYHNPN ESATQSYSPA
 101 YDTTATTKSD ALSVTTSTS LLNAPAXLT KNSGPKGERS AGLSVNMGTD
 151 YRNELLANP RDVSFLNLI QTVFYLRIE VVPKYADTD VFVNTVDV..

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 313>:

30 1 ATGAAAACCC TGCTCCTCCT CATCCGCCCT GTCTCAGAC CCGTGGCGAC
 51 ACTGACGGCG ATACCCGCGC ACGCGCGGGC CAAACGCTTT GCGTTCGAAC
 101 AAGAACTGCT CGCGCGATCG TCCGCGCGCG CGCTCAAGA AATGAGTTTG
 151 TCGGCCCTAA AAGGACGCAA AGCGCCGCTT TAGCTCTCCG TTATGGGCGA
 201 CCAAGGTTCG GGCAACATAA GCGGCGGAGC CTACTCTATC GAGCAGCTGA
 35 251 TACGCGGGCG CTACACCAAC AACCCGGAAG GTGCCACCCA ATACAGCTAC
 301 CCGCGCTACG ACACCTACCG CACACCAAAA TCGACGCGCG TCTCCAGCGT
 351 AACCACTTCC ACATCGCTTT TGAAGCGCCC CGCGCGCGCG CTGACGAAAA
 401 ACAGCGGAGC CAAAGCGGAA GCGTCCGCGC GACTTCCGT CAACGCGCAG
 451 GCGGACTACC GCAAGCAAAAC CCGTCTCGCG AACCCCGCGG ACGTTTCTCT
 40 501 CCGTCAACAC CTATCCCAAA CGCTCTCTCA CTGCGGGGCG ATCGAGAGTG
 551 TACGCGCGCA ATACGCGGAC ACGGAGCTAT TCGTAACTCG CGAGCTATC
 601 GCGACGCTCC GCGAGCGCTAC CGAAGTGCAC CTCTCAACG CCGAAACCTC
 651 TAAAGCCCAA ACCAAGCTCG AATATTTCGC CGTTGACCGC GACAGCGGGA
 701 AACTGCTGAT TACCCCTAAA ACGCGCGCTC ACGAATCCCA ATACCAAGAA
 45 751 CAATACGCCC TTTGGACCGG CCTTACAAA GTCCAGAAAA CCGTCAAGAC
 801 CTCAGACGCG CTGATGCTCG ATTTCTCCGA CATTACCCCC TACGCGGACA
 851 CAACCGGCCA AAACCGTCCG GACTTCAAA CAAACCAAGG TAAAAAACCC
 901 GATGTGCGCA ACGAAGTCAT CCGCGCGCGC AAGGAGGAT AA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 314; ORF83-1>:

50 1 MKTLLLLIPL VLTACGTLTG IPAHHGGKRF AVEQELVAAS SRAAVKEMDL
 51 SALKGRKAL YSVMGDQGS GNISGGRYSI DALIRGGYHN NPESATQSY
 101 PAYDTTATTK SDALSVTTTS TSLLNAPAAA LTKNSGKRG RSAGLSVNGT
 151 GDYRNELLTA NRDVSFLNLI LIQTVFYLRI IEVVPPEYAD TDVFVTVDFV
 201 GTVRSRTELH LYNATLKAQ TKLEYFAVD DSRKLILTPK TAAEYSQYQE
 55 251 QYALWRTGPK VSKTVKASDR LMVDFSDITP YGDTTAQNRP DFKQNGKRP

301 DVGNEVIRRR KGG*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)ORF83 shows 96.4% identity over a 197aa overlap with an ORF (ORF83a) from strain A of *N.*5 *meningitidis*:

		10	20	30	40	50
orf83.pep		TLFLFIPVLVLT	XCGLTGTILAHGGGKRFAVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAX			
10 orf83a		MKTLTLXLIPLVLT	ACGTLTGIPAHGGGKRFAVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAL			
		10	20	30	40	50
		60	70	80	90	100
orf83.pep		YVSVMGDQSGNISGGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPESATQSYSPAYDTTATTKSDALSSVTT				
15 orf83a		YVSVMGDQSGNISGGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPESATQSYSPAYDTTATTKSDALSSVTT				
		70	80	90	100	110
		120	130	140	150	160
orf83.pep		TSLLNAPAAALTKNSGRKGRSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANFRDVSFLTNLIQTTFVYLRG				
20 orf83a		TSLLNAPAAALTKNSGRKGRSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANFRDVSFLTNLIQTTFVYLRG				
		130	140	150	160	170
		180	190			
orf83.pep		IEVVPPEYADTVFVTVDV				
orf83a		IEVVPPEYADTVFVTVDVFGTVRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRDRSRKLLIAPK				
		190	200	210	220	230
						240

The complete length ORF83a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 315> is:

30	1	ATGAAACCC	TGCTGTCCT	CATCCCGCT	GTCCTCACAG	CCTGCGGCAC
	51	ACTGACCGCG	ATACCCGCGC	ACGCGCGCG	CAAAGCTTT	GCGCTCGAAC
	101	AAGAAGTCT	CGCGCATCG	TCCCGCGCG	CCGTCAAGA	AATGGACTTG
	151	TCCGCGCTGA	AAGGACGCA	AGCGCGCCT	TACGTCTCG	TTATGGGCGA
	201	CCAAGGTTG	GGCAACATA	GGCGCGGAG	CTACTCTATC	GACGACTGA
35	251	TACGCGGCG	CTACCAACAC	AAACCGGAA	GTCGACCA	ATACAGCTAC
	301	CCGCGCTAC	ACACTACGCG	CACCAACAA	TCCGACGCG	TCTCAGCGT
	351	AACCACTTC	ACATCGCTTT	TGAACGCCC	CGCGCGCGC	CTGACGAAA
	401	ACAGCGGAG	CAAGAGGAA	GCCTCGCGC	GACTGTCCG	CAACGGCAG
	451	GGCGACTAC	GCAACGAAC	CCTGCTCGC	AACCGCGCG	ACGTTTCTTT
40	501	CCTGACCAAC	CTCATCCAA	CCGTCTTCT	CTGCGCGCG	ATCGAAGTGG
	551	TACGCGCGA	ATACGCGGAC	ACGACGAT	TGCTAACCG	CGACGATTC
	601	GGCAACGTC	CGACGCGGAC	CGAAGTGCAC	CTCTACAAG	CGGAACCTC
	651	TAAAGCCAA	ACCAAGCTCG	AATATTGCG	GCTTGACCG	GACAGCCGA
	701	AAGTGTGAT	TGCCCTTAA	ACGCGCGCT	ACGAATCCA	ATACCAAGAA
45	751	CAATACGCCC	TCTGATGGG	ACCTTACAG	GTGCGCAAA	CCCTCAAGC
	801	CTACAGCCG	CTGATGCTG	ATTCTCGA	CATCACCC	TACGCGGACA
	851	CACCGCCCA	AAACCTGCC	GACTTCAAAC	AAACCAACG	TAAAAAAACC
	901	GATGTGCGCA	AGGAAGTCAT	CGCGCCGCG	AAAGGAGAT	AA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 316>:

50	1	MKTLTLXLIPL	VLTACGTLTG	IPAHGGGKRFAVEQELVAAS	SRAAVKEMDL
	51	SALKGRKAAL	YVSVMGDQGS	GNISGGGRYSI	DALIRGGVHN
	101	PAYDTTATTK	SDALSSVTT	TSLLNAPAAA	LTKNSGRKGR
	151	GDYRNETLLA	NPRDVSFLTN	LIQTTFVYLRG	IEVVPPEYAD
	201	GTVRSRTELH	LYNAETLKAQ	TKLEYFAVDR	DSRKLLIAPK
55	251	QYALWGPYS	VGKTVKASDR	LMVDVSDITP	YGDITTAQNR
	301	DVGNEVIRRR	KGG*		DFKQNNKKP

ORF83a and ORF83-1 show 98.4% identity in 313 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orf83a.pep		MKTLTLXLIPLVLT	ACGTLTGIPAHGGGKRFAVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAL				

-212-

	orf83-1	MKTL LLLIPLVLTAGCTLTGTPAHGGGRRFAVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAA	10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf83a pep	YVSMVG DQGS GNISGG RYISDALIRGGYHN NPESATQYSYPAYDTTATTKS DALSSVTTTS	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf83-1	YVSMVG DQGS GNISGG RYISDALIRGGYHN NPESATQYSYPAYDTTATTKS DALSSVTTTS	70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orf83a pep	TSLLNAPAAALT KNSGRK GERSAGLSVNGTGDYRN ETLLANPRDVSFLTNLIQT VFYLRG	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf83-1	TSLLNAPAAALT KNSGRK GERSAGLSVNGTGDYRN ETLLANPRDVSFLTNLIQT VFYLRG	130	140	150	160	170	180
15	orf83a pep	IEVVPPEYADTV FVTVDVFGTVRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQT KLEYFAVDRSDRSLLLIAPK	190	200	210	220	230	240
20	orf83-1	IEVVPPEYADTV FVTVDVFGTVRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQT KLEYFAVDRSDRSLLLIAPK	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf83a pep	TAAYESQYQEYALW MGPYSVGKTVKASDR LVMVDFS DITPYGDTTAQNR PDPKQNNKKP	250	260	270	280	290	300
25	orf83-1	TAAYESQYQEYALW MGPYSVGKTVKASDR LVMVDFS DITPYGDTTAQNR PDPKQNNKKP	250	260	270	280	290	300
30	orf83a pep	DVGNEVIRRRKGGX	310					
	orf83-1	DVGNEVIRRRKGGX	310					

35 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*

ORF83 shows 94.9% identity over a 197aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF83.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

	orf83 pep	TLILFLPVLVTCXGTLGLAHGGGRRFAVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALGKRKAAX	58
40	orf83 3ng	MTLILFLPVLVTCAGTGLTIPAHGGGRRFAVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALGKRKAAL	60
	orf83 pep	YVSMVGQGGSGNISGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNHPESATQYSYPAYDTTATTKSDALSGVTT	118
45	orf83 3ng	YVSMVGQGGSGNISGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNHPDSTRYSYPAYDTTATTKSDALSGVTT	120
	orf83 pep	TSLINAPAAKLTKNSGRKGERSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLNLIQTVFYIRG	178
	orf83 3ng	TSLINAPAAALTKNNGKRGERSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLNLIQTVFYIRG	180
50	orf83 pep	IEVVPXYADTVFVTVDV	197
	orf83 3ng	IEVVPYADTVFVTVDVFGTVRSRTEHLHNAELKACQKIEYFAVDRDSRKLIIAPK	240

The complete length ORF83ng nucleotide sequence <SEO ID 317> is:

55	1	ATCGAAACCC	TGCTCTCTCT	CATGCCCTCT	GTACTCACGG	CGTGGGGAC
	51	ACTGACCGCG	ATCCGCGGCG	AGCGGGGGGG	CAGAGCTTGG	CGCGTCGAAC
	101	AGGAACTCTG	CGCGCGATCG	TCGCGGGCGG	CCGTCAAGA	AATGACTTGA
	151	TCGCGCTGGA	AAGGACGCGA	AGCGCGCTTT	TAGCTGTCTG	TTATGGGCGA
	201	CCAGGTTCTG	GGGCAATAA	CGCGGGAGCG	CTACTCATCT	GACGACCTGA
	251	TACGCGGGCG	TACCAACAA	AACCCGACGA	GGGCGACCG	ATACAGCTAC
60	301	CCGCGCTATG	ACACTACGCG	CACACCAAA	TCGACGCGCG	CTCTCGGGGT
	351	AACCACTTCC	ACATCGTGTT	TGAAGCGCGC	CGCCGCGCGC	CGCGACAAA
	401	ACAGCGGACG	CAAGAGCGAA	CGCTCGCGCG	GACTGTCTCG	CAAGCGGCGC
	451	GGGACATGAC	CGCGCAATC	CTGCTCGCGC	ACACCGCGCG	AGGTTCTGTT
	501	CTGTGACGCG	CGCATCTGCG	CGCGCGGGCG	CGGAGCTGCG	CGCGGCTGCG
65	551	TACGCGCGCA	ATACGCGGCA	ACCGAGCTAT	TCCTAACCGT	CGAGCTATCT
	601	GGCAGCTCCG	CGACGCGGAT	CGGACTGATC	TCTTCAACG	CGAGGACCTT

651 TAAAGCCCAA ACCAAGCTCG AATATTTCGC CGTCGACCGC GACAGCCGGA
 701 AACTGCTGAT TGCCTCTAAA ACCGCGCCTC ACGAATCCCA ATACCAAGAA
 751 CAATACGCGC TCTGATGGG ACCTTACGAC GTGGCGGAAA CGGTCAAGAC
 801 CTCAGACCGC CTGATGGTCG ATTCTCCGGA CATCACCCCC TAOGGCGACA
 851 CAACCGCCCA AAACCGTCCC GACTTCAAAC AAAACACCGG TAAAAACCCC
 901 GATGTCGGCA ACGAAGTCAT CCGCGCGC AAAGGAGGAT AA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 318>:

1 MKTLLLLLPL VLTACGLTIG IPAHHGGKRF AVEQELVAAS SRAAVKEMDL
 51 SALKGRKAAL YVSMVGDOGS GNISGGGRYSI DALIRGGYHN NPD SATRYSY
 101 PAYDTTATTK SDALSGVTTTS TSLNAPAAA LTKNNGRKGE RSAGLSVNGT
 151 GDYRNETLLA NPRDVSFLTN LIQTVFYLRG IEVVPPEYAD TDVFVTVDVF
 201 GTVRSRTELH LYN AETLKAQ TKLEYFAVDR DSRKLLIAPK TAAYESQYQE
 251 QYALWMPYS VGKTVKASDR LMVDFSDITP YGDTTAQNR PDKQNNKGNP
 301 DVGNEVIRRR KGG*

15 ORF83ng and ORF83-1 show 97.1% identity in 313 aa overlap

		10	20	30	40	50	60
crf83-1.pep		MKTLLLLLPLVLTACGLTIGIPAHHGGKRF	AVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDL	SALKGRKAAL			
crf83ng		MKTLLLLLPLVLTACGLTIGIPAHHGGKRF	AVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDL	SALKGRKAAL			
		10	20	30	40	50	60
crf83-1.pep		YVSMVGDOGS	GNISGGGRYSI	DALIRGGYHN	NPD SATRYSY		
crf83ng		YVSMVGDOGS	GNISGGGRYSI	DALIRGGYHN	NPD SATRYSY		
		70	80	90	100	110	120
crf83-1.pep		TSLLNAPAAALTKNS	GRK GERSAGLSVNGT	GDYRNETLLAN	PRDVSFLTN	LIQTVFYLRG	
crf83ng		TSLLNAPAAALTKNNGR	K GERSAGLSVNGT	GDYRNETLLAN	PRDVSFLTN	LIQTVFYLRG	
		130	140	150	160	170	180
crf83-1.pep		IEVVPPEYADTDVFVTVDVFGT	VRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQ	TKLEYFAVDR	DSRKLLITPK		
crf83ng		IEVVPPEYADTDVFVTVDVFGT	VRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQ	TKLEYFAVDR	DSRKLLITPK		
		190	200	210	220	230	240
crf83-1.pep		TAAYESQYQEYALW	MPYSVGKTVKASDR	LMVDFSDITP	YGDTTAQNR	PD FQNNKGNP	
crf83ng		TAAYESQYQEYALW	MPYSVGKTVKASDR	LMVDFSDITP	YGDTTAQNR	PD FQNNKGNP	
		250	260	270	280	290	300
crf83-1.pep		DVGNEVIRRRKGGX					
crf83ng		DVGNEVIRRRKGGX					
		310					

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop) in the gonococcal protein (double-underlined) and a putative prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site (single-underlined), it is predicted that the proteins from *N. meningitidis* and *N. gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 38

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 319>:

```

1  ATGGCAGAGA  TCTGTTTGAT  AACCGGCCAG  CCCGGTTCAG  GGAAACACCT
5  51  AAAAATGGTT  TCCATGATGG  CGAATGATGA  AATGTTTAAG  CCGTATGAAA
101  AAGCGCATACG  CCGTAAAGTA  TTACGACACA  TAAAGAGCTT  GAAATACCGG
151  CACACCTACAT  TGAACAGCGA  CGCCAAAGAG  CTGCGAAGAT  CCGACATCGA
201  GCAGCTTTGCG  GCGCATGATA  TGTACGAATG  GATAAAGAAG  CCGGAAATTA
251  TCGGCTCTAT  TGTCTATTGA  GATGAAGCTC  AAGACGCTAT  GCGGCACCGC
10  301  TCGGCAGGTT  CAAAATCC  TGAARAATGC  CAATGGCTGA  ATACGCACAG
351  ACATCAGGGC  ATTGATATAT  TTGTTTGAC  TCAAGGTCCT  AAGCTTCTAG
401  ATCAAAATCT  TAGAACGCTT  GTACGGAAC  ATTACACAT  CGCTTCAAC
451  AAGATGGGTA  TGCATACGCT  TTTAGAATGG  AAAATATGCG  CGGACGATCC
501  CGTAAAAATG  GCATCAAGCG  CATTCTCCAG  TATCTATACA  CTGGATAAAA
15  551  AAGTTTATGA  CTTGTATyrr  TmmCGGGAAG  TTCATACGCT  AAATAGGCTC
601  AAGCGGTCAA  AGTGGTTTTA  CACTCTGCCA  GTAATAGTAT  TGCTGATTCC
651  CGTGTATTGTC  GGCCTGTCCCT  ATAAATGTT  GAgCaGTTAC  GGAAAAAACC
701  aGGAGAACC  CGCAGCACAA  GAATCGCGGG  CAACAGAAC  GCAGGCAGTA
751  CTTCCGGATA  AAACAGAAGG  CGAGCCGGTA  AATAACGGCA  ACCTTACCGC
20  801  AGATATGTTT  GTTCCGACAT  TGTCCGAaAA  ACCGCAAGC  AAGCGaTTT
851  ATAACGGTGT  AAGGCAGGTA  AGAACCTTTG  AATATATAGC  AGGCTGTATA
901  GAAGCGCGAA  GAACCGGATG  CGCCTGCTAT  TCGCATCAAG  GGACGCGATT
951  gaAAGAGATG  ACGGAGTTGA  TGTGCaAGG  aCTATGTaAA  AaACGCTTG
1001  CGCTTTAAC  CaTACAAGA  AAGAACCCA  GGCGAGAAG  TTTAGCAAA
25  1051  CGGCGCaCA  CATTGGACA  GGGCGCaAG  TTGCCATTG  TGGCGGAAA
1101  CCGTAGCAGA  ACCTAATGTA  GATAATTGG  GAAGACCGG  GGAAACCGTT
1151  TGAAGGAATC  GGACGGGGC  GTGGTCGGAT  CGGCAACTG  A

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 320; ORF84>:

```

1  MAEICLI TGT  PGSGKTLKMV  SMMADEMFK  PDEKAIRRKV  FTNIKGLKIP
30  51  HTYIETDAKK  LPKSTDEQLS  AHDMEWIKK  PENIGSIVIV  DEAQDVWFAR
101  SAGSKI PENV  QWLNTHRHQ  IDIFVL TQGP  KLLDQNLRTL  VRKHYHIAN
151  KMGMR TLEW  KICADD PVKM  ASSAFSS IYT  LDKKVYDLYX  XAEVHTVNNK
201  KRKSWFYLE  VIVLLI PVFV  GLSYKMLSSY  GKKQEEFAAQ  ESAATEQQAV
251  LPDKTEGEPV  NNGNLITADM  VPTLSEKPS  KPIYNGVRQV  RTFEYIAGCI
35  301  EGGRTGCACY  SHQGTALKEV  TELMKCDYK  NGLFPNPKYE  ESQGEVQQS
351  AQQHS DRAQV  ATLGKGFQXN  LMYDNWEERG  KFFEIGGGV  VGSAN*

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 321>:

```

1  ATGGCAGAGA  TCTGTTTGAT  AACCGGCCAG  CCCGGTTCAG  GGAAACACCT
40  51  AAAAATGGTT  TCCATGATGG  CGAATGATGA  AATGTTTAAG  CCGTATGAAA
101  AAGCGCATACG  CCGTAAAGTA  TTACGACACA  TAAAGAGCTT  GAAATACCGG
151  CACACCTACAT  TGAACAGCGA  CGCCAAAGAG  CTGCGAAGAT  CCGACATCGA
201  GCAGCTTTGCG  GCGCATGATA  TGTACGAATG  GATAAAGAAG  CCGGAAATTA
251  TCGGCTCTAT  TGTCTATTGA  GATGAAGCTC  AAGACGCTAT  GCGGCACCGC
45  301  TCGGCAGGTT  CAAAATCC  TGAARAATGC  CAATGGCTGA  ATACGCACAG
351  ACATCAGGGC  ATTGATATAT  TTGTTTGAC  TCAAGGTCCT  AAGCTTCTAG
401  ATCAAAATCT  TAGAACGCTT  GTACGGAAC  ATTACACAT  CGCTTCAAC
451  AAGATGGGTA  TGCATACGCT  TTTAGAATGG  AAAATATGCG  CGGACGATCC
501  CGTAAAAATG  GCATCAAGCG  CATTCTCCAG  TATCTATACA  CTGGATAAAA
50  551  AAGTTTATGA  CTTGTACGAA  TCAGCGGAAG  TTCATACGCT  AAATAGGCTC
601  AAGCGGTCAA  AGTGGTTTTA  CACTCTGCCA  GTAATAGTAT  TGCTGATTCC
651  CGTGTATTGTC  GGCCTGTCCCT  ATAAATGTT  GAGCAGTTAC  GGAAAAAACC
701  AGGAAGAACC  CGCAGCACAA  GAATCGCGGG  CAACAGAAC  GCAGGCAGTA
751  CTTCCGGATA  AAACAGAAGG  CGAGCCGGTA  AATAACGGCA  ACCTTACCGC
801  AGATATGTTT  GTTCCGACAT  TGTCCGAaAA  ACCGCAAGC  AAGCGaTTT
55  851  ATAACGGTGT  AAGGCAGGTA  AGAACCTTTG  AATATATAGC  AGGCTGTATA
901  GAAGCGCGAA  GAACCGGATG  CGCCTGCTAT  TCGCATCAAG  GGACGCGATT
951  GAAGAAGATG  ATACAAGAA  TGTGCaAGG  aCTATGTaAA  AAGCGCTTC
1001  COTTLAACC  CTAACAAGA  GAACCAAGCT  TCGCAAGCT  TCGCAAGCT
1051  GCGCAGCAAC  ATTTCGACAG  GGGCGCaAGT  GCCATTGG  GCGGAAACCC
60  1101  GTACGCAAC  CTAATGTACG  ATAATTGGGA  AGACGCGGG  AACCCTTTG
1151  AAGGAATCGG  CGGGGGCGTG  CTCGATCGG  CAACTGA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 322; ORF84-1>:

```

      1 MAEICLTITGT PGSGKTLKMW SMANDDEMFK PDENGIRRKV FTNIKGLKIP
51 HTYIETDAKK LPKSTDEQLS AHQDVMWIK PENIGSIVIV DEAQDVPAR
101 SAGSKIPENV QWLNTHRHQG IDIFVLTPGP KLLDQNLRLT VRKHYHIAN
151 KMGMRITLLEW KICADDPVKM ASSAFSSITY LDKKVYDLVE SAEVHTVNVK
201 KRKSKWFTLP VIVLLIPVVF GLSKYMLSSY GKQKEEPAQ ESAATEQAV
251 LDKTEGEFPV NNGNLTADM FVPTLSEKPE KPIYNGVRQ RTFEYIAGCI
301 EGGRTGCACY SHQGTALKEV TELMCKDYVK NGLPFNPYKE ESQGOEVRQS
351 AQQHSRAQV ATLGGKPQN LMYDNWEERG KPFEIGGGV VGSAN*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

10 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF84 shows 93.9% identity over a 395aa overlap with an ORF (ORF84a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

15 orf84.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MAEICLTITGT PGSGKTLKMW SMANDDEMFKPDEKAIIRKVFTNIKGLKIHTYIETDAKK
      |||
orf84a      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MAEICLTITGT PGSGKTLKMW SMANDDEMFKPDENGIRRKVFTNIKGLKIHTYIETDAKK

20 orf84.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKK PENIGSIVIVDEAQDVPWPARSAGSKI PENVQWLNTHRHQG
      |||
orf84a      70      80      90      100     110     120
      LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKK PENIGSIVIVDEAQDVPWPARSAGSKI PENVQWLNTHRHQG

25 orf84.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
      IDIFVLTPGPKLLDQNLRLTVRKHYHIANSKMGMRITLLEWKICADDPVKMASSAFSSITY
      |||
orf84a      130     140     150     160     170     180
      IDIFVLTPGSKLLDQNLRLTVRKHYHIANSKMGMRITLLEWKICADDPVKMASSAFSSITY

30 orf84.pep      190     200     210     220     230     240
      LDKKVYDLYXAEVHTVNVKVRKSKWFTLPVIVLLIPVVGLSYKMLSSYGGKQKEEPAQ
      |||
orf84a      190     200     210     220     230     240
      LDKKVYDLYESAETHVNVKVRKSKWFTLPVITILLIPVVGLSYKMLSSYGGKQKEEPAQ

35 orf84.pep      250     260     270     280     290     300
      ESAATEQAVLPDKTEGEFPVNNGNLTADM FVPTLSEKPKSKPIYNGVRQVRTFEYIAGCI
      |||
orf84a      250     260     270     280     290     300
      ESAATEHQAVFQDKTEGEFPVNNGNLTADM FVPTLSEKPKSKPIYNGVRQVRTFEYIAGCV

40 orf84.pep      310     320     330     340     350     360
      EGGRTGCACYS HQGTALKEVTEL MCKDYVKNGLPFNPYKEESQGOEVRQSAQQHSRAQV
      |||
orf84a      310     320     330     340     350     360
      EGGRTGTCYS HQGTALKEITKEMCKDYARNGLPFNPYKEESQGRDVCQSEQHHSRAQV

45 orf84.pep      370     380     390
      ATLGKPKXQNL MYDNWEERGKPFEIGGGGVGSANX
      |||
orf84a      370     380     390
      ATLGKPKWQNL MYDNWEERGKPFEIGGGGVGSANX

```

The complete length ORF84a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 323> is:

```

55 1 ATGGCAGAGA TCTGTTTGT AACC GGCCAGC CCGGTTTCAG GGAAACATT
51 AAAAATGGTT TCCATGATGG CAAACGATGA AATGTTTAAAG CCGGATGAAA
101 ACGGCATACG CGGTAAAGTGA TTTACGACACA TCAAAGGCTT GAAGATACCG
151 CACACCTACA TAGAAGCGGA CGCGAAAAAG CTGCCGAARAT CGACAGATGA
201 GCAGCTTTCG GCGCATGATA TGTACGAAATG GATAAAGAG CCGGAAAAAT
251 TCGGGCTCAT TGTCAATTGA GATGAAGCTC AAGACGCTAT GCGGCGACGC
301 TCGGCAGGTT CAAAATGCC TGAATAATGTC CAATGGCTGA ATACGCACAG
351 ACATCAGGGC ATTGATATAT TGTGTTTTCAG TCAAGGCTCT AGACTTCTAG
401 ATCAAAATCT TAGAAGCCTT GTACGGAAC ATACCCACAT CGCTTCACAC
451 AAGATGGGTA TGGGTACGCT TTTGAATGCG AAATATGCG CGGACGATCC

```

501 CGTAAAAATG GCATCAAGCG CATTCTCCAG TATCTATACA CTGGATAAAA
 551 AAGTTTATGA CTTGTACGAA TCAGCGGAAG TTACATCCGT AAATAAGGTC
 601 AAGCGGTCAA AATGGTTTTA TACTCTGCCA GTAATAATAT TGCTGATTCC
 5 CGTTTTTGTC GCGCTGTCTT ATAAAATGTT AAGTAGTTAT GGAATAAAAC
 701 AGGAAGAACC CGCAGACAAA GAATCGCGCG CACAGACACA TCAGCGCAGA
 751 TTTCCAGATA AAACAGAAAG CGAGCCGGTA AACACGGTA ACCTTACCCT
 801 AGATATGTTT GTTCCGACAT TGTCCGAAA AGAACCTTTG AATATATAGC AGCGTGTGTA
 851 ATACGCGTGT AAGCGCAGTA AGAACCTTTG AATATATAGC AGCGTGTGTA
 10 901 GAAGCGCGAA GAACCGGATG CACATGCTAT TCACGCAAGA AACGATTTCG
 951 GAAAGAAATT ACAAGGAAA TGTGCAAGGA TTACGCAAGA AACGATTTCG
 1001 CGTTTAAACC ATATAAGAAA GAAGGCCAAG GCGCGGATGT CCAGCAAACT
 1051 GAGCAGCACC ATTCCGACAG ACAGCAAGTT GCCACGTTGG GCGGAAAGCT
 1101 GTGGCAAAAT CTTATGATAT ATAATTGGCA GGAGCGCGGA AAACCGTTTG
 1151 AAGGAATCGG CGGGGGCGTG GTCGATCGG CAAACTGA

15 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 324>:

1 MAEICLITGT PGSGKTLKVM SMANDEMFK PDENGIRRKV FTNIKGLKIP
 51 HTYIETDAKK LPKSTDEQLS AHDMEYWKK PENIGSIVIV DEAQDVWPAR
 101 SAGSKIPENV QWLNTHRHQG IDIFVLTSQS KLLDQNLRTL VRKHYHIASN
 151 KMGMRLLLEW KICADDPVKM ASSAFSSIYT LDKKVYDLYE ESAEVEHQAV
 20 201 KRKWFYTL PVIILLIPFV GLSYKMLSSY GKQEEPAAG ESAGQVQQAQ
 251 PQDKTEGEFV NNGNLTDAMF VPTLSEKPEK KPIYNGVRVT FEYIAGCV
 301 EGGRTGCTCY SHQGTALKEI TREMKDYARNGL PFNPKYKESQGGVQQAQ
 351 EQHSDRPQV ATLGGKFWQNL LMYDNWQERG KPFEGIGGGV VGSAN*

ORF84a and ORF84-1 show 95.2% identity in 395 aa overlap:

25	orf84a.pep	MAEICLITGT	PGSGKTLKVM	SMANDEMFK	PDENGIRRKV	FTNIKGLKIP	HTYIETDAKK
	orf84-1	MAEICLITGT	PGSGKTLKVM	SMANDEMFK	PDENGIRRKV	FTNIKGLKIP	HTYIETDAKK
30	orf84a.pep	LPKSTDEQLS	AHDMEYWKK	PENIGSIVIV	DEAQDVWPAR	SAGSKIPENV	QWLNTHRHQG
	orf84-1	LPKSTDEQLS	AHDMEYWKK	PENIGSIVIV	DEAQDVWPAR	SAGSKIPENV	QWLNTHRHQG
35	orf84a.pep	IDIFVLTSQS	KLLDQNLRTL	VRKHYHIASN	KMGMRLLLEW	KICADDPVKM	ASSAFSSIYT
	orf84-1	IDIFVLTSQS	KLLDQNLRTL	VRKHYHIASN	KMGMRLLLEW	KICADDPVKM	ASSAFSSIYT
40	orf84a.pep	LDKKVYDLYE	ESAEVEHQAV	KRKWFYTL	PVIILLIPFV	GLSYKMLSSY	GKQEEPAAG
	orf84-1	LDKKVYDLYE	ESAEVEHQAV	KRKWFYTL	PVIILLIPFV	GLSYKMLSSY	GKQEEPAAG
45	orf84a.pep	ESAAEVEHQAV	FQDKTEGEFV	NNGNLTDAMF	VPTLSEKPEK	KPIYNGVRVT	FEYIAGCV
	orf84-1	ESAAEVEHQAV	FQDKTEGEFV	NNGNLTDAMF	VPTLSEKPEK	KPIYNGVRVT	FEYIAGCV
50	orf84a.pep	EGGRTGCTCY	SHQGTALKEI	TREMKDYARNGL	PFNPKYKESQ	GGVQQAQ	EQHSDRPQV
	orf84-1	EGGRTGCTCY	SHQGTALKEI	TREMKDYARNGL	PFNPKYKESQ	GGVQQAQ	EQHSDRPQV
55	orf84a.pep	ATLGGKFWQNL	LMYDNWQERG	KPFEGIGGGV	VGSANX		
	orf84-1	ATLGGKFWQNL	LMYDNWQERG	KPFEGIGGGV	VGSANX		
60	orf84a.pep						
	orf84-1						
65	orf84a.pep						
	orf84-1						

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*

ORF84 shows 94.2% identity over a 395aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF84.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

5	orf84.pep	MAEICLTITGTPGSGKTLKMVSMMANDEMFKPEDEKAIRRVFTNIGLKI PHTYIETDAKK	60
	orf84.ng	MAEICLTITGTPGSGKTLKMVSMMANDEMFKPEDEKVRKRVFTNIGLKI PHTYIETDAKK	60
10	orf84.pep	LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKKPNIGSIVIVDEAQDVPVARSAGSKIPENVQWLNTHRHQG	120
	orf84.ng	LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKKPNVGAIVIVDEAQDVPVARSAGSKIPENVQWLNTHRHQG	120
15	orf84.pep	IDIFVLTOGPKLLDQNLRTLVRKHYYIASNKMGMRTLLEWKICADDPVKMASSAFSSIYT	180
	orf84.ng	IDIFVLTOGPKLLDQNLRTLVRKHYYIAANKMGLRTLLEWKVCADDPVKMASSAFSSIYT	180
20	orf84.pep	LQKQVYDLYXAEVHTVNVKRSKWFTLPVIVLLIPVVGSLSYKMLSSYGKKQEEPAQ	240
	orf84.ng	LQKQVYDLYXAEIHTVNVKRSKWFTLPVIVLLIPVVGSLSYKMLSGYKQEEPAQ	240
25	orf84.pep	ESAAEQQAVLPDKTEGEPVNNGNLTADMFPVPTLSEKPSKPIYNGVRQVRTFEYIAGCI	300
	orf84.ng	ESAAEQQAVLPDKTEGEPVNNGNLTADMFPVPTLSEKPSKPIYNGVRQVRTFEYIAGCI	300
30	orf84.pep	EGGRTGCACYSHQGTALKEVTELMCKDYVNKLFPNPKYKESQGGVEQQSAQHSRAQV	360
	orf84.ng	EGGRTGCCTCYSHQGTALKEVTELMCKDYVNKLFPNPKYKESQGGVEQQSAQHSRAQV	360
35	orf84.pep	ATLGGKPKQNLMYDNWEERKPFEGIGGGVVGSA	395
	orf84.ng	ATLGGKPKQNLMYDNWEERKPFEGIGGGVVGSA	395

The complete length ORF84ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 325> is:

1	ATGGCAGAAA	TCTGTTTGA	AACCGGCAGC	CCCGGTCAG	GGAAAAACATT
51	AAAAATGGTT	TCCATGATGG	CAACAGATGA	AATGTTTAAAG	CCAGATGAAA
101	ACGGCGTACG	CGTAAAGTA	TTTACGAACA	TCAAAGGTTT	GAAGATACCG
151	CACACCCACA	TAGAAACAGA	CGCAAGAAG	CTGCCGAAAT	CAACCGATGA
201	ACAGCTTTCG	CGCATGATA	TGTATGAATG	GATCAAGAAG	CCTGAAACG
251	tcggcgCAAT	CGTTATTGTC	GATGAGGCGC	AAGACGTATG	GCCCGCACGC
301	TccgCAGGTT	CGAAATCCC	CGAAACGTC	CAATGGCTGA	ACACACACAG
351	GCATCAGGGC	ATAGATATAT	TGTATTGAC	ACAAGGCTCT	AAACTCTTAG
401	ATCAGAACTT	CGCAACATTG	GTTAAAGAC	ATTACCATAT	TGCGGCCAAC
451	AAAAATGGTT	TGCGTACCTT	GCTTGAATGG	AAAGTATCGG	CGGATGACCC
501	GGTAAAAAAT	GCATCAAGTG	CATTTTCAG	TATCTACACA	CTGGATAAAA
551	AAGTTTATGA	CTTGTACGAA	TCCGACGAAA	TTACACGCTG	AAACAAAGTG
601	AAGCGTCAA	AATGGTTTTA	TGCATTGCC	GTCATCATAT	TATTGATTCC
651	GCTATTGTC	GTTTGTCTT	ACAAATGTT	GGGCGATTAC	GGAAAAAAC
701	AGGAAGAACC	CGCAGCACAA	GATCGCGCG	CACAGAACCA	CAGGCGAGTA
751	CTTCGCGATA	AACACAGAGG	AGAACTGGTG	AATACCGGAA	ACCTTACGGC
801	AGATTCGTTT	CTTCGACAT	TGCGCGAACA	ACCGCAAGC	AGCGGATTT
851	ATAACGGTGT	BAGCGAGGTA	AGGACCTTGT	ATATATAGC	AGGCTGTATA
901	GAAGCGCGAA	GAACCGGATG	CACCTGCTAT	TGCGATCAAG	GGACGCGATT
951	GAAGAAGTGT	ACGGAGTTGA	TGTGCAAGGA	CTATGTAAAA	AACGGCTTGC
1001	CGTTTAAACC	ATACAAAGAA	GAAAGCCAG	GCGAGGAAGT	TCAGCAAGCG
1051	GCGCAGCAAC	ATTTCGACAG	GCGCAAGTT	GCCACCTTGG	GCGGAAACCC
1101	GCGACGAAAC	CTAATGTACG	ACAAATGGGA	AGAAAGCGGG	AAACCGTTTG
1151	AAGGAATCGG	CGGGGGCTGT	GTCGGATCGG	CAAACTGA	

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 326>:

1	MAEICLTITG	TPGSGKTLKMV	SMMANDEMF	PDENGVRVK	FTNIKGLKIP
51	HTHETDAKK	LPKSTDEQLS	AHDMYEWIK	PENVGAIVIV	DEAQDVPVAP
101	SAGSKIPENV	QWLNTHRHQG	IDIFVLTOGP	KLLDQNLRTL	VKRHYHIAAN
151	KNGLRTLLEW	KVCADDPVKM	ASSAFSSIYT	LQKQVYDLYE	SAEIHVTNVR
201	KRSKWFPALP	VILLIPLFV	GLSYKMLGSY	GKQKEEPAQ	ESAAEQQAV
251	LPDKTEGESV	NNGNLTALMF	VPTLPEKPS	KPIYNGVRV	RTFEYIAGCI
301	EGGRTGCCTCY	SHQGTALKEV	TELMCKDYVK	NLFPNPKYKE	ESQGGVEQQS
351	AQQHSRAQV	ATLGGKPKQN	LMYDNWEER	KPEGIGGGV	VGSAN*

ORF84ng and ORF84-1 show 95.4% identity in 395 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf84-1.pap	MAEICLITGTPGSGKTLKMVSMMANDEMFKPDENGIRRVFTNIGLKIPTHYIETDAKK					
	orf84ng	MAEICLITGTPGSGKTLKMVSMMANDEMFKPDENGIRRVFTNIGLKIPTHYIETDAKK					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orf84-1.pap	LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKKPNIGSIVIVDEAQDVPWPARSAGSKIPENVQWLNTHRHQG					
	orf84ng	LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKKPNIGSIVIVDEAQDVPWPARSAGSKIPENVQWLNTHRHQG					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
15	orf84-1.pap	IDIFVLTCGPKLLDQNLRLTLVRKHYSNKMGMRLTLEWKICADDPVKMASSAFSSIYT					
	orf84ng	IDIFVLTCGPKLLDQNLRLTLVRKHYSNKMGMRLTLEWKICADDPVKMASSAFSSIYT					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
20		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf84-1.pap	LDDKYVDLYSAEVHTVNVKVRKSWFYTLPLVILLIPVFGLSYKMLSSYGGKQEEPPAAQ					
	orf84ng	LDDKYVDLYSAEHTVNVKVRKSWFYALPLVILLIPVFGLSYKMLSSYGGKQEEPPAAQ					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
25		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf84-1.pap	ESAATEQQAVALPDKTEGEFVNNGNLTDMEFVPTLSEKPEKPIYNGVQRVTFEYIAGCI					
	orf84ng	ESAATEQQAVALPDKTEGEFVNNGNLTDMEFVPTLSEKPEKPIYNGVQRVTFEYIAGCI					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
30		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf84-1.pap	EGGRTGCACYSHQGTALKEVTELMCKDYVKNGLPNFPYKEESQGEVQQAQHSDDRAQV					
	orf84ng	EGGRTGCACYSHQGTALKEVTELMCKDYVKNGLPNFPYKEESQGEVQQAQHSDDRAQV					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
35		370	380	390			
	orf84-1.pap	ATLGGKPKQNLMYDNWEERGKPFEGIGGGVGSANX					
	orf84ng	ATLGGKPKQNLMYDNWEERGKPFEGIGGGVGSANX					
		370	380	390			

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative transmembrane domain (single-underlined) in the gonococcal protein, and a putative ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop, double-underlined), it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 39

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 327>:

50	1	GTGGTTTTC	TGAATGCCGA	CAACGGGATA	TTGGTTTTCAGG	ACTTGCCCTTT
	51	TGAAGTCAAA	CTGAATAAAT	TCCATATCGA	TTTTTACAAT	ACGGGTATCG
	101	CGCGTGATTT	CGCCACGGAT	ATTGAAGTGA	CGGACAAGCG	AACCGGTGAG
	151	AAACTCGAGC	GCACCATCG	CGTGAACCAT	CTTTTGACCT	TGCAACGGCAT
	201	CACGATTAT	CAGCGGAGTT	TTGCCACGG	CGGTTGGAT	TTGACATTCA
	251	AGCGGTGAA	TTTGGGTGAT	GTTTCGCGG	AGCCTGCTGT	GTTGAAGGCA
55	301	ACATCCATAC	ACCAAGTTCC	GTTGGAATTT	GGCAACACAC	AATATGCTCT
	351	TGAGTTCGAT	CAGTTTCACT	CTATGATGT	GGAGGACATG	AGCGAGGGCG
	401	CGGAACGGGA	AAAAAGCCTG	AAATCCACGC	TGCCCGATGT	CGCGCCGGTT
	451	ACTCAGGAAG	GTCACAAATA	CACCAAT...TACCG
	501	TATCGTGAT	GCGCAGGCC	AGCGGTCGA	ATATAAAAC	TATATGCTCG
60	551	CGGTTTTCGA	GGAACAGGAT	TATTTTTCGA	TTACCGGCAC	GCGCAGCGC

601 TTGCAGCAGC AATACCGCTG GCTGCGTATC CCCTTGGCAG AGCAGTTGAA
 651 AGCGGACAGC TTTATGGCAT TGCGTGGATT TTTGAAAGAT GGGGAGGGCG
 701 GCAACGCTCT GTTGCAGCAG GCAACCAAGG GCGCACCTCG CGAAATCCGC
 5 751 GAACAATTCA TGCTGGCTCG GAAAAACAGC CTGAACATCT TTGCAAPAAA
 801 AGGCTATTTC GGATTGGAGC AATTTATAC GTCCAAATCT CCGAAGAGAGC
 851 AGCAGGATAA GATGCAGGGC TATTTCACG AAATGCTTTA CGCGCTGATG
 901 AACGCTGCTT TGGATGAAC CAT . ACCGCG TACGGCTTGC CCGAATGGCA
 951 GCAGGATGAA GCGCGGAATC GTTTCCTGCT GCACAGTATG GATGCGTACG
 10 1001 CGGGTTTGAC CGAATATCCC GCGCCTATGC TGCTGCAACT TGATGGGTTT
 1051 TCCGAGGTGC GTTCGTGGG TTTGCAGATG ACCGCTTCCC C.GGTCCGCT
 1101 TTGGTCTAT CTC...

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 328; ORF88>:

1 MVFLNADNGI LVQDLFFEVK LKKFHIDFYN TGMPRDFASD IEVTDKATGE
 51 KLEKTRIVNH PLTLHGITIY QASFADGSSD LTFKAWNLGD ASREPVLVKA
 101 TSIHQFPLEI GKHKYRLEFD QFTSMNVEDM SEGAEREKSL KSTLPDVRVA
 151 TQEGHKYTNK XXXXXYRIRD APQAVEYKRN YMLPVLQEQD YFWITGTRSX
 201 LQQQYKWLRI PLDKQLKADT FMALREFLKD GEGRRKXVAD ATKGAFAEIR
 251 EQFMLAAENT LNIFAQKGYL GLDFEITTSNI PKEQDQKMG YFENLYGVIM
 301 NAALDETXYR YGLPEWQDE ARNRFLLHSM DAYTGLTEYP AFMLQLQDGF
 20 351 SEVRSSGLQM TRSXGPLLVY L...

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 329>:

1 ATGAGTAAAT CCCGTAGATC TCCGCCACAT CTTTCCCGTC CGTGGTTCCG
 51 TTTTTCAGC TCCATGCGCT TTGCAGTCGC TTTGCTCAGT CTGCTGGGTA
 101 TTGCATCGGT TATCGGTACG GTGTTCGAGC AAAACACAGC GCAGACGGAT
 25 151 TATTTGGTCA AATTCGGATC GTTTTGGGCG CAGATTTTTG GTTTTCTGGG
 201 ACTGTATGAC GTCTATGCTT CGGCATGGTT TGTGTTATC ATGATGTTTT
 251 TGGTGGTTTC TACCACTTTG TGCTGATTC GCAATGTGCC GCGCTCTCGG
 301 CGCGAAATGA AGTCTTTTCG GAAAAAGGTT AAAGAAAAAT CTCTGCGGCG
 351 GATGCGCCAT TCTTCGCTGT TGGATGTAAA AATTGCGGCC GAGGTGTCCA
 401 AACGTTATCT GGAAGTACAA GGTTTTCAGG GAAAAACAT TAACCGTGAA
 451 GACGGCTCGG TTCTGATTGC GCGCAAAAAA GGCACAATGA ACAAAATGGG
 501 CTATATCTTT GCCCATGTGT CTTTGATTGT CATTTGCTCGT GCGGGTTGA
 551 TAGACAGTAA CCGTCTGTGG AAACGTGGTA TGCTGACGCG TCGGATTGTT
 35 601 CGCGACAATC AGGCGGTTTA TGCCAGGAGT TCCAGCCCG AAAGTATTT
 651 GGGTGGCTCC AATCTCTCAT TTAGGGGCAA GCTCAATAT TCCAGGGGCG
 701 AGAGTGGCTT TGTGTTTTC CTGAATCGCG ACACCGGAT ATTGGTTAG
 751 GACTTGCCTT TTGAAGTCAA ACTGAAAAAA TTCCATATCG ATTTTACAAA
 801 TACGGGTATG CCGCGTGATT TCGCCAGOGA TATTGAAGTG ACGGACAAGG
 851 CAACCGGTGA GAAACTCGAG CGCACCATCC CGGTGAACCA TCCTTTGACC
 40 901 TTGCACGGCA TCACGATTTA TCAGGCGAGT TTTGCGAGCG GCGGTTCCGA
 951 TTTGACATTC AAGGCGTGGG ATTTGGGTGA TGCTTGCAGC GAGCCTGTGG
 1001 TGTGTAAGCG AACATCCATA CACCAAGTTT CGTTGGAAT TGGCAACACG
 1051 AAATATCGTC TTGAGTTCGA TCAGTCTACT TCTATGAAT TGGAGACAT
 1101 GAGCGAGGCG GCGGAACGGG AAAAAAGCCT GAATCCAGC CTGAACGATG
 45 1151 TCCGCGCCGT TACTCAGGAA GGTAAAAAAT ACACCAATAT CGGCCCTTCC
 1201 ATTGTTTACC GTATCGGTGA TGCGGAGGG CAGCGCGTGC AATATAAAAA
 1251 CTATATGCTG CCGGTTTTGC AGGACAGGGA TTATTTTGG ATTACCGGCA
 1301 CGCGCAGCGG CTTGCAGCAG CAATACCGCT GGCTGCTAT CCGCTTGGAC
 50 1351 AAGCAGTTGA AAGCGGACAC CTTTATGGCA TTGCTGAGT TTTTGAAGAA
 1401 TGGGGAAGGG CGCAAAAGTC TGCTTGGCGA CGCAACCAAA GCGCACCTG
 1451 CGGAATCCG CGAACTATCT ATGCTGGCTG CGGAAACAC GCTGACATC
 1501 TTGCAACAA AGGCTATTTT GGAATGGAC GAATTTATTA CTTCAATAT
 1551 CCGCAAGAG CAGCAGGATA AGATCAGGG CTATTTCTAC GAATGCTTT
 1601 ACGGCTGAT GAACGCTGCT TTGGATGAAA CCAATACCGG GTACGGCTTG
 55 1651 CCGCAATGGC AGCAGATGA AGCGGGGAA GTTTCCTGC TGCAAGATG
 1701 GGAATCGTAC ACGGGTTTGA CCGAATATCC CGCGCTATG CTGCTGCAAC
 1751 TTGATGGGTT TCCGAGGTG GTTTCGTCGG GTTTCAGAT GACCCGTTCC
 1801 CCGGCTGGCG TTTTGGTCTA TCTCGGCTCG GTGCTGTGG TATTGGGTAC
 1851 GGTATTGATG TTTTATGTGC GCGAAAAAG GCGGTGGGTA TTGTTTTCAG
 60 1901 ACGGCAAAAT CGGTTTGGC ATGCTCTGG CCGCGAGGCA ACGGGAATTG
 1951 CAGAAAGGAA TTCCAAACCA CGTCAGAGT GTGCAACCGC TCGGCAAGGA
 2001 CTGGAATCAT GACTGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 330; ORF88-1>:

1 MSKSRSPPL LSRPWFAFFS SMRFVAALL LGLIASVIGT VLQGNQFQTD
 51 YLVKFGSFWA QIFGLGLIYD VYASAWFVVI MMFLVSTSL CLIRNVPPFW

1 ATGAGTAAAT CCCGTAGATC TCCCCACTT CTTTCCCGTC CGTGGTTCGC
51 TTTTTCAGC TCCATGCGCT TTGCGGTCGC TTTGCTCAGT CTGCTGGGTA
101 TTGCATCGGT TATCGGTACG GTGTTGCAGC AAAACCAGCC GCAGACGGAT

151	TATTTGGTCA	AATTCGGATC	GTTTGGGCG	CAGATTTTGG	GTTTCTGGGG
201	ACTGTATGAC	GTCATGCTT	GCGCATGTT	TGCGTATAT	ATGATGTTTT
251	TGGGCGTTTC	TACCACTTTG	TGCGTGATTC	GCAATGTGCC	GCGGCTCTGG
301	CGCGAATGA	AGCTCTTTTG	GGAAAGAGT	AAAGAAAAT	CTCTGGCGCG
351	GATCGGCCAT	TCTTGCCTGT	TGGATGTAAA	AATTGGCGCC	GAGGTGSCCA
401	AACGTTATCT	GGAAGTACAA	GGTTTTCAGG	GAAAAACCAT	TAACCGTGAA
451	GACGGGTGCG	TTCTGATTGC	CGCCAAAAAA	GGCAACAATG	ACAAATGGGG
501	CTATATCTTT	GCCCATGTGG	CTTTGATTGT	CATTTGCTGT	GCGGGTGTGA
551	TAGACAGTAA	CTGCTGTGTT	AAACTGGGTA	TGCTGACCCG	TCGGATTGTT
601	CGCGACAATC	AGGCGGTTTA	TGCCAAGGAT	TTCAAGCCCG	AAAGTATTTT
651	GGGTGCGTCC	AATCTCTCAT	TTAGGGGCAA	CGTCAATATT	TCCGAGGGCG
701	AGAGTGGCGA	TGTGGTTTTT	CTGAATCCCG	ACAACGGGAT	ATTGGTTCAG
751	GACTTGCCTT	TTGAAGTCAA	ACTGAAAAAA	TTCCATATCG	ATTTTACAAA
801	TACGGGTATG	CGCGCGATT	TTCGCAGTGA	TATTGAAGTA	ACGATAAAGG
851	CAACCGGTGA	GAAACTCGAG	CGCCACATCC	CGGTGAACCA	TCTTTGACCC
901	TTGCACGGCA	TCACGATTTA	TCAGGCGAGT	TTTGGCGACG	GCGGTTCCGA
951	TTTGACATTC	AAGGCGTSGA	ATTTGGGTGA	TGCTTTCGCG	GAGCCTGTGC
1001	TGTTGAAGGC	ACATGACATA	CACCGATTTC	CGTTGGAAT	TGGCAACAC
1051	AAATATCGTC	TTGAGTTGGA	TCAGTTTACT	TCTATGAATG	TGGAGACAT
1101	GAGCGAGGCG	GCGGAACGGG	AAAAAGCGT	GAATCCAGT	CTGACAGATG
1151	TCCGCGCGCT	TACTCAGGAA	GTAAGAAAAT	ACACCAATAT	CGGCCCTTCC
1201	ATTGTTTACC	GTATCCGTGA	TGCGGACGGG	CAGCGCGTCG	AATATAAAAA
1251	CTATATGCTG	CGGTTTTTGC	AGGAACAGGA	TTATTTTTGG	ATTACCGGCA
1301	CGCGCAGCGG	CTTGACGACG	CAATACCGCT	GGCTCGGTAT	CCCTTGGGAC
1351	AAGCAGTTGA	AAGCGGACAC	CTTTATGGCA	TTGCGTGAGT	TTTTGAAAGA
1401	TGGGGAAGGG	CGCAACGCTC	TGGTTCCGGA	CGCAACCAAA	GCGCGACCTG
1451	CCGAATCCCG	GCAACCAATC	ATGCTGGCTG	CGGAAACAC	GCTGAACATC
1501	TTTGACACAA	AAGCGTATTT	GGGATGGGAC	GAATTTATTA	CTGTCARAT
1551	CCCGAAGAG	CAGCAGGATA	AGATGCGAGG	CTATTCTCTAC	GAAATGCTTT
1601	ACGCGGTGAT	GACGCGTGCT	TTGGATGAAA	CCATACCGCG	GTACGCGTTG
1651	CCCGAATGGC	AGCAGGATGA	AGCGCGGAAT	CGTTTCTCTG	TGCACAGTAT
1701	GGATGCGTAC	ACGCGTTTGA	CCGAATATCC	CGCGCCTATG	CTGCTGCAAC
1751	TTGATGGGTT	TTCCGAGGTG	CGTTCGTCGG	GTTCGAGAT	GACCCGTTC
1801	CCGCGTGGCG	TTTGGTGCTA	TCTCGGCTCG	GTGCTGPTGG	TATTGGGATC
1851	GCTATGACG	TTTATGCTG	CGCAAAACG	GCGCTGSGTA	TGTTTTCGAG
1901	ACGCAAAAT	CGGTTTTGCG	ATGCTCTTCG	CCGCAACGGA	ACGGGATTTG
1951	CAGAAAGGAT	TTCCAAACAA	CGTCGAGAGT	CTGCAACGCG	TCGGCAAGGA
2001	CTTGATCAT	GACTGA			

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 332>:

40	1	MSKSRSPPL	LSRPWFAFFS	SMRFAVALLS	LLGIASVIGT	VLOQNPQPTD
	51	YLKFGSFWA	QIFGLGLYD	VYASAWFVVI	MMFLVSTSL	CLLRNVPPFW
	101	REMKSFREKV	KEKSLAAMRH	SSLLDVKIAP	EVAKRYLEVQ	GFQGTINRE
	151	DGSLVIAAKK	GTNMKWGYIF	AHVALIVICL	GGLLDSNLLL	KIGMLTGRIV
	201	PNQAVYAKD	FKPESILGAS	NLSFRGNVNI	SEGSQADVVF	LNADNGLVLQ
45	251	DLPEVFKLKK	FRIDFYNTGM	PRDFASDIEV	TDKATGEKLE	RTRVNHPLT
	301	LHGTTIYQAS	FADGGSDLTF	KAWNLDASR	EPVVLKATS	HOFFLEIGHK
	351	KYRLEFDQFT	SMNVDMSEG	AEREKSLKST	LNDVRAVTEQ	GKQYTNIGPS
	401	IYVRIRDAAG	QAVEYKNYML	PVLQEQDYFW	ITGTRSLGQQ	QYRWLRIPLD
	451	KQLKADTFMA	LREFLKDGEG	RKRLVADATK	GAPABIREQF	MLAAENTLNI
50	501	FAQKGYLGLD	EFITSNIPKE	QDKMQGYFF	EMLYGVMMNA	LDETRIRYGL
	551	PEWQDEARN	RFLHSMDAY	TGLTEYFAPM	LLQLDGFESE	RSSGLQMTRS
	601	PGALLVYLG	VILVGVSTVLM	FYVREKRAWV	LFSDGKIRFA	MSSARSERDL
	651	QKEFFKHVES	LQRLGRDLNH	D*		

ORF88a and ORF88-1 100.0% identity in 671 aa overlap:

55	orf88a.pep	MSKSRSPPLLSRPWFAFFSSMRFAVALLSLGIASVIGT	60
	orf88-1	MSKSRSPPLLSRPWFAFFSSMRFAVALLSLGIASVIGT	60
	orf88a.pep	QIFGFLGLYDVYASAWFVVIIMFLVSTSLCLLRNVPPFWR	120
60	orf88-1	QIFGFLGLYDVYASAWFVVIIMFLVSTSLCLLRNVPPFWR	120
	orf88a.pep	SSLLDVKIAPFAVAKRYLEVQFGQGTINREDG	180
65	orf88-1	SSLLDVKIAPFAVAKRYLEVQFGQGTINREDG	180
	orf88a.pep	GGLLDSNLLKIGMLTGRIVPDNQAVYAKDFKPE	240

	orf88-1	 GSLIDNSLLKLGMLTGRIVPDNQAVYAKDFKPESILGASNLSPFRGNVISEGQSADVVF	240
5	orf88a.pep	LNADNGILVQDLFFEVLKPKFHIDFYNTGMPDRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNHFLT	300
	orf88-1	LNADNGILVQDLFFEVLKPKFHIDFYNTGMPDRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNHFLT	300
10	orf88a.pep	LHGITIIYQASFADGGSDLTFKAWNLDGASREPVLKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKRYLEFDQFT	360
	orf88-1	LHGITIIYQASFADGGSDLTFKAWNLDGASREPVLKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKRYLEFDQFT	360
15	orf88a.pep	SMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTVQEGKKYTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKNYML	420
	orf88-1	SMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTVQEGKKYTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKNYML	420
	orf88a.pep	PVLQEQDYFWITGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLKDGEGRKRLVADATK	480
	orf88-1	PVLQEQDYFWITGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLKDGEGRKRLVADATK	480
20	orf88a.pep	GAPAEIREQFMALAEENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQDQKMQGYFYEMLYGMNAA	540
	orf88-1	GAPAEIREQFMALAEENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQDQKMQGYFYEMLYGMNAA	540
25	orf88a.pep	LDETIRRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHLSMDAYTGLTEYPAPMLLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMTS	600
	orf88-1	LDETIRRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHLSMDAYTGLTEYPAPMLLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMTS	600
	orf88a.pep	PGALLVYLGSVLLVLGTVMFYVREKRAWLVSDGKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKHVES	660
30	orf88-1	PGALLVYLGSVLLVLGTVMFYVREKRAWLVSDGKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKHVES	660
	orf88a.pep	LQRLGKDLNHD 672	
35	orf88-1	LQRLGKDLNHD 672	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF88 shows 93.8% identity over a 371aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF88.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

40	orf88.pep	MVFLNADNGILVQDLFFEVLKPKFHIDFYNTGMPDRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNH	60
	orf88ng	MVFLNADNGMLVQDLFFEVLKPKFHIDFYNTGMPDRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNH	60
	orf88.pep	PLTLGAGITIIYQASFADGGSDLTFKAWNLDGASREPVLKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKRYLEFD	120
45	orf88ng	PLTLGAGITIIYQASFADGGSDLTFKAWNLDGASREPVLKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKRYLEFD	120
	orf88.pep	QFTSMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLPDVRATVQEGHKYTNHXXXXXXRYRIRDAPGQAVEYKN	180
	orf88ng	QFTSMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTVQEGKKYTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKN	180
50	orf88.pep	YMLPVLQEQDYFWITGTRSLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLKDGEGRKRLVAD	240
	orf88ng	YMLPILQDKDYFWITGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLKDGEGRKRLVAD	240
55	orf88.pep	ATKGAPAEIREQFMALAEENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQDQKMQGYFYEMLYGMV	300
	orf88ng	ATKDAPAEIREQFMALAEENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQDQKMQGYFYEMLYGMV	300
60	orf88.pep	NAALDETXYTRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHLSMDAYTGLTEYPAPMLLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQM	360
	orf88ng	NAALDETIRRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHLSMDAYTGLTEYPAPMLLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQM	360
	orf88.pep	TRSXGPLLVYL	371
65	orf88ng	TRSPGALLVYLGSVLLVLGTVMFYVPPKRAWLVFSNXKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKH	420

An ORF88ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 333> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 334>:

```

1  MVFINADNGM LVQDLFFEVK LKKFHIDFYN TGMPRDFASD IEVTDKATGE
5  51  KLERTIRVNH PLTLHGITYI QASFADGGSD LTFKAWNLRD ASREFVVLKA
101  TSIHQFPLEI GHKHYRLEFD QFTSMNVEDM SEGAEREKSL KSTLNDVRAV
151  TQEGKKYTNI GPSIVYRIRD AAGQAVEYKN YMLPILQDKD YFWLTGTRSG
201  LQQQYRWLRIR PLDKQLKADT FMALEFLKD GEGRRKLVD ATKDAPAEIR
251  EQFMLAAENT LNIIFAQKGYL GLDFEITSNI PKGQDKMQG YFYEMLVGYM
301  NAALDETIIR YGLFEWQODE ARNRLHLHM DAYTSLGEYP AFMLQLDQGF
10  351  SEVRSSGLQM TRSFGALLVI LGSVLVLVGT VYMFYVFKKR AWWLFSNKKI
401  REFMSSARSE RDLQKEFPKH VESLQRLQGD LNHd*

```

Further work revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 335>:

```

1  ATGAGTAAAT CCCGTATATC TCCACACTT CTTTCCCGTC CGTGGTTCGC
5  51  TTTTTCAGC TCCATGCGCT TTGCGTTCGC TTTGCTCACT CTGCTGGGTA
101  TTGCTACGGT TATCGGCACG GTGTTACAGC AAAACACGCC CGACAGCGAT
15  151  TATTTGGTCA AATTCCGGACC GTTTTGACT CGGATTTTGT ATTTTGTGGG
201  TTTGTATGAT GTCTATGCTT CGGCATGGTT TGTGCTTATC ATGATGTTTC
251  TGGTGGTTTC TACCAAGTTG TGTTTAATCC GTAACGTTC GCCTTTTGG
301  CGCGAAATGA AGTCTTTCCG GGAAGAAGTT AAAGAAAAAT CTCTGCGCGC
20  351  GATCGCGCAT TCTTGCGTGT TGGATGTAA AATTGCCCCC GAAGTTGCCA
401  AACCTTATCT GGAGGTGCGG GGTTTTCAGG GAAAAACCGT CAGCCGTGAG
451  GACGGGTGCG TTCTGATTGC CGCCAAAAAA GGCACAatga caaaATGGGG
501  CTATATCTTT Gcacaagtag cttTGATTGT CATTTGCTGT GCGGGGTTGA
25  551  TAGACAGTAA COTGCTGCTG AAGCTGGGTA TCGTGGCCGG TCGGATGTTT
601  CGCGACAATC AGGCGGTGTA TGCCAAAGGAT TTCAAGCCCG AAAGTATTTT
651  GGTGCGTCC AATCTCTCAT TTAGGGGCAA CGTCAATATT TCCGAGGGC
701  AAGTCCGGA TGTGCTTTC CTGATGCGC ACACCGGAT GTTGCTTTC
751  GACTTGCCTT TTGAAGTCAA ACTGAAAAAA TTCCATATGC ATTTTACAA
801  TACGGGTATG CCGCGCGATT TTGCCACGCA TATTGAAGTA ACGGACAAG
30  851  CAACCGGTGA GAAACTCGAG CGCACCATCC GCGTGAACCA TCCTTGACCC
901  TTGCACGGCA TCACGATTAT TCAGCGGAGT TTTCGCGAGC GCGGTCGGA
951  TTTGACATTC AAGCGCTGGA ATTTGAGGGA TGCTTCGCGC GAACTCTGCG
1001  TGTTAAGGC AACCTCOATA CACCGATTTT CGTGTGAAT CCGCAACAC
35  1051  AAATATCGTC TTGAGTTCGA TCAGTTCACT TCTATGAATG TGGAGACAT
1101  GAGCGAGGGT GGGAAACCGG AAAAAAGCCT GAAATCACT CTGAAGATG
1151  TCCGCGCGGT TACTCAGGAA GGTAAAAAAT ACACCAATAT CGGCCCTTCC
1201  ATCTGTATCC GCATCCGTGA TGcggCAGGG CAGCGCGTGC AATATAAAAA
1251  CTATATGCTG CCGATTTTGC AGGACAAGA TTAATTTTGG CTGACCGGCA
40  1301  CGCCAGCGGG CTTGCAGCAG CAATACCGCT GGCTCGCTAT CCGCTTGGAC
1351  AAGCAGTTGA AAGCGGACAC CTTTATGSCA TTGCTGAGT TTTTGAAGA
1401  TGGGGAAGGG CGCAAAAGTC TGGTTGCCGA CGCAACCAA GACGACCTG
1451  CGGAATATCG CGAACATTC ATGCTGCGTC CGGAACACAC GCTGAATATC
1501  TTTGCGCAAA AAGCGCTTTC GGGATTGAC GAATTTATTA GTTCCAATAT
45  1551  CCGCAAGGG CACCGGATA AGATGACAG CTATTTCTAC GAATCTGTT
1601  ACGCGTGAAT GACCGCTGCT TTGGATGAAA CCGTACGATG CTACGCGTTG
1651  CCGGAATGGC AGCAGGATGA AGCGCGGAAC CGTTTCTGCG TGCAGATAT
1701  GGAATGCTAT ACGGGCTGTA CGGAATATCC CGGCGCTATG CTGCTCCAGC
1751  TTTGACGGGT TTTCCGAGGT CGTTCTCAG GTTTCAGAT GACCGGTTG
50  1801  CCGGGTGGCG TTTTGGTCTA Tctcggtctg gttattgttg TTTTGGgtac
1851  ggtaTttatg TTTTATGTGC GCGAAAAACG GCGGTGGata tGTTTTCag
1901  acGGCAAAAT CCGTTTGTCT ATGCTTTCgg Ccgcgagcga ACGGGATTTG
1951  cAGAggaaT TTCCAAAACA CGcgAGAGC GTGCAACggc tcgcaaggA
2001  CttgaaTCAT GACTga

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 336; ORF88ng-1>:

```

1  MSKSRISPTL LSRPWFAPFS SMRFAVALLS LLGIASVIGT VLQNNQPTD
5  51  YLVKFGPFWT RIFDPLFLYD VYASAWFVVI MMFLVVSTSL CLIRNVPPFW
101  REMKSFREKV KEKSLAAMRH SSSLDVKIAP EVAKRYLEVR FGQGTQVSRE
151  DGSVLIAAKK GTMNKMWYIF AQVALIVICL GGLIDSNLLL KGLNLAGRIV
201  PDNQAVYAKD FKPEISILGAS NLSFRGNVNI SEQSAGDVPF LNAADNMLVQ
251  DLFPEVKLKK FHIDFYNTGM PRDFASDIEV TDKNAGEKLE RTRVNHPTL
301  LHGTTYTQAS FADGGSDITF KAWNLRDASK EPVYLKATSI HQPFLIGKH
351  KYNLELQFT SMNLEKMBE LNDVAVTQSE LNDVAVTQSE GKRYNLELQ
401  IYVLELDAAG QAVEYKNYML PILQDKYFW LCTFSGLQGF QYRWLRILPD
451  KQLKADTFMA LREFLDKGEG RKRRLVADATK DAPAEIREQF MIAAENTLNI
501  FAQKGYLGLD EFITSNIPKG QQDRMQGYFY EMLYGVNNA LDETIRRYGL

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551 FEWQDDEARN RFLHSDMAY TGLTEYPAFM LQLDGFSEV RSSGLQMTRS
601 PGALLVYLS VLLVLGTVM FYVREKRAW LFSDGKIRFA MSSARSERDL
651 QKEFPKHVES LQRLGKDLNH D*

```

ORF88ng-1 and ORF88-1 show 97.0% identity in 671 aa overlap:

```

5   orf88-1.pep  MSKSRSPPLLSRPWFAFFSSMRFAVALLSLLGIASVIGTVLQQNQPTDYLVKFGSFWA 60
   orf88ng-1    MSKSRISPTLLSRPWFFAFFSSMRFAVALLSLLGIASVIGTVLQQNQPTDYLVKFGSFWT 60

10  orf88-1.pep  QIFGFLGLDYDVASAWFVIMMFLVVSTSLCLIRNVPPFWREMKSFREKVKESLAAMRH 120
   orf88ng-1    RIFDFGLDYDVASAWFVIMMFLVVSTSLCLIRNVPPFWREMKSFREKVKESLAAMRH 120

15  orf88-1.pep  SSLLDVKIAPEVAKRYLEVQGGQGTINREDGSLVIAAKKGTMNKMGYIFAQVALIVICL 180
   orf88ng-1    SSLLDVKIAPEVAKRYLEVQGGQGTINREDGSLVIAAKKGTMNKMGYIFAQVALIVICL 180

   orf88-1.pep  GGLIDSNLLKLGLMGTGRIVPDNOAVYAKDFKESILGASNLSFRCNVNISEGCSADVV 240
   orf88ng-1    GGLIDSNLLKLGLMGTGRIVPDNOAVYAKDFKESILGASNLSFRCNVNISEGCSADVV 240

20  orf88-1.pep  LNADNGILVQDLPEFVKLKKFHIDFYNTGMPDRFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNPLT 300
   orf88ng-1    LNADNGILVQDLPEFVKLKKFHIDFYNTGMPDRFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNPLT 300

25  orf88-1.pep  LHGITIYQASFADGGSDLTFKAWNLDASREPVLVKATSIHQFFLEIGKHKYRLEFDQFT 360
   orf88ng-1    LHGITIYQASFADGGSDLTFKAWNLDASREPVLVKATSIHQFFLEIGKHKYRLEFDQFT 360

30  orf88-1.pep  SMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTOEGKKYTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKNYML 420
   orf88ng-1    SMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTOEGKKYTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKNYML 420

   orf88-1.pep  FVLQKQDYFWITGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLKDGEGRKRLVADATK 480
   orf88ng-1    FVLQKQDYFWITGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLKDGEGRKRLVADATK 480

35  orf88-1.pep  GAPAEIREQFMLAENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQDDKMGQGYFYEMLYGVMNAA 540
   orf88ng-1    GAPAEIREQFMLAENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQDDKMGQGYFYEMLYGVMNAA 540

40  orf88-1.pep  LDETIRRYGLPEWQDDEARNRFLHSDMAYTGLTEYPAFM LQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMTRS 600
   orf88ng-1    LDETIRRYGLPEWQDDEARNRFLHSDMAYTGLTEYPAFM LQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMTRS 600

45  orf88-1.pep  PGALLVYLSVLLVLGTVMFYVREKRAWLFLSDGKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKHVES 660
   orf88ng-1    PGALLVYLSVLLVLGTVMFYVREKRAWLFLSDGKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKHVES 660

50  orf88-1.pep  LQRLGKDLNHD 671
   orf88ng-1    LQRLGKDLNHD 671

```

Furthermore, ORF88ng-1 shows homology with a hypothetical protein from *Aquifex aeolicus*:

```

gil2984296 (Ae000771) hypothetical protein [Aquifex aeolicus] Length = 537
Score = 94.4 bits (231), Expect = 2e-18
Identities = 91/334 (27%), Positives = 159/334 (47%), Gaps = 59/334 (17%)

Query: 16  FAFSSMRFAVALLSLLGIASVIG-TVLQQNQPTDYLVKFGFWIRIFDFGLGYDVYAS 74
+ F +S++ A+ ++ +LGI S++G T ++QNG YL +FG L L DV+ S
Sbjct: 80  YDFLASLKLAI FIMLVGLISMLGSTYIKNQSFYWLVDQGYDVGVIWIKWLNVDVFS 139

60  Query: 75  AWFVIMMFLVVSTSLCLIRNVPPFWREMKSFREKVKESLAAMRHSSLLDVKIAPEVAK 134
++++ ++ L V+ C I+ +P W++ S +E++ + A +H + VKI P+ K
Sbjct: 140  WYIYLFIVLAVNLIFCSIKRLPRVWQAFS-KERILKDEHAKHLKPTTKI-PDKDK 197

65  Query: 135  --RYLEVQGGQGTINREDGSLVIAAKKGTMNKMGYIFAQVALIVICLGLGIDSNLLKL 192
++L +GF+ V E+ + +A+KG ++G +L+AL+VI G LID
Sbjct: 198  VLKFLKKGFK-VFVEEGNKLYVFAEKGKRSGLGVYITHALIVIMAGALD----- 249

```

Query: 193 GMLAGRIVPDQAVYAKDFKPESILGASNLSEFRGNVNISEGQADVVFLNADNGMLVQDL 252
 +I+G RG++ ++EG + DV+ + A+ L
 Sbjct: 250 -----AIVGV-----RGLSLIVAEGDTNDVIMLVGAEE--QKPYKL 280

Query: 253 PFEVKLKKFHIDFY---NTGMFRDFA-----SDIEVTDKATGEKLER--TIRVNHPLT 300
 PF V L F I Y N + + FA SDIE+ + G K+E T++VN P
 Sbjct: 281 PFAVHLIDFRIKTYAENPNVDKRFQAQVSSYESDIEIIN---GGKVEAKGTVKVNEPFD 337

Query: 301 LHGITIYQASFA--DGGSDLTFKAWNLRDASREP 332
 ++QA++ DG S + + A +P
 Sbjct: 338 FGRYRLFQATYGLDGTSGMGVIVVDKKAHEDP 371

Based on this analysis, including the putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 40

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 337>:

```

1  ATGATGAGTA  ATAmAATGGm  ACAAaAAGGG  TTTACATTGA  TTGmGmTGAT
51  GATAGTGCCTC  GCGATACTCG  GCATTATCAG  CGTCATTGCC  ATACCTTCTT
101  ATCAaAGTTA  TATTGAaAAA  GGCATACAGT  CCCAGCTTTA  TACGGAGATG
151  GYCGGTATCA  ACAATATTTC  CAACAGCTTT  ATTTTGAAaA  ATCCCTGGA
201  CGATAATCAG  ACCATCGAGA  ACAAACTGGA  AATATTGTGC  TCAGGCTATA
251  AGATGAATCC  GAAaATTGCC  AAAAAaTATA  GTGTTTCGGT  AAAGTTTGTG
301  GATAAGGAaA  AATCAAGGCC  ATACAGGTTC  GTCGGCGTTC  CGAAGCGGGG
351  GACGGGTAT  ACTTTGTCCG  TATGGATGAA  CAGCGTGGGC  GACGGATACA
401  AATGCCGTGA  TGCCTCTTCT  GCCCAAGCCC  ATTTGAGAGC  CTTGTCTCTA
451  GATGTCGGCT  GTGAAGCCTT  CTCTAATCGT  AAAAAATAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 338; ORF89>:

```

1  MMSNXMKQKG  FTLIXNMIV  AILGIISVIA  IPSYXSIEIK  GYQSOLYTEM
51  XGINNISKQF  ILKNPLDDNQ  TIENKLEIFV  SGYKMNPKIA  KKYSVSVKVF
101  DKEKSRAYRL  VGVPKAGTGY  TLSVMMNSVG  DGYKCRDAAS  AQAHLETLS
151  DVGCEAFSNR  KK*

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 339>:

```

1  ATGATGAGTA  ATAAAAATGGA  ACAAaAAGGG  TTTACATTGA  TTGAGATGAT
51  GATAGTGCCTC  GCGATACTCG  GCATTATCAG  CGTCATTGCC  ATACCTTCTT
101  ATCAaAGTTA  TATTGAaAAA  GGCATACAGT  CCCAGCTTTA  TACGGAGATG
151  GTCGGTATCA  ACAATATTTC  CAACAGCTTT  ATTTTGAAaA  ATCCCTGGA
201  CGATAATCAG  ACCATCGAGA  ACAAACTGGA  AATATTGTGC  TCAGGCTATA
251  AGATGAATCC  GAAaATTGCC  AAAAAaTATA  GTGTTTCGGT  AAAGTTTGTG
301  GATAAGGAaA  AATCAAGGCC  ATACAGGTTC  GTCGGCGTTC  CGAAGCGGGG
351  GACGGGTAT  ACTTTGTCCG  TATGGATGAA  CAGCGTGGGC  GACGGATACA
401  AATGCCGTGA  TGCCTCTTCT  GCCCAAGCCC  ATTTGAGAGC  CTTGTCTCTA
451  GATGTCGGCT  GTGAAGCCTT  CTCTAATCGT  AAAAAATAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 340; ORF89-1>:

```

1  MMSNKMEQKG  FTLIEMMIV  AILGIISVIA  IPSYQSIEIK  GYQSOLYTEM
51  VGINNISKQF  ILKNPLDDNQ  TIENKLEIFV  SGYKMNPKIA  KKYSVSVKVF
101  DKEKSRAYRL  VGVPKAGTGY  TLSVMMNSVG  DGYKCRDAAS  AQAHLETLS
151  DVGCEAFSNR  KK*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with Pile of *N. gonorrhoeae* (accession number Z69260).

ORF89 and Pile protein show 30% aa identity in 120a overlap:

```

orf89 8  QGGFTLIXXHVIAALGLIIISVIAIPSYXSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMKGNNISKQFILKNPL- 66
Pile 5  QGGFTLIMIVVAI+GII++A+P+Y QY + S+ LGG + ++ L+H+
      5  QGGFTLIMIVVAI+GII++A+P+Y QY + S+ LGG + ++ L+H+ 64
orf89 67 -DDNQTIENKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAKRYSVSVKFDKEKSRAYRLVGVPKAGTGYTLLSV 125
      DN + +G + KI KY SV + GV K G LS+H
Pile 6  FKNTS-----AGVASDQIKIGKYVQSVIAKGVVTAEMASTGVNIGQGGKLSL 115

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

10 ORF89 shows 83.3% identity over a 162aa overlap with an ORF (ORF89a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

			10	20	30	40	50	60
15	orf89.pep	MMSN	XXKXGFTL	XXXXIVVAILGI	SVIAIP	SPSYKSYIEK	GYQSQ	LYTEMXGINNIS
	orf89a	MMSN	KMEQXGFTL	XXXXXXKXIXXX	SVIXXX	XXSYKSYIEK	GYQSQ	LYTEMXGINNIS
			10	20	30	40	50	60
20	orf89.pep		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf89a		70	80	90	100	110	120
25	orf89.pep		130	140	150	160		
	orf89a		130	140	150	160		

The complete length ORF89a nucleotide sequence <SEO ID 341> is:

30		ATGATGATGAT	ATTAATAATGCA	ACAAAACAGG	TTTACATTGA	TTGNGANGNT
	51	NATNGNCNTC	CGGATNCATG	CNTTACAGG	CGTCATCCTG	ATNTNTNCNT
	101	ATCCTNNGAT	TAT*GAAAAA	GGCTCATAGT	CCAGCTATTA	TACGGAGATGTT
	151	CTCGCGATCA	ACCATATATG	ATCATGTAAA	ATCGGAGATG	ATCGGAGATG
	201	CGCTATGATG	ACCTATACGA	ATGCTGATTA	TCGCGCTATG	TCGCGCTATG
35		AGATGAAATC	GAAGATGGCC	GAAAAATATA	ATGTTTCGGT	GAAATTTGCT
	251	ANTAGGAACA	AAAATAGGCG	ATACAGCTGT	TCGCGGCTGT	CAAAACGGATG
	301	GACGGCGGCT	ACTTTCGTGG	TATGGATATG	CACGGCTGGC	CGGGGATGAT
	351	ATGCGGCTAT	GCGCGGCTAT	GCGCGGCTAT	GCGCGGCTAT	CTGTGCTCAT
	401	ATGTGCGGTA	TGCGGCGGTA	CCTCAATGAA	AAAAATGAA	

40 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 342>:

```

1  MMSNMEQKG  FLIXXXXXX  AIXXXSVIX  XXXYXSIEK  GYQSQLYTEM
51  VGINNISQX  ILKNPLDDNQ  TKSKLEIFV  SGYKMPKIA  EKNVNVSHVF
101  NEEKPRAYSL  VGVPKTGTGY  TSVWMNSVG  DGYKCRDAAS  ARAHLETLSL
151  DVGCEAFNSR  KK*

```

45 ORF89a and ORF89-1 show 83.3% identity in 162 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf89a.pep	MMSNKEQKGFTLIXXXXXAIXXXSXVIXXXYSYIEKGYSQLYTEMVGINNISKQ					
50	orf89-1	MMSNKEQKGFTLIEMIVVAILGISVIAIPYSQSYIEKGYSQLYTEMVGINNISKQ					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf89a.pep	ILKNPLDDNQTKISKLEIFVPSYGYKMNPKIAEKYNVSVHFVNEEKPRAYSIVGVPTGTGY					
55	orf89-1	ILKNPLDDNQTIENKLEIFVPSYGYKMNPKIAEKYSVSVKVFDEKSAHYRIVGVPTGTGY					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf89a.pep	TLNVVMSVGGDYGYKCRDAASARAHLETLSISIVGCEAFSNRKKX					
60	orf89-1	TLNVVMSVGGDYGYKCRDAASAAHLETLSISIVGCEAFSNRKKX					
		130	140	150	160		

130 140 150 160

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*ORF89 shows 84.6% identity over a 162aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF89.ng) from *N.*5 *gonorrhoeae*:

```

orf89      MMSNMKMQKGFLLIXMIVVAILGIISVIAIPSYQSYIEKGYSQLYTEMXGINNISQKF 60
           ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf89ng    MMSNMKMQKGFLLIEMMIVVTILGIISVIAIPSYQSYIEKGYSQLYTEMVGINNVLKQF 60
10 orf89      ILKNPLDDNQTIENTKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVKFDKEKSRAYRLVGVPKAGTGY 120
           ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf89ng    ILKNPQDDNDTLKSKLKFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVRFDAEKPRAYRLVGVFNAGTGY 120
15 orf89      TLSVWMNSVGDGYKCRDAASAQAHLLETSSDVGCEAFSRRKK 162
           ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf89ng    TLSVWMNSVGDGYKCRDATSAQAYSDTLSADSGCEAFSRRKK 162

```

The complete length ORF89ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 343> is:

```

1  aTGATGAGCA ATAAATGGA ACAAAGGG TTTACATGGA TTGAGATGAT
51 GATAGTTGTC ACGATACTCG GCATCATCAG CGTCATTGCC ATACCTTCIT
20 101 ATCAGAGTTA TATTGAAAAA GGCTATCAGT OCCAGCTTTA TACGGAGATG
151 GTCGGTATCA ACAATGTTCT CAAACAGTTT ATTTTGA AAA ATCCCGAGGA
201 CGATAATGAT ACCCTCAAGA GCAAACTGAA AATATTGTC TCAGGCTATA
251 AGATGAATCC GAAATttGCC AAAAAATATA GTGTTGGGT aaggtttGTC
25 301 gatCGCGAAA AACCAAGGGC ATACAGGTTG TCGCGCTTC CGAACCGGG
351 GACGGGTTAT ACTTTGTCGG TATGGATGAA CAGCGTGGG GACGGATACA
401 AATGCCGTGA TGCCACTTCT GCCCAGGCGT ATTCCGACAC CTTGTCGCGA
451 GATAGCGGCT GTGAAGCTTT CTCTAATCGT AAAAAATAG

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 344>:

```

1  MMSNMKEQKG FTLIEMMIV TILGIISVIA IPSYQSYIEK GYSQLYTEM
51 VGINNVLKQF ILKNPQDDND TLKSKLKIFV SGYKMNPKIA KKYSVSVRFV
101 DAEKPRAYRL VGVFNAGTGY TLSVWMNSVG DGKCRDATS AQAYSDTLSA
151 DSGCEAFSRR KK*

```

This gonococcal protein has a putative leader peptide (underlined) and N-terminal methylation site (NMePhe or type-4 pili, double-underlined). In addition, ORF89ng and ORF89-I show 88.3%

35 identity in 162 aa overlap:

```

           10      20      30      40      50      60
orf89-1.pep MMSNMKEQKGFLLIEMMIVVAILGIISVIAIPSYQSYIEKGYSQLYTEMVGINNISQKF
           ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
40 orf89ng    MMSNMKEQKGFLLIEMMIVVTILGIISVIAIPSYQSYIEKGYSQLYTEMVGINNVLKQF
           10      20      30      40      50      60
           70      80      90      100     110     120
orf89-1.pep ILKNPLDDNQTIENTKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVKFDKEKSRAYRLVGVPKAGTGY
           ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
45 orf89ng    ILKNPQDDNDTLKSKLKIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVRFDAEKPRAYRLVGVFNAGTGY
           70      80      90      100     110     120
           130     140     150     160
50 orf89-1.pep TLSVWMNSVGDGYKCRDAASAQAHLLETSSDVGCEAFSRRKKX
           ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf89ng    TLSVWMNSVGDGYKCRDATSAQAYSDTLSADSGCEAFSRRKKX
           130     140     150     160

```

Based on this analysis, including the gonococcal motifs and the homology with the known Pili protein, it was predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

55

ORF89-1 (13.6kDa) was cloned in the pGex vector and expressed in *E. coli*, as described above.

The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 11A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera gave a positive result in the ELISA test, confirming that

5 ORF89-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 41

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N. meningitidis* <SEQ ID 345>:

```

1   ATGAAAAAAT CCTCCCTCAT CAGCGCATTG GGCATCGGTA TTTTGAGCAT
51  CGGCATGGCA TTTGCCGCCC CTGCCGACGC GGTAAGCCAA ATCCGTCAAA
101 ACGCCACTCA AGTATTGAGC ATCTTAAAAA ACGGCGATGC CAACACCGCT
151 CGCCAAAAG CCGAAGCCTA TGGCATTCCT TATTTCGATT TCCAACGTAT
201 GACCGCATTG GCGGTCCGCA ACCCTTGGsG CACG.GTCC GACG.GCAAA
251 AACAGCGTT GGCCn.AGAA TTCTAACCC...

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 346; ORF91>:

```

1   MKKSSLISAL GIGILSIGMA FAAPADAVSQ IRQNATQVLS ILKNGDANTA
51  RQKAEAYAI P YDFQRM TAL AVGNPWXTS DXQKQALAKE FQP...

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 347>:

```

1   ATGAAAAAAT CCTCCCTCAT CAGCGCATTG GGCATCGGTA TTTTGAGCAT
51  CGGCATGGCA TTTGCCGCCC CTGCCGACGC GGTAAGCCAA ATCCGTCAAA
101 ACGCCACTCA AGTATTGAGC ATCTTAAAAA ACGGCGATGC CAACACCGCT
151 CGCCAAAAG CCGAAGCCTA TGGCATTCCT TATTTCGATT TCCAACGTAT
201 GACCGCATTG GCGGTCCGCA ACCCTTGGsG CACCGCGTCC GACGCGCAAA
251 AACAGCGTT GGCCAAAAGAA TTCTAACCC CTGCTGATCCG CACCTATTCC
301 GGCACGATGC TGAATTTTAA AAGCGCAAC GCCTAAGTCA AAGACAATCC
351 CATCGTCAAT AAGGCGCGCA AAGAAATCAT CGTCCGCGCC GAAGTCGGCG
401 TACCGGGGCA AAAACCGGTC AAGATGGACT TCACCACCTA CCAAGCGGCG
451 GGTAATATCC GTACCTACAA CGTCGCCATC GAAGGCGCGA GCCTGGTTAC
501 CGTGATCCGC AACCAATTCG GCGAATTTAT CAAGCGGAAA GGCTGGGACG
551 GACTGATTGC CGAGTTGAAA GCCAAAAAGC GCGGCAATA A

```

30 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 348; ORF91-1>:

```

1   MKKSSLISAL GIGILSIGMA FAAPADAVSQ IRQNATQVLS ILKNGDANTA
51  RQKAEAYAI P YDFQRM TAL AVGNPWRTAS DAQKQALAKE FQILLIRTSY
101 GTMLKLKLAN VNVKDNPIVN KGGKEIIVRA EVGVPGQKPV NMDFTTYQSG
151 GKYRTYNVAI EGASLVTYR NQFGEIIRAK GVDGLIAELK ARNGK*

```

35 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF91 shows 92.4% identity over a 92aa overlap with an ORF (ORF91a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

40  orf91.pep  MKKSSLISALGIGILSIGMAFAAPADAVSQIRQNATQVLSILKNGDANTARQKAEAYAI P
      orf91a  MKKSSFISALGIGILSIGMAFAAPADAVNQIRQNATQVLSILKSGDANTARQKAEAYAI P
              10      20      30      40      50      60

45  orf91.pep  YDFQRM TALAVGNPNWXTSDXQKQALAKEFQP
      orf91a  YDFQRM TALAVGNPNWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTLIRTSYGTMLKLKLANVNVKDNPIVN
              70      80      90      100     110     120

```

The complete length ORF91ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 351> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 352>:

-230-

```

1 VKKSSFISAL GIGILSIGMA FASPADAVGQ IRQNATQVLT ILKSGDAASA
51 RFKAEAYAVP YDFQRMFTAL AVGNPWRTAS DAQKQALAKE FQTLIRITYS
101 GTMLKFKNAT VNVKNDPIVN KGGKEIVVREA EVGIPGQKPV NMDFTTYQSG
151 GKRYTYNVAI EGTSLVTYVR NQGEIIRAK GIDGLIAELK AKNGGK*

```

5 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 353>:

```

1 ATGAAAAAAT CCTCTTCAT CAGCGCATTG GGCATCGGTA TTTTGACAT
51 CGGCGATGCA TTTGCTCTCC CGGCGACGCG AGTGGGACAA ATCCGCGCAA
101 ACGCCACACA GGTTTTGACC ATCCTCAAAA GCGGCGACGC GGCTTCTGCA
151 CGCCCAAAG CCGAGCCTA TCGGTTCCG TATTTGCGAT TCCAACGTAT
201 GACCGCATTG CGGTCGGCA ACCCTTGCGC TACCGCTCC GACGCGCAAA
251 AACACGCGTT GGCCAAAGAA TTTCAAACCC TGCTGATCCG CACCTATTC
301 GGCAOGATCG TGAATTCAT AAACGCGACC GTCAACGTCA AAGACATCC
351 CATCGTCAAT AAGGCGGCGA AGGAAATGCT CGTCCGTGCC GAAGTCGCGA
401 TCCCGGTCGA GAAGCCGCTC AATATGGACT TTACCACTA CCAAGCGCGC
451 GGCAAAATACC GTACCTACAA CGTCGCCCAT GAAGGACAGA GCCTGTTTAC
501 CGTGTACGCG AACCAATTG GCGAAATCAT CAAAGCCAAA GGCATCGACG
551 GGCTGATTGC CGAGTTGAAA GCCAAAACG GCGCAAAATA A

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 354; ORF91ng-1>:

```

1 MKKSSLISAL GIGILSIGMA FASPADAVGQ IRQNATQVLT ILKSGDAASA
51 RFKAEAYAVP YDFQRMFTAL AVGNPWRTAS DAQKQALAKE FQTLIRITYS
101 GTMLKFKNAT VNVKNDPIVN KGGKEIVVREA EVGIPGQKPV NMDFTTYQSG
151 GKRYTYNVAI EGTSLVTYVR NQGEIIRAK GIDGLIAELK AKNGGK*

```

ORF91ng-1 and ORF91 show 92.3% identity in 196 aa overlap:

```

25 orf91-1.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf91ng-1          MKKSSLISALGIGILSIGMAFASPADAVGQIRQNATQVLTILKNGDANTARQKAEAYAI
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
orf91ng-1          MKKSSFISALGIGILSIGMAFASPADAVGQIRQNATQVLTILKSGDAASARPKAEAYAVP
10      20      30      40      50      60

30 orf91-1.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
orf91ng-1          YDFQRMFTALAVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTLIRITYSGTMLKLNKATVNVKNDPIVN
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
orf91ng-1          YDFQRMFTALAVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTLIRITYSGTMLKFNATVNVKNDPIVN
70      80      90      100     110     120

35 orf91-1.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
orf91ng-1          KGGKEIVVRAEVGPQKPVNMDFTTYQSGGKRYTYNVAIEGASLVTVYRNQFGEIIRAK
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
orf91ng-1          KGGKEIVVRAEVGIPGQKPVNMDFTTYQSGGKRYTYNVAIEGTSLVTVYRNQFGEIIRAK
130     140     150     160     170     180

40 orf91-1.pep      190
orf91ng-1          GVDGLIAELKAKNGGKX
| : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
45 orf91ng-1          GIDGLIAELKAKNGGKX
190

```

In addition, ORF91ng-1 shows homology to a hypothetical *E. coli* protein:

```

sp|P45390|YRBC_ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 24.0 KD PROTEIN IN MURA-RPON INTERGENIC
REGION PRECURSOR (F211) >gi|606130 (U19997) ORF_f211 [Escherichia coli]
50 >gi|1789503 (AE000399) hypothetical 24.0 kD protein in murZ-rpoN intergenic
region [Escherichia coli] Length = 211

Score = 70.6 bits (170), Expect = 6e-12
Identities = 42/137 (30%), Positives = 76/137 (54%), Gaps = 6/137 (4%)

55 Query: 59 VPYDFQRMFTALAVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTLIRITYSGTMLKFNATVNVKNDPI 118
+PY + AL +G +++A AQ++A F+ L + Y + + T + P
Sbjct: 65 LPVQVQYAGALVLGQYKSAIPAQREAYFAAFREYILKQAYQALAMHQYQIA--PE 122

60 Query: 119 VNVKGGKEIV-VRAEVGIP-GQKPVNMDFTTYQSG--GKRYTYNVAIEGTSLVTVYRNQFG 174
G K IV +R + P G + PV +DF ++ G ++ Y++ EG S++T +N++G
Sbjct: 123 QPGLDKTIVPIRVITIDPNGRPPVRLDFQWRKNSQTGNWQDYMAIEGVSMTTKQNEWG 182

```

Query: 175 EIIKAGIDGLIAELKA 191
 +++ KRIDGL R+LK+
 Sbjct: 103 TLLRTKGIDGLTAQLKS 199

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 42

The following DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 355>:

```

10      1  ATGAACACA  TACTCCCCCT  GATTGCGCA  TCCGCACTCT  GCATTTCAC
51      51  CGCTTCGGCA  CATCCTGCCA  GCGAACCGTC  CACTCAAAC  GAAACCGTA
101     101  TGATCAGCA  TACCCTCATC  TCAAAATACA  GTTTTGnnn  nnnnnnnnn
151     151  nnnnnnnnn  nnGCCATAAA  AAGCAAAGGG  ATGGACATT  TTGCGTCAT
201     201  CGACCATCAG  GAAGCGGCAC  GCCAAACGG  CTTAACGATG  CAGCGCGCA
15      251  AAGTCATCGT  CTTGCGCAG  CCCAAACGG  GCACGCCGT  GATGGTCAA
301     301  GACCCGCGCT  TCGCCCTGCA  ACTGCCCTA  CGCGTCTCG  TTACCGAAAC
351     351  GGACGGCAA  GTACGCGCG  CCTATACGA  TACGCGCGC  CTCATCGCG
401     401  CGACGCGCAT  CGGTTTCGAC  GAAGTGGCA  ACACTTTGG  AAACCGCGA
451     451  AACTGATAC  AAAAAACGT  AGGCGAATA
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 356; ORF97>:

```

20      1  MKHILPLIAA  SALCISTASA  HPASEPSTQ  ETAMITHTLI  SKYSFGKXX
51      51  XXXXAIKSKG  MDIFAVIDHQ  EAARRNGLT  QPAKVIVFGT  FKAGTFLMVK
101     101  DPAFALQLFL  RVLVTETDGK  VRAAYDTFRA  LIAGSRIGFD  EVANTLANAE
151     151  KLIQKTVGE*
  
```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 357>:

```

25      1  ATGAACACA  TACTCCCCCT  GATTGCGCA  TCCGCACTCT  GCATTTCAC
51      51  CGCTTCGGCA  CATCCTGCCA  GCGAACCGTC  CACCCAAAC  GAAACCGTA
101     101  TGACCAAGCA  TACCCTCACC  TCAAAATACA  GTTTTGACGA  AACCGTCAGC
151     151  CGCCTTGAAA  CGCCATATAA  AAGCAAAGGG  ATGGACATT  TTGCGTCAT
201     201  CGACCATCAG  GAAGCGGCAC  GCCAAACGG  CTTAACGATG  CAGCGCGCA
30      251  AAGTCATCGT  CTTGCGCAG  CCCAAACGG  GCACGCCGT  GATGGTCAA
301     301  GACCCGCGCT  TCGCCCTGCA  ACTGCCCTA  CGCGTCTCG  TTACCGAAAC
351     351  GGACGGCAA  GTACGCGCG  CCTATACGA  TACGCGCGC  CTCATCGCG
401     401  CGACGCGCAT  CGGTTTCGAC  GAAGTGGCA  ACACTTTGG  AAACCGCGA
451     451  AACTGATAC  AAAAAACGT  AGGCGAATA
  
```

35 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 358; ORF97-1>:

```

1  MKHILPLIAA  SALCISTASA  HPASEPSTQ  ETAMITHTLI  SKYSFDETVS
51  RLETAIKSKG  MDIFAVIDHQ  EAARRNGLT  QPAKVIVFGT  FKAGTFLMVK
101 DPAFALQLFL  RVLVTETDGK  VRAAYDTFRA  LIAGSRIGFD  EVANTLANAE
151 KLIQKTVGE*
  
```

40 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF97 shows 88.7% identity over a 159aa overlap with an ORF (ORF97a) from strain A of *N.meningitidis*:

```

45      10      20      30      40      50      60
or f97. pep  MKHILPLIAASALCISTASAHPASEPSTQNETAMITHTLISKYSFGKXXXXXXKAIKSKG
              |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  :  |||||
or f97a     MKHILPLIXASALCISTASXHPASEPSTQNETAMTHTLISKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG
              10      20      30      40      50      60
  
```

-232-

		70	80	90	100	110	120
orf97.pep	MDIFAVIDHGEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGT	PKAGTFLMVKDPAFALQLPLRLVLTETD	GK				
5	orf97a	MDIFAVIDHGEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGT	PKAGTFLMVKDPAFALQLPLRLVLTETD	GK			
		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160		
orf97.pep	VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQ	KTIGEX					
10	orf97a	VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQ	KTIGEX				
		130	140	150	160		

The complete length ORF97a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 359> is:

	1	ATGANACACA	TACTCCCCCT	GANTGNCGCA	TCCGCACTCT	GCATTTCAAC
15	51	CGCTTCGGNN	CATCCTGCCA	GCGAACCGCA	AACCCAAAAC	GAAACCGCTA
	101	TGACCACGCA	TACCCTCAAC	TCAAATATACA	GTTTTCAGCA	AACCGTCAGC
	151	CGCCTTGAAA	CGGCCATAAA	AAGCAAAGGG	ATGGACATTT	TTGCCGTCAT
	201	CGACCATCAG	GAAGCGSCCC	GCCGAAACCG	CTTAACGATG	CAGCGCGCAA
	251	AAGTCATCST	CTTGGCGACG	CCCAAGCGG	GTACGCCGCT	GATGTCGCAA
	301	GACCCGCGCT	TCCCGCTGCA	ACTGCCCGTG	CGGCTCWTG	TTACCGGCAA
20	351	GGACGCGCAA	GTACGSCCGG	CCTATACCGA	TACGCGCGCC	CTCATCGCGG
	401	GCACGCGCAT	CGGTTTCGAC	GAAGTGGCAA	ACACTTGGC	AAACCGCGAA
	451	AAACTGATAC	AAAAAACCAT	AGGCGAATAA		

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 360>:

	1	MXHILPLXXA	SALCISTASX	HPASEPQTQ	NETAMTTHTL	SKYSFDETVS
25	51	RLETAIKSKG	MDIFAVIDHQ	EAARRNGLTM	QPAKVIVFGT	PKAGTFLMVK
	101	DPAFALQLPL	RXVVTETD	GK	VRAAYTDTRA	LIAGSRIGFD
	151	KLICKTIGE*				EVANTLANAE

ORF97a and ORF97-1 show 95.6% identity in 159 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
30	orf97a.pep	MXHILPLXKASALCISTASXHPASEPQTQNETAMTTHTL	TSKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG				
	orf97-1	MXHILPLIAASALCISTASHPASEPQTQNETAMTTHTL	TSKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG				
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
35	orf97a.pep	MDIFAVIDHGEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGT	PKAGTFLMVKDPAFALQLPLRLVLTETD	GK			
	orf97-1	MDIFAVIDHGEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGT	PKAGTFLMVKDPAFALQLPLRLVLTETD	GK			
		70	80	90	100	110	120
40		130	140	150	160		
	orf97a.pep	VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQ	KTIGEX				
	orf97-1	VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQ	KTIGEX				
		130	140	150	160		
45		130	140	150	160		

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*

ORF97 shows 88.1% identity over a 159aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF97.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

50	orf97.pep	MXHILPLIAASALCISTASHPASEPQTQNETAMTTHTL	TSKYSFGKXXXXXXXXXAIKSKG	60
	orf97ng	MXHILPLIAASAFICISTASHPAGKPTQNETAMTTHTL	TSKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG	60
		MDIFAVIDHGEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGT	PKAGTFLMVKDPAFALQLPLRLVLTETD	120
55	orf97ng	MDIFAVIDHGEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGT	PKAGTFLMVKDPAFALQLPLRLVLTETD	120
		VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQ	KTIGEX	159
60	orf97ng	VRTAYTDTRALIVGSRISFDEVANTLANAEKLIQ	KTIGEX	159

The complete length ORF97ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 361> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 362>:

```

      1 MKHILFPIAA SAFCISTASA HPAGKPPTQN ETAMTHTILT SKYSFDETVS
51 RLETAIKSKG MDIFAVIDHQ EAARRNGLTM QPAKVIVFGT PKAGTPLMWK
101 DPAPALQLPL RVLVTETDGG VRTAYTDTRA LIVGSRISFD EVANTLANAE
151 KLIQKTVGE*

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 363>:

```

      1 ATGAAACACA TACTCCCcct gatcgccgca TccgcaactCT GCATTTCAC
51 CGCTTCGGCA CACCCTGCCG GCAAAACGCC CACCCAAAAC GAAACCGCTA
101 TGACCAACGA CACCCTCACG TCGAAATAGA GTTTTGAAGA AACCGTCAGC
151 CGCCTTGAAG CCGCCATAAA AAGCAAGGGG ATGGACATTT TTGCCGTGAT
201 CGACCATCAG GAGCGGCAC CCGGAAACGG CTCAGCATGG CAGCCGCGAA
251 AAGTCATCGT CTTCGGCAGC CCCAAGCGCG GTACGCGCCT GATGGTCAAA
301 GACCCCGCCT TCGCCCTGCA ACTGCCCTCG CGCGTCTCG TTACCGAAAC
351 GGACGGCAGG GTACGCACGC CCTATACCGA TACGCGCGCG CTCATCGTCG
401 GCAGCGCATC CAGTTTCGAC GAAGTGGCAA ACACTTTGGC AAACGCCGAA
451 AAACGTATAC AAAAAACCGT AGGCGAATAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 364; ORF97ng-1>:

```

      1 MKHILFPIAA SALCISTASA HPAGKPPTQN ETAMTHTILT SKYSFDETVS
201 RLETAIKSKG MDIFAVIDHQ EAARRNGLTM QPAKVIVFGT PKAGTPLMWK
101 DPAPALQLPL RVLVTETDGG VRTAYTDTRA LIVGSRISFD EVANTLANAE
151 KLIQKTVGE*

```

ORF97ng-1 and ORF97-1 show 96.2% identity in 159 aa overlap:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
25 orf97-1.pep MKHILFPIAASALCISTASAHFASEPSTQNETAMTHTILTSKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG
orf97ng-1 MKHILFPIAASALCISTASAHFAGKPPTQNETAMTHTILTSKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG
      10      20      30      40      50      60
30 orf97-1.pep MDIFAVIDHQAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTFFKAGTPLMWKDPAPALQLPLRVLVTETDGG
orf97ng-1 MDIFAVIDHQAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTFFKAGTPLMWKDPAPALQLPLRVLVTETDGG
      70      80      90      100     110     120
35 orf97-1.pep VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTVGEX
orf97ng-1 VRTAYTDTRALIVGSRISFDDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTVGEX
      130     140     150     160
40 orf97-1.pep
orf97ng-1

```

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF97-1 (15.3kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figures 12A & 12B show, respectively, the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion and His-fusion proteins. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for Western Blot (Figure 12C), ELISA (positive result), and FACS analysis (Figure 12D). These experiments confirm that ORF97-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Figure 12E shows plots of hydrophilicity, antigenic index, and AMPHI regions for ORF97-1.

Example 43

The following DNA, believed to be complete, sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 365>:

```

5      1  ATGGCTTTTA  TTACGCGCTT  ATTCAAAGC  AGTAAATGGC  TGATTGTGCC
      51  GCTGATGCTC  CCGCGCTTTC  AGRATGTGGC  GCGGAGGGGG  ATAGATGTGA
      101  GCGGTGCCGA  ACGGAGGATA  ACCGACGGCG  GGCACCTTTC  CATCAGACGC
      151  CGCTTCCAAA  CCGAGCTGCC  CGACCAGCTC  CAACAGCGCT  TCGCCGGGG
      201  CGTGGCGCTC  AACTTTACCT  TAAGCTGGCA  GCTTTCGCC  CGGATAATCG
      251  CTTCTTATCG  GTTTAAATG  GGGCAACTGA  TTGGCGATGA  CGCAATATT
      301  GACTACAAAC  TGAGTTTCCA  TCGCTGAGC  AAACGCTACC  GCGTTACCGT
      351  CGCGCGGTTT  TCGACAGACT  ACGACACCTT  GGATGCGGCA  TTGGCGCGGA
      401  CCGGCGCGGT  TGCCAACTGG  AAGTCTCTGA  ACAAAAGGCG  GCTGTCCGGT
      451  GCGGAAGCAG  GGGAAACCAA  GCGGAAATC  CGCCTGACGC  GTTCCACTTC
      501  AAAACTGCC  AAGCCTTTTC  AATCAATGC  ATTGACTTCT  CAAAACCTGC
      551  ATTTGGATTC  GGGTTGGAAA  CCTCTAAACA  TCATCGGGAA  CAAATAA
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 366; ORF106>:

```

      1  MAFITRLFKS  SKWLIVPLML  PAFQNVAAEG  IDVSRAEARI  TDGGQLSISS
      51  RFQTELPDQL  QQALRRGVPL  NFTLSWQLSA  PIASRYRFLK  GQLIGDDDDNI
      101  DYKLSFHPLT  KRYRVTVGAF  STDYDTLDA  LRATGAVANW  KVLNKGALSG
      151  AEAGETKAEI  RLTLSTSKLP  KPFQINALTS  QNWLDSGKWK  PLNIIGNK*
  
```

Further work revealed the following DNA sequence <SEQ ID 367>:

```

      1  ATGGCTTTTA  TTACGCGCTT  ATTCAAAGC  AGTAAATGGC  TGATTGTGCC
      51  GCTGATGCTC  CCGCGCTTTC  AGRATGTGGC  GCGGAGGGGG  ATAGATGTGA
      101  GCGGTGCCGA  ACGGAGGATA  ACCGACGGCG  GGCACCTTTC  CATCAGACGC
      151  CGCTTCCAAA  CCGAGCTGCC  CGACCAGCTC  CAACAGCGCT  TCGCCGGGG
      201  CGTGGCGCTC  AACTTTACCT  TAAGCTGGCA  GCTTTCGCC  CGGATAATCG
      251  CTTCTTATCG  GTTTAAATG  GGGCAACTGA  TTGGCGATGA  CGCAATATT
      301  GACTACAAAC  TGAGTTTCCA  TCGCTGAGC  AAACGCTACC  GCGTTACCGT
      351  CGCGCGGTTT  TCGACAGACT  ACGACACCTT  GGATGCGGCA  TTGGCGCGGA
      401  CCGGCGCGGT  TGCCAACTGG  AAGTCTCTGA  ACAAAAGGCG  GCTGTCCGGT
      451  GCGGAAGCAG  GGGAAACCAA  GCGGAAATC  CGCCTGACGC  GTTCCACTTC
      501  AAAACTGCC  AAGCCTTTTC  AATCAATGC  ATTGACTTCT  CAAAACCTGC
      551  ATTTGGATTC  GGGTTGGAAA  CCTCTAAACA  TCATCGGGAA  CAAATAA
  
```

35 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 368; ORF106-1>:

```

      1  MAFITRLFKS  SKWLIVPLML  PAFQNVAAEG  IDVSRAEARI  TDGGQLSISS
      51  RFQTELPDQL  QQALRRGVPL  NFTLSWQLSA  PIASRYRFLK  GQLIGDDDDNI
      101  DYKLSFHPLT  KRYRVTVGAF  STDYDTLDA  LRATGAVANW  KVLNKGALSG
      151  AEAGETKAEI  RLTLSTSKLP  KPFQINALTS  QNWLDSGKWK  PLNIIGNK*
  
```

40 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF106 shows 87.4% identity over a 199aa overlap with an ORF (ORF106a) from strain A of *N.meningitidis*:

```

      45      10      20      30      40      50      59
      orf106.pep  MAFITRLFKSSK-WLIVPLMLPAFQNVAAEGIDVSRAEARITDGGQLSISSRFQTELPDQ
      orf106a    MAFITRLFKSIKQWLVLLFMLVLPDAAAGIDVSRAEARIXDGGQLSKXSRFQTELPDQ
      10      20      30      40      50      60
      50      60      70      80      90      100     110     119
      orf106.pep  LQQALRRGVPLNFTLSWQLSAPIIASRYRFLKGQLIGDDDDNI DYKLSFHPLTKRYRVTGVA
      11      12      13      14      15      16      17      18      19      20
  
```



```

      orf106a      LQXAXXRGVXNKLTXWLQSLAPIIASYRFXLGLQIGDDXIDYKLSFHLPTNRYRVTVGA
                    70      80      90      100      110      120
5      orf106.pep      FSTDYDTLDAALRATGAVANWVNLKNGALSGAEAGETKAEIRLTSLTSKLPKPFQINALT
                    120      130      140      150      160      170      179
      orf106a      FSTXYDTLDAALRATGAVANWVNLKNGALSGAEAGETKAEIRLTSLTSKLPKPFQINALT
                    130      140      150      160      170      180
10     orf106.pep      SQNWHLDSGWKPLNTIGNKX
                    180      190      199
      orf106a      SQNWHLDSGWKPLNTIGNKX
                    190      200

```

15 Due to the K→N substitution at residue 111, the homology between ORF106a and ORF106-1 is 87.9% over the same 199 aa overlap.

The complete length ORF106a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 369> is:

	1	ATGCTCTTTTA	TTAGCGGTTT	ATTCACAAGC	ATTAAACCAAT	GGCTTGTGCT
20	51	GTCTCGCATGT	CTTTTCGGTT	TGCCGCGAGT	GGGACCGGAG	GGGATGATGT
	101	TGAGCGCGCG	AGACGCGAGG	ATAAAGCAGC	CGGGCGAGCT	TTCATNAGN
	151	AGCGCTCTCC	AAACCGAGCT	CGCCGACAGT	CTCCAAAGNT	CGNNGGCGCG
	201	GGCGCTGNGC	CTCAACTNTA	CCTTAAGNTG	GGAGCTTTC	CGCCCGATAA
	251	TGCTGTTCTTA	TGCGTTTNNAA	TGGGGGACAG	TGATTGGCGA	TGACGACNAT
25	301	ATTGATACACA	AAGTAGGTTT	CCATCGCGCT	ACCAACCGCT	ACCGGTTTAC
	351	CGTGGCGGAG	TTTTGCGAGT	ANATACGACG	CTTGGATGCT	CGATTGCGCG
	401	CAGCCCGCGC	GGTTGCCAAC	TGGAAAGCTC	TGAAACAARG	CGCGCTGCC
	451	GGTGGCGGAAG	CAGGGGAGAA	TGGAGCGGAA	ATGCCCTGAC	CGCTGTCAC
	501	TCTAAAACTG	CCCAAGCTGT	TCTAAATCAA	TGCATTGACT	TCTCAAACCT
	551	GGCATTTTGA	TTCGGGTGTT	AAATCCTAA	ACATCATGCC	GAAACAATAA

30 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 370>:

```

1  MAFITRLFKS IKQWLVLPM LSVLPDAAAE GIDVSRAEAR IXDGGQLSXX
51 SRFQTELDPQ LQXAXXRGVX LNXTLXWQLS APIIASYRFX LGQLIGDDDX
101 IDYKLSFHLI TRNRYVTGVA FSTXYDTLDA ALRATGAVAN KPLVINKGALS
151 GAEAGETKAE IRLYTLSTKL PKPFOYNALT SONWHLDSGW KPLNIIGNK*

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF106 shows 90.5% identity over a 199aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF106.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

40	orf106.pep	MAFITRLFKSSK-WLIWPLMLPAFQNVAAEGIDVSRAEARITDGGQLSISSRFQTELPDQ	59
	orf106.ng	MAFITRLFKSIKQWLVLPLLSVLVLPDAAAEAGTAATRAEARITDGGRLSISSRFQTELPDQ	60
	orf106.pep	LQQALRRGVPLNFTLSWQLSAPIIASYRFKLGQLIGDDNDYKLSFHLPTKRYRVTVGA	119
45	orf106.ng	LQQALRRGVPLNFTLSWQLSAPIIASYRFKLGQLIGDDNDYKLSFHLPTNRYRVTVGA	120
	orf106.pep	FSTDYDTLDAAALRATGAVANWKVLNKGALSGAEAGETKAEIRLTSTSKLPKPPQINALT	179
	orf106.ng	FSTDYDTLDAAALRATGAVANWKVLNKGALSGAEAGETKAEIRLTSTSKLPKPPQINALT	180
50	orf106.pep	SONWHLDSGWKPINIIIGNK 198	
	orf106.ng	SONWHLDSGWKPINIIIGNK 199	

Due to the K→N substitution at residue 111, the homology between ORF106ng and ORF106-1 is 91.0% over the same 199 aa overlap.

The complete length ORF106ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 371> is:

```

1 ATGGCTTTTA TTACGGGCTT ATTCAAAAGC ATTAACAACAT GGCTTGTGCT
51 GTTGCCGATA CTCTCCGTTT TGCCGGACGC GCGCGGGGAG GGCATTGCCG
101 CGACCCGGCG CGAAGCGAGG ATACCGAGCG GCGGGCGGCT TTCCATCAGC
151 AGCGCGTTCC AAACCGAGCT GCCCGACCAG CTCACAACAG CGTTGGCGCG
201 GGGCGTACCG CTCAACTTTA CTTTAAAGCT GCAGCTTTCC GCCCGACAA
251 TCGCTTCTTA TCGGTTTAAA TTGGGGCAAC TGATTGGCGA TGACGACAA
301 ATTGACTACA AACTAAGTTT CACTCGCTG ACCAACCGCT ACOCGGTTAC
351 CGTCGGCGCA TTTTCACCG ATTAGACAC TTTGGATGCC GCATPCCGCG
401 CGACCCGGCG GCTTGCCAA CAGAAAGTCC TGAACAAGG CCGCTTCTCC
451 GGTGGCGAAG CAGGGGAAAC CAAGGCGGAA ATCCGCTCGA CGCTGCTCAC
501 TTCAAACTG CCCAAGCCTT TCAAACTCAA CGCATCTGAT TCTCAAACT
551 GGCATTGGA TTCGGTTGG AACCTCTAA ACATCATCGG GAACAAATA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 372>:

```

1 MAFITRLFKS IKOWLVLLEPI LSVLPDAAAE GIAATRAEAR ITDGGRLSIS
51 SRFOTELPDQ LQALRRGVF LNFTLSWOLS APTIASYRFK LGQLIGDDDN
101 IDYKLSFHPL TNRYRVTVGA FSTDYDTLDA ALRATGAVAN WKVLNKGALS
151 GAEAGETKAE IRLTLSTSKL KFPQINALT SQNWLDSGW KPLNIIGNK*

```

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF106-1 (18kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 13A shows the results of affinity purification of the His-fusion protein, and Figure 13B shows the results of expression of the GST-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified His-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for FACS analysis (Figure 13C) These experiments confirm that ORF106-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 44

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 373>:

```

1 ATGGACACAA AAGAATCCT CGG.TACGG GcAGGcTCGA TCGGCAGCGC
51 GGTTTTAGCC GTACATATCC TGCCGCTGCT GTGCTGAT TCCCCCGCG
101 ACGACATCGG GCGCATCGTG CTGATGACGA CGCGCGCGG GCTgACGGTG
151 TCGGTGTTGT GCTCTGGGCT GGATCAGGCA TACGCTCGCG AATATCATGC
351 CACCGCCGAC AAGACACAT TGTTCAAAAC CCGTGTTCCT GCGCGCTGCG
251 TGCTGCCCAG CGCGATAGCC GCCCTGCTGC TTTCCCGGCC CTCCCTGCGC
301 TCTGAATGCC TGTTTTCACT CGACGATGCC cGCGCGCGGcA TCGGGCTGCT
351 GCTGTTTGAA CLGAGCTTCC TGCCCATCCG cTTTCTCTTA CTGGTTTTCG
401 GTATGGGAAG GCGCGCCCTT GCTTTTCTGT CCGCGCAACT CGTGCcAAG
451 CTGCGCATCC TGCTGCTG.T CGCGCTGAGC GTCGGGCTGC TGCATTTCC
501 AGCGAACACC GCGCTCTGTA CGCGCTTTTA CGCGCTGGCA AACCTTGCGC
551 CCGCGCGCTT TTTGCTGTTT CAAAACCGAT GCGCTGTGAA GGCGCTCGCG
601 CACGACCGGT TTTGCGCGCG CCGCTGTCAC CGGGGG.TGC GCTACGGCAT
651 ACGGATGCGA CTGAGCAGCA TCGCGCTATG GGGGCTGGCA TCGCGCGAGC
701 GTTGTTCCTC GAAAAAATAT GCGCGCTG GACAGCTCGG GCTTTATTCG
751 ATGGGATATT CTTTCGGCGG GCGCGCATTA TTCTTCAA GATCTTTTC
801 AACCGCTCGG ACACCGTATA TTTTCGCGCG AATCGAAGAA AAGCGCGCGC
851 CCGCTCGGCT CTGCGCAACG GCAAGATCCG CCGCGCGCTC GCTTGCCTCC
901 GCGCTCTGCT TGACCGGCAT TTTCTGCGCC CTTCGCTCCC TCCTGCTGCC
951 GAAAACTAC GCGCGCGTCC GGTTTATCGT CGTATCGTGT ATG.TGCGCG

```

1001 CGCTGTTTGG CACGCTGGCG GAAATCAGCG GCATCGGTTT GAACTCGTT
 1051 CGCAGAACGC GCGCATCGCG GCTCCCACT TTGGGCGCGG TGGCGGCAAA
 1101 CCGTGGTCTG CTGGGGCTTG ACCGTGCGGT ACCGCGGAGG CGCGC GGGG
 1151 CGCGCGTTGC CTGTGCCGCC CATTCTGGC TGTTTTTTCG CTTCAAGACC
 1201 GAAAGCTCyT GCCGCTCTGT GCAGCGCGTC AAACGCTCGC CGCTTTATCT
 1251 GCACACATTG TTCTGCTGTA CTTCTCGGG GCGCTACACC TGCTTCGGCA
 1301 CGCCGGCAAA CTATCCCTGT TTTGCGGGG TATGGCGCGC ATATCTGGCA
 1351 GGCTGCATCC TGCGCCACG GAAAGATTG CACAACTGT TTCATTATTT
 1401 GAAAAACAA GGTTCCTCAT TATGA

10 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 374; ORF10>:

1 MDTKELIYA AGSIGSAVLA VILPLLWY FPADDIGRIV LMQTAAGLTV
 51 SVLCLGLDQA VYREYATAD KDLFKTLFL PPLLAAAIA ALLSRPSLP
 101 SEILFSLDDA AAGI GLVLF ELSFLPIRFL LVLRMEGRAL AFSSAQLVPK
 151 LAILLLLPII VGLLHPFANT AVLTAVYALA NLAAAFLIF QNRCLKAVR
 201 HAPFSPAVLI RGRYGIPIA LSIAYWGLA SADRLFLKY AGLEQLGVYS
 251 MGISFGGAAL LFQSI FSTVW TPYI FRAIEE NAPPARLSAT AESAALLAS
 301 ALCTGTGFSP LASILLPENY AAVRFIVVSC MKPPLFCTLA EISGIGLNVV
 351 RKTRPITALAT LGALANLL LGLDRAVEAR FXGAAVACA EWLFFAFKT
 401 ESSRLWQPL KRLPLYLTLF ECLTSSAAT CFSTPANYFL FAGVWAAYLA
 451 GCLRHKKDL HKLPHYLKQ GFPL*

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence<SEQ ID 375> to be:

1 ATGGACACAA AAGAAATCCT CGGCTACGCG GCAGGCTCGA TCGGACGCGC
 51 GGTTTTAGCC GTCATCATCC TGCCGCTGCT GTCGTGGTAT TTCCCGCGCG
 101 ACGACATCGG GCGCATCGTG CTGATGAGA CGGCGGGCGG GCTGACGGTG
 151 TCGGTGTTGT GCGTGGGCTT GGATCAGGCA TACGTCGCGG AATCATATGC
 201 CACCGCGGAC AAGACACACT TGTTCAAAC CCGTGTCTGT CGCGCGCTCG
 251 TGTCTGCGCG CGGATAGCC GCGCTGCTGC TTTCCGCGCC GTCCCTGCGC
 301 TCTGAAATCC TGTTTTCACT CGACGATGCC GCGCGCGGCA TCGGGCTGGT
 351 GCTGTTTGA TCGAGCTTCC TGCCCATCGC CTTTCTCTTA CTGGTTTTGC
 401 GTATGGAGGG ACGCGCCCTT GCGTTTCTGT CCGCGCAACT CGTGGCCAGC
 451 CTGCGCATCC TGCTGCTGCT GCGGCTGAGC GTGCGGCTGC TGCACTTTCC
 501 AGCGAACACC GCGCTCTGA CCGCGGTTA CCGCTGGCA AACCTTGGCG
 551 CCGCGCGCTT TTTGCTGTTT CAAAACGAT GCGCTGTGAA GCGCGTCGCG
 601 CACGACCGGT TTTGCGCGCG CGTCTGCGC CGGGGGCTGC GCTACGGCAT
 651 ACCGATCGCA CTGACGACGA TCGCTATTG GGGGCTGCA TCGCGCGACC
 701 GTTGTGTTCT GAAAJAATAT CGCGCGCTGC AACACTCTGC TTTTATCTGC
 751 ATGGGTATTT CGTTCGCGCG GCGCGCATTA TTGTCCCAA GCATCTTTTC
 801 AACGGTCTGG ACACCGTATA TTTTCGCGC AATCGAAGAA AACGCGCGCG
 851 CCGCGCGCCT CTGCGCAACG GCAGATCGG CCGCGCGCCT GCTTGCCTGC
 901 GCGCTCTGCC TGACCGGCAT TTTCTCGCC CTTGCTCTCC TCGTCTGCC
 951 GGAAACTAC GCGCGCGTCC GGTTTATCGT CGTATCGGTG ATGCTGCGCG
 1001 CGCTGTTTTG CAGCTGCGCG GAAATCAGG GCATCGGTTT GAACGTGCTC
 1051 CGCAAAACGC GCCCGATCGC GCTCGCAC CTTGGCGCGC TGGCGCGCAA
 1101 CCGTGTGCTG CTGGGGCTTG CGGTGCGGTC CGGCGCGCGC GCGCGCGCGG
 1151 CGGTTGCTG TGCGCGCTCA TCTGCGCTGT TTTTGTGCTT CAAGACCGAA
 1201 AGCTCTGCC GCGTGTGGCA GCGCTCAAA CGCGTCCCGC TTTATCTGCA
 1251 CACATGTGTC TGCTGAOCT CCGCGCGCGC CTACACCTGC TCGGCAACGC
 1301 CGGCAACTA TCCCTGTGTT GCGCGGTAT GGGCGGCATA TCGGCAAGCG
 1351 TGCACTCTGC GCGACCGGAA AGATTGCGC AAACGTGTTT ATTATTGAA
 1401 AAAACAAGGT TTCCATTAT GA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 376; ORF10-1>:

1 MDTKELIYA AGSIGSAVLA VILPLLWY FPADDIGRIV LMQTAAGLTV
 51 SVLCLGLDQA VYREYATAD KDLFKTLFL PPLLAAAIA ALLSRPSLP
 101 SEILFSLDDA AAGI GLVLF ELSFLPIRFL LVLRMEGRAL AFSSAQLVPK
 151 LAILLLLPII VGLLHPFANT AVLTAVYALA NLAAAFLIF QNRCLKAVR
 201 HAPFSPAVLI RGLRYGIPIA LSIAYWGLA SADRLFLKY AGLEQLGVYS
 251 MGISFGGAAL LFQSI FSTVW TPYI FRAIEE NAPPARLSAT AESAALLAS
 301 ALCTGTGFSP LASILLPENY AAVRFIVVSC MLPLFCTLA EISGIGLNVV
 351 RKTRPITALAT LGALANLL LGLAVPSGA RGAAVACAAS FWLFFAFKTE
 401 SSRLWQPLK RLPLYLTLF CLTSSAATC FGTPANYFL FAGVWAAYLAG
 451 CILRHKKDLH KLPHYLKQGF FPL*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Prediction

ORF10-1 is predicted to be the precursor of an integral membrane protein, since it comprises several (12-13) potential transmembrane segments, and a probable cleavable signal peptide

Homology with EpsM from *Streptococcus thermophilus* (accession number U40830).

- 5 ORF10 shows homology with the epsM gene of *S. thermophilus*, which encodes a protein of a size similar to ORF10 and is involved in expolysaccharide synthesis. Other homologies are with prokaryotic membrane proteins:

Identities = (25%)

10 Query: 213 LRYGIPALSSLAYWGLASADRFLKKYAGLEQLGVSMGISFGGAALLQSIFSTVM 270
 L Y +PL SS+ +W L ++ R F+ + G G+ ++ + +IF+ W
 Sbjct: 210 LYALPLIPSSILWLLNASSRYFVLFLLGAGANGLLAVATKIPSIISIFNTIFTQAW 267

15 Identities = 15/57 (26%), Positives = 31/57 (54%)

Query: 7 LGYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPILLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCGLDQAYVR 63
 L + G++GS +L +++PL ++ + G L QT A L + ++ + + A +R
 Sbjct: 12 LVFTIGNLGSKLLVFLVPLTYTAMTPOEYGMADLYQTTANLLPLITRMNVFDTALR 68

20 Identities = 16/96 (16%), Positives = 36/96 (37%)

Query: 307 IFSPLASLLLPENYAARVFTVVSCHLPLFYTLTEISGILMNVVRKTRPIXXXXXXX 366
 + P+ ++ +YA+ V ML LF + ++ G ++T+ + +
 Sbjct: 305 VLKPIVEKVSSDYASSWQYVFFMLSMLEFSSDFGNTYIAAKQTKGFMISYGTIV 364

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF10 shows 95.4% identity over a 475aa overlap with an ORF (ORF10a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

30 orf10.pep 10 20 30 40 50 60
 MDTKEILXYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPILLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCGLDQA
 orf10a 10 20 30 40 50 60
 MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPILLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCGLDQA

35 orf10.pep 70 80 90 100 110 120
 YVREYATADKOTLFTKTLFLPILLSAAIAALLSRPILPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLE
 orf10a 70 80 90 100 110 120
 YVREYAAADKOTLFTKTLFLPILLSAAIAALLSRPILPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLE

40 orf10.pep 130 140 150 160 170 180
 LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVPKAILLLXPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA
 orf10a 130 140 150 160 170 180
 LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVPKAILLLXPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA

45 orf10.pep 190 200 210 220 230 240
 NLAAAAFLFQNRCLRKAVRHAPFSPAVLHGRGXYGIPIALSSIAYWGLASADRFLKKY
 orf10a 190 200 210 220 230 240
 NLAAAAFLFQNRCLRKAVRRAPFSAVLHRLGYGIPIALSSIAYWGLASADRFLKKY

55 orf10.pep 250 260 270 280 290 300
 AGLEQLGVSMGISFGGAALLFQSIPTVTPYIIFRAIEANAPPARLSATAESAAALLAS
 orf10a 250 260 270 280 290 300
 AGLEQLGVSMGISFGGAALLFQSIPTVTPYIIFRAIEANAPPARLSATAESAAALLAS

		310	320	330	340	350	360
orf10.pep		ALCXTGIFSPLASLLLPENYAARFIVVSCMXPLPCTLAEISIGILNVKTRPIALAT					
5	orf10a	ALCLTGIFSPLASLLLPENYAARFIVVSCMLPPLPCTLVEISIGILNVKTRPIALAT					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf10.pep	LGALAANLLLLGLDRAVPAR-PXGAAVACAASFWLFFAFKTESSCRLWQPKRLPLYLHT					419
10	orf10a	LGALAANLLLLGL--AVPSGGARGAACAASFWLFFVFKTESSCRLWQPKRLPLYLHMT					
		370	380	390	400	410	
	orf10.pep	LFCLTSSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWVAVLAGCILRHRKDLHLKLFHYLKKQGFPLX					470
15	orf10a	LFCLASSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWVAVLAGCILRHRKDLHLKLFHYLKKQGFPLX					
		420	430	440	450	460	470

The complete length ORF10a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 377> is:

	1	ATGGACACAA	AAGAAATCCT	CGGCTACGGC	GACGGCTCGA	TCGGCAGCGC
	51	GGTTTTAGCC	GTACATCATCC	TGCGCTGCT	GTGCTGGTAT	TTCCCTGCCG
20	101	ACGACATCGG	ACGCATCGTG	CTGATCGAGA	CGCGCGCGGG	GCTGACGGTG
	151	TCGGTGTGTG	GCCTCGGGCT	GGATCAGGCA	TACGTCGCG	AATACATATG
	201	CGCGCCGAC	AAGACACTT	TGTTCAAAAC	CTGTCTCTG	CCGCGCTGC
	251	TGTCGTCGCG	CGCGATAGCC	GCCTGCTGC	TTTCCCGCC	ATCCCTGCCG
25	301	TCTGAATACC	TGTTTTCTCT	CGACGATGCC	CGCGCCGCGA	TCGGGCTGGT
	351	GCTGTTTGAA	CTGAGCTTCC	TGCCCATCCG	CTTCTCTTA	CTGGTTTTGC
	401	GTATGGAAGG	ACGGCCCTTC	GCCTTTTCT	CGCGCAACT	CGTGCCCAAG
	451	CTCGCCATCC	TGCTGCTGCT	CGCGCTGACG	GTCGGGCTGC	TGCATTTTCC
	501	GGGGAACACC	GCGCTCTGA	CGCGCTTTA	CGCGCTGGA	AACCTTGCGG
30	551	CGCGCGCCTT	TTTGTCTT	CAAAACCGAT	GCGCTCTGA	GGCGCTCCG
	601	CGCGACCGT	TTTCTCCGC	CGTCTGCT	CGCGCTGCT	GCTACGGCAT
	651	ACCGATCGCA	CTAAGCAGCA	TGCGCTATG	GGGCTGCGA	TCCGCGGACC
	701	GTTGTCTCT	GAAGAAATAT	CGCGCGCTAG	AACAGCTCGG	CGTTATTTCG
	751	ATGGATATTC	CGTCTCGCG	ACGCGATTAT	GTCTTCAAA	GCACTCTTTC
35	801	AACGCTCTGG	ACACCGTATA	TTTTCTCGCG	ATCGAGAGCA	AACGCGCGCG
	851	CGCGCGCGCT	CTCGGCAACG	CGAAGTCCG	CGCGCGCCT	GCTTGCTTCC
	901	GCCTCTGCT	TGACCGGCAT	TTTCTCGCC	CTCGCTCTCC	TCTGCTGCTC
	951	GGAAACTAC	GCGCGCTCC	GGTTATCGT	CGTATCGTG	ATGCTGCTC
40	1001	CGCTGTTTTG	CACGCTGGTA	GAATCAGCG	GCATCGGTT	GAACGCTGCT
	1051	CGAAACAC	CGCGATCGC	CGTCCGACC	TGGCGCGCG	TGGCGGCAAA
	1101	CTGCTGCTG	CTGGGCTTG	CGTACCCTC	CGCGGCGCG	CGCGGCGCG
	1151	CGGTTGCTG	TGCGGCTCA	TTTTGCTGT	TTTTGTTTT	CAAGACCGAA
	1201	AGCTCTGCT	GCCTGTGGCA	CGCGCTCAA	CGCTGCGCG	TTTATATGCA
	1251	CACATTTGTT	TGCTTGGCT	CTCGCGCGG	CTACACCTG	TTCGGCACTC
45	1301	CGGCACAACT	CCCCCTGTT	CGCGCGTAT	GGGCGGTATA	TCTGCGAGCG
	1351	TGCATCTCG	GCCACCGGAA	AGATTTCAC	AAACTTGTT	ATTATTGAA
	1401	AAAACAAGT	TTCCATTAT	GA		

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 378>:

	1	MDTKEILGYA	AGSIGSAVLA	VIIPLLSWY	FPADDIGRAIV	LMQTAAGLTV
	51	SVLCLGLDQA	YREYFAAAD	KDLFKTLFL	PFLLSAARIA	ALLLSRPSLF
	101	SEILFSLDEA	ANGIGLVFE	LSFLPIRLFL	LVLRMEGRAL	AFSSAQILSK
	151	LAILLPLT	VGLLHPFANT	AVLTAVYALA	NLAARAFLFY	QNRCLQKVA
	201	RAPFSSAVLH	RGLRYGIPIA	LSSTIAWGLA	SADRFLPKKY	AGLEQLGVYS
	251	MCISFGGAAL	LFQSFSTVW	TPYIFRAIEA	NAPPARLSAT	AESAALLAS
55	301	ALCLTGIFSP	LASLLLPENY	AAVRFIVVSC	MLPPLFCTVL	EISIGILNVV
	351	RKTRPIALAT	LGALAANLLL	LGALAVPSGGA	RGAAVACAAS	FWLFFVFKTE
	401	SSCRLWQPLK	RLPLMYHTLF	CLASSAAYTC	FGTTPANYPLF	AGVWVAVLAG
	451	CILRHRKDLH	KLFLHYLKKQ	FPL*		

ORF10a and ORF10-1 show 95.4% identity in 475 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
60	orf10-1.pep	MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLA	VIIPLLSWYFPADDIGRAIV	LMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA			
	orf10a	MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLA	VIIPLLSWYFPADDIGRAIV	LMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA			
		10	20	30	40	50	60
65							

-240-

		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf10-1.pep	YVREYYATAADKDTLFEKTLFLPPLLSAAIAALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLE					
5	orf10a	YVREYYAAAOKDTLFEKTLFLPPLLSAAIAALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLE					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf10-1.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
10	orf10a	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVPKLAIIALLPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf10-1.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
15	orf10a	NLAAAAFLLFQNRCLKAVRHAPFSPAVLHGRXRYGIPIALSSIAWGLASADRFLKKY					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf10-1.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
20	orf10a	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWVTPYIFRAIEENAPPARLSATESAALLAS					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf10-1.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
25	orf10a	ALCXTGIFSPLASLLPENYAARFIVVSCMXPFLFCTLAIEISGIGLNVRKTRPIALAT					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
30	orf10-1.pep	370	380	390	400	410	419
	orf10a	LGALAANLLLLGLDRAVPAR-PXGAAVACAASFWLFFAFKTESSCRLWQPKRLPLYLAT					
35		370	380	390	400	410	
	orf10-1.pep	420	430	440	450	460	470
40	orf10a	LFCLTSSAAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWAVYLAGCILHRKDLHKLFHYLKGQGFPLX					
		420	430	440	450	460	470

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF10 shows 94.1% identity over a 475aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF10.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

45	orf10ng.pep	MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPLLWSYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTWSVLCLGLDQA	60
	orf10nm	MDTKEILXYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPLLWSYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTWSVLCLGLDQA	60
50	orf10ng.pep	YVREYYAAADKDTLFEKTLFLPPLLSAAIAALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLE	120
	orf10nm	YVREYYATAADKDTLFEKTLFLPPLLSAAIAALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLE	120
55	orf10ng.pep	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVPKLAIIALLPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA	180
	orf10nm	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVPKLAIIALLPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA	180
60	orf10ng.pep	NLAAAAFLLFQNRCLKAVRHAPFSPAVLHGRXRYGIPIALSSIAWGLASADRFLKKY	240
	orf10nm	NLAAAAFLLFQNRCLKAVRHAPFSPAVLHGRXRYGIPIALSSIAWGLASADRFLKKY	240
	orf10ng.pep	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWVTPYIFRAIEENATPARLSATESAALLAS	300
	orf10nm	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWVTPYIFRAIEENAPPARLSATESAALLAS	300
65	orf10ng.pep	ALCLTGIFSPLASLLPENYAARFIVVSCMXPFLFCTLAIEISGIGLNVRKTRPIALAT	360
	orf10nm	ALCXTGIFSPLASLLPENYAARFIVVSCMXPFLFCTLAIEISGIGLNVRKTRPIALAT	360

		370	380	390	400	410
5	orf10ng.pep	LGALAAANLLLLGL--AVPSGGTRGAAVACAASFWLFFVFKTSSCRLWQPLKRLPLYMHT				
	orf10nm	LGALAAANLLLLGLDRAVPAR-PXGAAVACAASFWLFFAFKTESCRLWQPLKRLPLYLHT				
		370	380	390	400	410
		420	430	440	450	470
10	orf10ng.pep	LFCLASSAAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWAAAYLAGCILRRHKNLHKLFHYLKKQGFPLX				
	orf10nm	LFCLTSSAAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWAAAYLAGCILRRHKNLHKLFHYLKKQGFPLX				
		420	430	440	450	470

The complete length ORF10ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 379> is:

15	1	ATGGACACAA	AAGAAATCCT	CGGCTACGG	GCAGGCTCGA	TGCGGACGGC
	51	GGTTTATAGCC	GTACATCATCC	TGCCGCTGCT	GTCGTGGTAT	TTCCcgcCGG
	101	ACGACATCGG	GCGCATCGTG	CTGATGCAGA	CGCGGCGGG	ACTGACGGTG
	151	TGGTATTGT	GCTTCGGGCT	GGATCAGCA	TAGCTCCGG	AATACTATGC
	201	CGCGCGGAC	AAGACACTT	TGTTCAAAC	CCTGTTCCTG	CGCGCGTGC
	251	TGTTTTCGCG	CGGATAGCC	GCCCTGCTG	TTTCCGCGC	GTCCCTCGC
20	301	TCTGAAATCC	TGTTTTCGCT	CGACGATGCC	CGCGCGCGCA	TGCGGCTGCT
	351	GCTGTTTGAA	CTGAGCTTCC	TGCCCATCCG	CTTTCTCTTA	CTGGTTTTTC
	401	GTATGGAAGG	GCGCGCCCTT	GCTTTTCGT	CGCGCGCACT	CGTGCACAAA
	451	CTCGCCATTTC	TGCTGCTGTT	CGCGCTGAGG	GTCGGGCTGC	TGCATTTTCC
	501	GGCGAACACC	TCCGTCCTGA	CGCGCGTTTA	CGCGCTGGCA	AACCTTGCCG
25	551	CGCGCGCCTT	TTTGCTGTTT	CAAAACGGAT	GCGCTGTGAA	GGCCGTCGGG
	601	CGCGCGCCGT	TTTCCGCGCG	CGTCTGCGAC	CGGGGGCTGC	GCTACGGGAT
	651	ACCGCTCGCA	CTGAGCAGCG	TGCGCTATG	GGGGCTGGCA	TCCGCCGACC
	701	GTITGTTCCT	GAATAAATAT	GCGGCGCTGG	AACAGCTCGG	CGTTTATTCG
	751	ATGGGTATTT	CGTTCCGGGG	GGCGGCATTA	TGTGTCAAA	GCATCTTTTC
30	801	AACGGTCTGG	ACACCGTATA	TTTTCCGTGC	AATCGAGAA	AACGCAACGG
	851	CGCGCGCGCT	CTCGGCAACG	CGAGATCCG	CGCGCGCCCT	GCTTGCTCTC
	901	CGCCTCTGCC	TGACCGGAAT	TTTCTCGCC	CTCGCCTCCC	TCCTCTGCGC
	951	GGAAACATC	GCTTACCGT	GCTTACCGT	ATGCTGCGCG	
	1001	cgcCTTTTA	CACGCTGAGC	GAATCAGCG	GCACTCGGTT	GAACGCTCGT
35	1051	CGCAAAACGC	GTCCGATCGC	GCTTGCCACC	TGGCGCGCCG	TGGCGGCAAA
	1101	CGTCTGCTG	TGGGGGCTTG	CGTACCGTC	CGCGCGCACG	CGCGCGCGG
	1151	CGGTTGCCCTG	TGCCGCGTCA	TTCTGCTGT	TTTTTGTTTT	CAAGACAGAA
	1201	AGCTCCTGCC	GCTGTGGCA	GCGCTCAAA	CGCCTGCCG	TTTATATGCA
	1251	CACATTGTTTC	TGCCGTGGCT	CCTCGGGGG	CTACACCTGC	TTCGGCACAC
40	1301	CGGCAAACTA	CCccctgttt	gcgcgctat	GGCGGCGATA	TCTGGCAGGC
	1351	TGCATCTGC	GCCACCGGAA	AARTTGCAC	AAACTGTTTC	ATTATTTGAA
	1401	AAAAAAGGT	TTCCCATTA	GA		

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 380>:

45	1	MDTKEILGYA	AGSIGSAVLA	VIILPLLSWY	FPADDIGRIV	IMQTAAGLTV
	51	SVLCLGLDQA	VYREYYAARD	KDTLFTLFL	PPLLSFAAIA	ALLSRPGLP
	101	SEILFSLDDA	AAGIGLVLEF	LSFLPIRFL	LVLRMEGRAL	AFSSAQLVPK
	151	LAIIIIIIPLT	VGLLHPFANT	SVLTAVAYALA	NLAAEAFLF	QNRCLKAVR
	201	RAPFSPAVILH	RGLRYGIPLA	LSSLAYWGLA	SADRLFLKRY	AGLEQLGVYS
50	251	MGISFPGAAL	LQISFSTVW	TYPIFRAIEE	NATPRLASLT	AESAAALLAS
	301	ALICLTGIFSP	LASILLPENY	AAVRFTVVSG	MLPPLFTYTL	EISIGLNVV
	351	RKTRPIALAT	LGALAAANLLL	LGLAVPSGGT	RGAAVACAAS	FWLFFVFKTE
	401	SSCRLWQPLK	RLPLYMHTLF	CLASSAAAYT	EGTPANYPLF	AGVWAAFLAG
	451	CILRRHKNLF	KLHYLKKQG	FPL*		

ORF10ng and ORF10-1 show 96.4% identity in 473 aa overlap:

55		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf10-1.pep	MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLA	VIILPLLSWYFPADDIGRIV	IMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA			
	orf10ng-1	MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLA	VIILPLLSWYFPADDIGRIV	IMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA			
		10	20	30	40	50	60
60		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf10-1.pep	YVREYYATADKDTLFTKTLFPLLSAAATAALLSRPSPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLEE					
	orf10ng-1	YVREYYAARDKDTLFTKTLFPLLSAAATAALLSRPSPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLEE					
65		70	80	90	100	110	120

		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf10-1.pep	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVPKLAILLPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA					
5	orf10ng-1	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVPKLAILLPLTVGLLHFPANTSVLTAVYALA					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf10-1.pep	NLAAAFLLFQNRRCRLKAVRHAPFSPAVLHRLRGYGIPIALSSIAWGLASADRFLFKKY					
10	orf10ng-1	NLAAAFLLFQNRRCRLKAVRHAPFSPAVLHRLRGYGIPIALSSIAWGLASADRFLFKKY					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf10-1.pep	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIENAPPARLSATAESAAAILLAS					
15	orf10ng-1	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIENATPARLSATAESAAAILLAS					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf10-1.pep	ALCLTGIFSPASLALLPENYAIVRFIVVSCMLPPLFCTLAIEISIGLNVVRKTRPIALAT					
20	orf10ng-1	ALCLTGIFSPASLALLPENYAIVRFIVVSCMLPPLFCTLAIEISIGLNVVRKTRPIALAT					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf10-1.pep	LGALAAANLLLLGLAVPSGGGAAGAACAASFWLFFKTESSCRLLWQPLKRLFLYHMTLF					
25	orf10ng-1	LGALAAANLLLLGLAVPSGGTRGAAGAACAASFWLFFKTESSCRLLWQPLKRLFLYHMTLF					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf10-1.pep	CLTSSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWAAVLGACILRHRKDLHLKFLHYLKKQGFPLX					
30	orf10ng-1	CLTSSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWAAVLGACILRHRKDLHLKFLHYLKKQGFPLX					
		430	440	450	460	470	
	orf10-1.pep	CGATCAAAAC GCGTCTGCGG AATGCTGCGC GACAAGCAGC CCGTTGCCGA TAAAGCCGAC					
35	orf10ng-1	CGATCAAAAC GCGTCTGCGG AATGCTGCGC GACAAGCAGC CCGTTGCCGA TAAAGCCGAC					

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader peptide and several transmembrane segments and the presence of a leucine-zipper motif (4 Leu residues spaced by 6 aa, shown in bold), it is predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 45

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 381>:

45	1..ATCCTGAAC	OGCATAACCA	GCTTAAGGAA	GACATCCAAC	CTGATCCGGC
	51	CGATCAAAAC	GCGTCTGCGG	AATGCTGCGC	GACAAGCAGC
	101	CGATCAAAAC	GCGTCTGCGG	AATGCTGCGC	GACAAGCAGC
	151	GAGGTGGAAG	AAAAGCGCGG	CGAGCCGGAA	CGGGAAGAGC
	201	GCGATGCGCT	AAGAAGCGCG	TGACGGAAGA	GCGTGAACAA
50	251	AAAAAGCGCA	GAAGAAAGAT	GCCGAAACGG	TTRAATAACA
	301	CGCTCTAAG	AAACAGAGAA	AAAGCCTTCA	AAAGAGAGCA
	351	GAAGGAAAAA	GTTGACCCCA	AACCAACCCC	GGAACAAATC
	401	GCAACATCGA	AAAGGCGCGC	AGTGCCGCGG	TCAAGAGAGT
	451	AA.AACGTC	GACAGGCGCG	GAAG.AACCC	ATTATCTGCA
55	501	TATGCGGAC	GTCAGAGCGG	GGAGGCGGAG	CGTGCCCAAC
	551	GGCATATCT	TCCAAAGTGG	TCGGTTATCA	GGCGGACAT
	601	ACCGGCTGCA	AAGCGGCAAT	ATGCTGCGCG	ATCGCGTGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 382; ORF65>:

60	1..ILKPHNOLKE	DIQDPDAQN	ALSEPDAATE	AEQSAENAA	DKQPVADKAD
	51	EVEEKAGEPE	REEPDQAVR	KKALTEEREQ	TVREKAGQKD

101 PSKETEKKAS KEEKKAAKEK VAPKPTPEQI LNSGSIEXAR SAAAKEVQKM
151 XNVRQGGXR IICKWARMPT VRARKGSPVN WQSWAYLPRW SVIRRDIKRF
201 TGCKAAICLP MR*

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEO ID 383>:

5	1	ATGTTTATGA	ACAATATTT	CCATACCGTA	AAAGGTCGT	CGGGTTTTTT
	51	CTCTGGTGTG	ATTACTGGCGA	CGGTCATTAT	TCGCGGGTAT	TTGTTTATCT
	101	CTGAACCAAG	CGGTCAAAAT	CGGTCCTAAA	TCGCGGGCTC	GTGCAAGCAG
	151	CTCTGCAGAA	CGGAATCTCT	CGGACCGAAA	AGCGAGCCTA	AGGAAGACAT
10	201	CCAACTGTAA	CGCGCTCGAT	AAAACGGCTT	GTGCGAACGC	GATGCTCGGA
	251	CAGAGGCAGA	CAGCTCGCAT	CGGCAAAAAG	CTGCGCGACA	GCGACCCGTT
	301	CGCGATAAAG	CGACAGAGGT	TGAAGAAAGT	CGGGCGGAGC	CGGAACGGGA
	351	AGAGCGCGAC	GGACACGGCG	TGCGTAAGAA	AGCGCTGACG	GAAGAGCGTG
	401	ACAACAACGT	CAGGGAATAA	CAGCAAGAAG	AAGATGCCGA	AACGGTTAAA
	451	AAACACGGCG	TAAACAAGTC	TAAAGAAAGA	GAGGAAAAAG	CTTCAARAAG
15	501	AGGAAAAAAG	CGGCGGAAGG	AAAAGAGTGC	ACCCCAACAA	ACCCCGGAAC
	551	AAATCTCAA	CGCGCGCAGC	ATGCGAAAGC	CGCGCATGTC	CGCCGCGAAA
	601	GAAATGCAGA	AAATGAARAC	GTCTGCACAG	CGGGAGACAA	CGCATTAATC
	651	GCAATGGGCG	CGGTATGCGC	ACGGTCAGAG	CGGGGAAGGG	CGGCTGCCCA
	701	AACCTGCAAT	CTTGGGCTCA	TCCTTCGAAG	TGCTGGGTGA	TACGGGCGGG
	751	GAATAAACGC	TTATACGGGT	GCAACCGAGG	AATATGTCTG	CGATGCGGTA
20	801	GAATAAATGT	CAGGACGAGT	TGAATAAACA	TGAAGTGGCC	AGCCTGATCC
	851	GTTCCTATGA	AAGCAABTAA			

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEO ID 384: ORF65-1>:

25	1	MYMNMQPSQG	KGLSGFFDLE	ILATVYIAGI	LEYLNQSGGN	AFKIPASSKQ
	51	PAETELIKPK	NQPKEDDIOPE	PDADWALSEP	DAATEAEQSD	AEKAAQKQPV
	101	ADKADAEVEK	EAGEPEREEDP	QAQVRKKALT	EERECTVREK	AQKQDAETVY
	151	QAKVQPSKET	EKKASKEEKK	CAQEVAPKP	TEQQLNSGS	TEKARSAAAK
	201	EYQMKMTSDK	AMATHYLMGM	ADYRQDSBEV	QRAKLAILGI	SSKVVGYQAG
	251	HKTJRVVOSG	ENASDVAKKM	ODRLKKHRYA	SIJRSIESK*	

30 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF65 shows 92.0% identity over a 150aa overlap with an ORF (ORF65a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

35 orf65.pep ILKPHNQLKEDIQPDADQNALSEPDAAE
orf65a IIAGILFYLNQSGNQAFKIPVPSQPAETELIKPNQPKEDIQPEPADQNALSEPDAAKE
40 orf65.pep AEQSDAENAAADQVPADKADEVEEKAGEPEREEDPGQAVRKALTEEREQTVREKAKKDK
orf65a AEQSDAEKAAADQVPADKADEVEEKAGEPEREKSDGQAVRKALTEEREQTVGEKAKKDK
45 orf65.pep AETVKIQAVKPSKETTEKKAEEKKAAKEKQVAPKPTPEQILNSGSIKARSAAAAEVKYKM
orf65a AETVVKQAVKPSKETTEKKAEEKKAAKEKQVAPKPTPEQILNSGSIKARSAAAAEVKYKM
50 orf65.pep XNVRRGGSKRIIXKWARMPITVRARKSGVFNWQSWAYLPWVSIRRDIKRRTGCKAAICLP
orf65a KTFDKAEATHYLNGAYDRRSAGGQRAKIALILGTSKVVGYQAGHKTLRYVQSGNMSAD
55

The complete length ORF65a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 385> is:

1 ATGTTTATGA ACAAATTTTC CCAATCOGGA AAAGGTCGT CCGGTTTTTT
51 CTTCGGTTTG ATACTGGCGA CGGTCATTAT TGCCGGTATT TTGTTTTATC

101	TGACCGAGAG	CGGTCAAAAT	GGCTTCBAAA	TCCCGGCTTC	GTGCAAGCAG
151	CTCCRCAGAA	CGGAATCTCT	ATCCGACAAA	ACCGACCTCA	AGGAAGACAT
201	CCAACTCGAT	GAA CGCGCAT	AAAAACGGTT	GTCCGCAACG	GATGCTCGGA
251	AAGAGCGAGA	GCATCTGGAT	CGCGAAATCT	GTCCGACACA	CGACCGCTGT
301	CGCGCAAGAG	CGACGAGGT	TGAGGAAAGT	CGGGACAGCG	CGGAGCGGGG
351	AAATCTCGGC	GGACGAGGCT	TGGCACAAGA	AGCATCTGAC	GAAAGCGCTG
401	AAACAAACCT	CGGGGAAAAA	CGCGCAGAAG	AAGTGTCCGA	AACGGTTAAA
451	AAAACACGG	TAAACCCATC	TAAAGAAAGA	GAGAAAAGAC	CTTCAAAAAG
501	AGAGAAAAAG	CGGGACGAGG	AAAAAGTTGC	ACCCCAACAC	ACCCCGGAAC
551	AATATCTCAA	AGCGCGCAGC	ATCGAAAAAG	CGCGCATGCG	CGCTGCCAA
601	GAAATGCGGA	AAATGAAAC	CGCCACAGAC	CGGGAGACAA	CGCATTTACT
651	CGAATGGCG	CGGTATCGCC	ACCGCGGAG	CGCGGAAGGS	CAGCGTGCCA
701	AACTGCGCAA	TCTGGGCTAT	TCTTTCGAAG	TGCTGCGTTA	TACGGCGGCA
751	CTTAAAAACG	TTTACCGGTT	CGAAGCGGCG	AAATATGCTG	CCGATCGGGT
801	GTAAAAAATG	CAGGACGAGT	TGAAAAAACA	TGAAGTCGCG	AGCCTGATCC
851	GTTATCTCGA	AAGCAAAATA			

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 386>:

```

1  MFYMKFQSQG  KGLSGFFGLF  ILATVI IAGI  LEYLNQSGQN  AFKIPVPSKQ
5  PATEILKPK  NQPKEDIOPE  PADONALSEP  DAAKEAEQSD  AEKAAADQKV
101 ADKADVEEEK  ADPEPEREKD  QQAVRRKALT  EEREQTVEKE  AQKKDAKTSV
101 QQAQVPSKET  EKKAESKEKK  AEKKEVAPKP  TPEQILNSGS  ISEKARSAAK
201 EVOKMKTPDK  AEATHYLVQM  OYDLRRSAEG  ORAKLATLGI  SSKVVGYQAG
231 HKTLYRVQSG  NMSADAVKMM  AQDLRKHVEA  QSRISIESK

```

ORF65a and ORF65-1 show 96.5% identity in 289 aa overlap:

25	orf65a.pep	10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf65-1	10	20	30	40	50	60
30	orf65a.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf65-1	70	80	90	100	110	120
35	orf65a.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf65-1	130	140	150	160	170	180
40	orf65a.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf65-1	190	200	210	220	230	240
45	orf65a.pep	250	260	270	280	290	
	orf65-1	250	260	270	280	290	

55 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF65 shows 89.6% identity over a 212aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF65.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

60

	30	40	50	60	70	80
ORF65ng	IIAGILLYLNQGGQNAFKIPAPSKQPAETILKLNQPKEDIQPEPADQNALSEPTVAKE					
ORF65	ILKPHNQLKEDIQPDPAQNALSEPDAATE					
				10	20	30

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5 ORF65ng A E Q S D A E K A A D K Q P V A D K A D E V E E K A G E P E R E E P D G Q A V R K K A L T E R E Q T V R E K A Q K K D
 ORF65 A E Q S D A E N A A D K Q P V A D K A D E V E E K A G E P E R E E P D G Q A V R K K A L T E R E Q T V R E K A Q K K D
 10 ORF65ng A E T V K K K A V K P S K E T E K K A S K E E K K A E K E V A K P K T P E Q I L N S R S T E K A R S A A A K E V Q K M
 ORF65 A E T V K I Q A V K S K E T E K K A S K E E K K A E K E V A K P T P E Q I L N S G S I E X A R S A A A K E V Q K M
 15 ORF65ng K N F G Q G S S Q R I I C K W A R M P N P N G A R K G S V P N W Q S W A Y L P K W S A I R R D I K R T Y A C K A A I C P P
 ORF65 X N V R Q G S S K R I I C K W A R M P T V R A R K G S V N N Q S W A Y L P W G V I R R D I K R T Y G C K A A I C L P
 20 ORF65ng MR
 ORF65 MR

An ORF65ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 387> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 388>:

25	1	MFNMKJ9QSG	KGLSEJDFEGL	ILATVYIAGI	LJLYLNQGGGN	AFKIPAPSKQ
	5	PAETETILKLI	NQPKEDTQPL	PADONALSEP	DVAKEAEQSD	AEKAAQKQV
	101	ADKAEVEEEK	AEPEEREEDP	GOAVRRKALT	EEREOTVREK	AQKKDAETVE
	151	KKAVKPSKET	EKKASKEEKK	AAEKEVAPKP	TPEQILNSRK	TEKARSAAAK
	201	EVOKMKNFGQ	GGSGRITCKW	ARMPNPGARK	GSVPNWQSWA	YLPKWSAIRR
	251	DIKRTACKA	EKCPMR*			

30 After further analysis, the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEO ID 389> was found to be:

	1	ATGTTTATGA	ACAATTTTC	CCAATCGGA	AAAGGTCGT	CGGGTTTCCT
	51	CTCTGGTTGT	ATTACTGGCA	CGGTCATTAT	TGCGGGTATT	TGCTTTCTTT
	101	TGACCAAGGG	CGGTCAAAAT	AGCTCTCAAA	TGCCGGCTCC	GTGGAAGCAG
35	151	CTCGCAGGAA	CGGAATCTCT	GAAACTTGAA	AACGACGCTC	AGGAAGACAT
	201	CCACACTGAA	CCGGCGCGAT	AAAACGGCTT	CTGCCAGACG	GATGTGTGCA
	251	AAGAGGCAGA	CGAGTCGGAT	GCGGAAATAG	TTCGCGACAA	CGACGCGGTT
	301	GCGCACAAG	cgacgcAGGT	TGAAGAAGAG	gcGgcgcAgc	cgcgcACGGga
	351	agAGCGCGAG	gcACGCGCAG	TGCGCAGAaA	AGCACTGaey	gcAAGAGcGTG
40	401	ACAAACCGt	cgagcAAAAA	GCGCGaagaa	AGAGTGGCGA	AACGCTTAAa
	451	AAcaacGcgg	tAaacccgctg	TAAAGAAAGa	gagaaaaaa	cTtcaaaaag
	501	agagaaaaaa	gcgcgcgaag	aaaAGcttgc	accaccaaac	accgccgaaC
	551	aaatcctcaa	cagccGcagc	atcgcgtatgc	cgcgtagtgc	cgctgccaaa
	601	gaAgtgcgaG	AAatGaaaaa	ctTggcgcaa	ggcgGaaegc	acgacattaT
45	651	CTGcaaatg	gcgcgtatgc	cgacgcctcg	gagcgcggaA	ggcgacgcgt
	701	ccaaATCtgc	accttttggc	atatacTccg	aagtgtgtgc	CTATCAGGCG
	751	GGACATAAAA	CGTTTTTGGT	CGCTAatgTg	CGCAatagTg	cgccgcctgc
	801	gcTGAAaaaa	CTGACGGCAG	AGTTGAAAAA	GCATGGGGtt	gcCAGCTGTA
	851	TCCGTGcaAT	TGAAGGCRAA	TAA		

This encodes the following amino acid sequence <SEO ID 390>:

50	1	MEMNKFQSQG	KGLSGFEEFGL	ILATVI IAGI	LLYLNQGGGN	AFK1PAPSKQ
	51	PAETE I.LK.LK	NQKPDITQEP	PADNALSEP	DVAKEAEQSD	AEKADQKQV
	101	ADKADAEVEEK	AEGERPEED	QGVARRKLL	EEREQTIVREK	AQKKDAETAEK
	151	QKAVKPSKET	EKKASKEKKK	AAKEKVAPKP	TPEQTLNRSR	TEKARSAAAK
	201	EVQKMKNFVQ	GNMSRITCKW	ARMPTVTSKAE	GQRAKLAILG	TSSEVVGYQA
55	251	GHKTI.YRVOS	GGSADAPVKK	MDNFI.KBAG	ASJLIRATEG	*

ORF65ng-1 and ORF65-1 show 89.0% identity in 290 aa overlap:

10 20 30 40 50 60
 orf65-1.pep MFMNKFQSQSGKLSGFFGLILATVIIAGILFYLNQSGQNAFKIPASPKQPAETELIKPK
 60
 orf65nq-1 MFMNKFQSQSGKLSGFFGLILATVIIAGILLYLNQGGQNAFKIPASPKQPAETELIKLK
 10 20 30 40 50 60

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		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf65-1.pep	NQPKEDIQEPADQNALSEPDAATEAQSDAEKADKQPVADKADEVEEKAGEPEREED					
5	orf65ng-1	NQPKEDIQEPADQNALSEPDAATEAQSDAEKADKQPVADKADEVEEKAGEPEREED					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf65-1.pep	GQAVRKALTEEREQTVREKAQKKDAETVKQAVKPSKETEKKASKEKKAKEKVPKP					
10	orf65ng-1	GQAVRKALTEEREQTVREKAQKKDAETVKQAVKPSKETEKKASKEKKAKEKVPKP					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf65-1.pep	TPEQILNNGSIEKARSAAAKEVKMKTSDKAEATHYL-OMGAYADRQSAEQRAKLAILG					
15	orf65ng-1	TPEQILNNGSIEKARSAAAKEVKMKTSDKAEATHYL-OMGAYADRQSAEQRAKLAILG					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf65-1.pep	ISSKVVGVOAGHKTLTYRVQSGNMSADAVKKMQDELKKHGVASLIRIESKX					
20	orf65ng-1	ISSKVVGVOAGHKTLTYRVQSGNMSADAVKKMQDELKKHGVASLIRIESKX					
		240	250	260	270	280	290
	orf65-1.pep	ISSKVVGVOAGHKTLTYRVQSGNMSADAVKKMQDELKKHGVASLIRIESKX					
	orf65ng-1	ISSKVVGVOAGHKTLTYRVQSGNMSADAVKKMQDELKKHGVASLIRIESKX					
		250	260	270	280	290	

- 25 On this basis, including the presence of a putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 46

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID

30 391>:

	1	ATGAACCAAG	ACATCACTTT	CCTCACCTG	TTCTACTCG	GTCTCTCGG
	51	CGGAACGCAC	TGCATCGGTA	TGTGCGGCG	ATTAGCAGC	GeGTTTgs.s
	101	TCCAACTCCC	CCCGCATATC	AACCGCTTTT	GGCTGATCCT	GCTGCTTAAC
	151	ACAGGACGGG	TAGCAGCTA	TACGGCAATC	GGCTGATAC	TCCGATTAA
35	201	CGGACAGGTC	GGCGTTTAC	TCGACCAAC	CCGCGTCTG	CAGATATTT
	251	TATACACGGC	CGCCAACTC	CTGCTGCTCT	TTTTAGGCTT	ATACCTGAGC
	301	GGTATTTCTT	CCTTGGCGGC	AAAAATCGAG	AAATCGGCA	AACCGATATG
	351	CGGAAACCTG	AACCGGATAC	TCAACCGGCT	GTTACCCATA	AAATCCATAC
	401	CGGCTGCTCT	TGGCGTTCGA	ATATTATGGG	GCTGGCTGCC	GTGGGAGCAT
40	451	GTTACAGGCG	GTGCGCTTTA	CGCGCTGGA	AGCGGAGTGG	CGGCAACGGG
	501	CGGGTTATAT	ATGCTTGCTT	TTCGCTGCTT	TTCGCTGCTT	ATCTCTTACG
	551	CAATCGGCAT	TTTTCCTGCT	CAATCGAwa	AAATCATGCA	AAACCGATAT
	601	ATCCGCTGCT	GTACGGGATT	ATCCGTATCA	TTATGGGCAT	TATGGAAAT
	651	TGCCGCTCCT	TGGCTGTAA			

- 45 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 392; ORF103>:

	1	MNHDTITLTL	FLLGXFGGTH	CIGMCGGLSS	AFXXQLPPhi	NRFWILLLN
	51	TGRVSSYTAI	GLILGLIGOV	GVSLDQTRVL	ONILYTAANL	LLLFLGLGLS
	101	GISSLAAKIE	KIKGPIWRNL	NPILNRLLEI	KSIPACLAVG	ILNGWLPCGL
	151	VYSASLYALG	SGSAATGGGLY	MLAFALGTLP	NLLAIGIFSL	QLXKIMQNRV
50	201	IRLCTGLSVS	LWALWKLAVL	WL*		

Further work elaborated the DNA sequence <SEQ ID 393> as:

	1	ATGAACCAAG	ACATCACTTT	CCTCACCTG	TTCTACTCG	GTTTCTTGG
	51	CGGAACGCAC	TGCATCGGTA	TGTGCGGCG	ATTAGCAGC	GGGTTTGGCG
	101	TCCAACTCCC	CCCGCATATC	AACCGCTTTT	GGCTGATCCT	GCTGCTTAAC
	151	ACAGGACGGG	TAGCAGCTA	TACGGCAATC	GGCTGATAC	TCCGATTAA
55	201	CGGACAGGTC	GGCGTTTAC	TCGACCAAC	CCGCGTCTG	CAGATATTT
	251	TATACACGGC	CGCCAACTC	CTGCTGCTCT	TTTTAGGCTT	ATACCTGAGC
	301	GGTATTTCTT	CCTTGGCGGC	AAAAATCGAG	AAATCGGCA	AACCGATATG

351 GGGGAACCTG AACCGGATAC TCAACGGCT GTTACCCATA AAATCCATAC
 401 CGCGCTGCC TGGGTCGGA ATATTATGG GCTGGCTGCC GTGGGACTG
 451 GTTTACAGCG CCGCTCTTTA CGCGCTGGGA AGCGCTAGTG CGGCAACGGG
 501 CGGCTTATAT ATGCTTGCCT TTGCACTGGG TACGCTGCC AATCTTTTAG
 551 CAATCGGCAT TTTTCCCTG CAACTGAAA AAATCATGCA AAACCGATAT
 601 ATCCGCTGT GTACGGGATT ATCCGTATCA TTATGGGCAT TATGGAACCT
 651 TGCGCTCCTG TGGCTGTAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 394; ORF103-1>:

1 MNHDITFLFL FLLGFFGGTH CIGMCGGLSS AFALQLPFI NRWLILLLN
 51 TGRVSSYTAI GLILGLIGQV GVSLDQTRVL QNILYTAANL LLLFLGLYLS
 101 GISSLAAKIE KIGKPIWRNL NFILNRLPI KSIPACLAVG ILWGLPCGL
 151 VYSASLYALG SGSAATGGY MLAFALGTLF NLLAIGIFSL QLKIMQNEY
 201 IRLCTGLSVS LWLWKLAVL WL*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

15 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF103 shows 93.8% identity over a 222aa overlap with an ORF (ORF103a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
20	orf103.pep	MNHDITFLFL	FLLGXFGGTH	CIGMCGGLSS	AFALQLPFI	NRWLILLLN	TGRVSSYTAI
	orf103a	MNHDITFLFL	FLLGXFGGTH	CIGMCGGLSS	AFALQLPFI	NRWLILLLN	TGRVSSYTAI
		10	20	30	40	50	60
25	orf103.pep	GLILGLIGQV	GVSLDQTRVL	QNILYTAANL	LLLFLGLYLS	GISSLAAKIE	KIGKPIWRNL
	orf103a	GLILGLIGQV	GVSLDQTRVL	QNILYTAANL	LLLFLGLYLS	GISSLAAKIE	KIGKPIWRNL
		70	80	90	100	110	120
30	orf103.pep	NFILNRLPIKS	IPACLAVGIL	WGLPCGLV	YASLYALG	SGSAATGGY	MLAFALGTLF
	orf103a	NFILNRLPIKS	IPACLAVGIL	WGLPCGLV	YASLYALG	SGSAATGGY	MLAFALGTLF
		130	140	150	160	170	180
35	orf103.pep	NLLAIGIFSL	QLXKIMQNEY	IRLCTGLSVS	LWLWKLAVL	WL	
	orf103a	NLLAIGIFSL	QLXKIMQNEY	IRLCTGLSVS	LWLWKLAVL	WL	
		190	200	210	220		
40	orf103.pep	NLLAIGIFSL	QLXKIMQNEY	IRLCTGLSVS	LWLWKLAVL	WL	
	orf103a	NLLAIGIFSL	QLXKIMQNEY	IRLCTGLSVS	LWLWKLAVL	WL	
		190	200	210	220		

The complete length ORF103a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 395> is:

1 ATGAACCAAG ACATCACTTT CCTCACCTG TTTCTACTCG GTTCTTCTGG
 51 CGGAACGCAC TGCATCGGTA TGTGCGCGGG ATTAAGCAGC GCGTTTGGCG
 101 TCCAACTCCC CCGCATATC AACCGCTTNT GGCTGATCCT GCTGCTTAAC
 45 151 ACAGGACGGG TAAGCAGCTA TACGCGCAATC GGCCTGATAC TCGGATTAAT
 201 CGACAGGTC GCGCTTTCAC TCGACCAAAC CCGCTGCTG CAGATATATG
 251 TATACAGCG CCGCAACTC CTGCTGCTCT TTTTAGCCT ATACTTGAGC
 301 GGTATTTCTT CTTTGGCGGC AAAAATCGAG AAAATCGCA AACCGATATG
 351 GCGGAACCTG AACCGGATC TCAACCGGCT GTTACCCATA AAATCCATAC
 50 401 CGCGCTGCC TCGGTCGGA ATATTATGG GCTGGCTGCC GTGGGACTA
 451 GTTTACAGCG CGCTGCTTTA CGCGCTGGGA AGCGCTAGTG CGGCAACGGG
 501 CGGCTTATAT ATGCTTGCCT TTGCACTGGG TACGCTGCC AATCTTTTAG
 551 CAATCGGCAT TTTTCCCTG CAACTGAAA AAATCATGCA AAACCGATAT
 601 ATCCGCTGT GTACGGGATT ATCCGTATCA TTATGGGCAT TATGGAACCT
 55 651 TGCGCTCCTG TGGCTGTAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 396>:

1 MNHDITFLFL FLLGFFGGTH CIGMCGGLSS AFALQLPFI NRWLILLLN
 51 TGRVSSYTAI GLILGLIGQV GVSLDQTRVL QNILYTAANL LLLFLGLYLS
 101 GISSLAAKIE KIGKPIWRNL NFILNRLPI KSIPACLAVG ILWGLPCGL

151 VYSASLYALG SGSAATGGLY M~~L~~A~~F~~A~~L~~G~~T~~L~~P~~ NLXAIGIFSL QLKIMQNRV
 201 IRLCTG:SVS L~~M~~A~~L~~W~~K~~L~~A~~V~~L~~ W~~L~~*

ORF103a and ORF103-1 show 97.7% identity in 222 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf103a.pep	MNXDITFLTFLGFFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFALQPPHINRXLWILLINTGRVSSYTAI					
	orf103-1	MNHDIITFLTFLGFFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFALQPPHINRXLWILLINTGRVSSYTAI					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
10	orf103a.pep	GLILGLIGQVGVSLDQTRVQNILYTAANLLLFLGLYLSGSSLAAKIEIKGPIWRNL					
	orf103-1	GLILGLIGQVGVSLDQTRVQNILYTAANLLLFLGLYLSGSSLAAKIEIKGPIWRNL					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
15	orf103a.pep	NPILNRLPIKSIACIPLAVGILWGLPCGLVYSASLYALGSGSAATGGLYMLAFALGTLP					
	orf103-1	NPILNRLPIKSIACIPLAVGILWGLPCGLVYSASLYALGSGSAATGGLYMLAFALGTLP					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
20	orf103a.pep	NIXAIGIFSLLQKKIMQNRVIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWLX					
	orf103-1	NLLAIGIFSLLQKKIMQNRVIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWLX					
		190	200	210	220		
25	orf103a.pep	NIXAIGIFSLLQKKIMQNRVIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWLX					
	orf103-1	NLLAIGIFSLLQKKIMQNRVIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWLX					
		190	200	210	220		

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*

ORF103 shows 95.5% identity over a 222aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF103.ng) from *N.*

30	<i>gonorrhoeae</i> :	
	orf103.pep	MNHDIITFLTFLGFXFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFXXQLPPHINRXLWILLINTGRVSSYTAI 60
	orf103ng	MNHDIITFLTFLGFFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFALQPPHINRXLWILLINTGRVSSYTAI 60
35	orf103.pep	GLILGLIGQVGVSLDQTRVQNILYTAANLLLFLGLYLSGSSLAAKIEIKGPIWRNL 120
	orf103ng	GLILGLIGQVGVSLDQTRVQNILYTAANLLLFLGLYLSGSSLAAKIEIKGPIWRNL 120
40	orf103.pep	NPILNRLPIKSIACIPLAVGILWGLPCGLVYSASLYALGSGSAATGGLYMLAFALGTLP 180
	orf103ng	NPILNRLPIKSIACIPLAVGILWGLPCGLVYSASLYALGSGSAATGGLYMLAFALGTLP 180
	orf103.pep	NLLAIGIFSLLQKKIMQNRVIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWL 222
45	orf103ng	NLLAIGIFSLLQKKIMQNRVIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWL 222

The complete length ORF103ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 397> is:

1	ATGAACACAG	ACATCACTTT	CCTCACCCCTG	TTCTGCTCGG	GTITTCCTCGG
51	CGGAACCTAC	TGCATCGGTA	TGTGGCGCGG	ATTAGCAGC	GGCTTTGCGC
101	TCCAACCTCC	CCGCATATC	AACCGCTTTT	GGCTGATTCT	CGTGCCTAAC
151	ACAGGACGGA	TAGCAGCTA	TACGGCAATC	GGCGTGATCG	TCGGATTAA
201	CGGACAACCT	GGCATTTCAC	TCGACCAAC	ccgcgTCCTG	CAAAATATTT
251	tatacacagc	ctccaaCCTC	CTGCTGCTCT	TTTTAGGCTT	ATACTTGAGC
301	GGTATTTCCT	CCTTGGGGCG	AAAAATCGAG	AAAATCGGCA	AACCGATATC
351	CGGCAACCTG	AACCGGATAC	TCAACCGGCT	GCTGCCCAT	AAATCGATAT
401	CGCGCTGCTT	TGCTGTGGGA	ATATTATGGG	GCTGGCTGCG	GTGCGGAGCT
451	GTTTACAGCG	CATCACTTTA	CGCGCTGGGA	AGCGGTAGTG	CGACACCGCG
501	CGGACTGTAT	ATGCTTGCGT	TTGCACTGGG	TACGCTGCCC	AATCTTTTGG
551	CAATCGGCAT	TTTTTCCTG	CAACTGAAAA	AAATCATGCA	AAACCGATAT
601	ATCCGCTGCT	GTACAGGATT	ATCCGTATCA	TTATGGGCAT	TATGGAAGCT
651	TGCGCTCCTG	TGGCTGTAA			

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 398>: